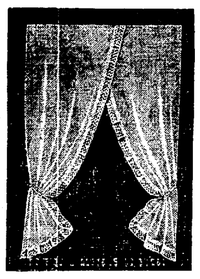
READ..... THE SENTINEL.
It Gets the News by ASSOCIATED PRESS . . . The same day it occurs.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ALL THE WAR NEWS.... IN THE SENTINEL. Hours in advance of all Contemporaries.

ESTABLISHED 1833. EIGHT PAGES. SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898. [PART FIRST.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.



LACE CURTAINS
—IN—
GREAT VARIETY,
AND AT
VERY LOW PRICES!

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN

From $10 to Any Amount.

Any Person in Need of Money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, Etc.

THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR POSSESSION.....

All Business Private and Confidential.
No Delay. Lowest Rates
IT PAYS TO BORROW OF US.
LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE (Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.
Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

MAGNOLIA BLOSSOM.
Woman's Favorite Remedy.
A Simple Home Treatment for all Female Troubles.
FOR SALE BY
FREESE & RANKE,
Agents. Druggists,
88 Calhoun Street.

Our Window Displays.

HANDKERCHIEFS
15c, 2 for 25c.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,
80-80½ Calhoun St.

WE DO NOT ADVERTISE

To give you our best teeth for $4.00 per set and then charge you $6, $12 and $15 when you wish to buy, but we do as we say,

THE BEST TEETH $8 Per Set

No one can make you a better set, no matter what you pay; Black, Red or Maroon Plates, all at the same price.
Painless Extracting and Filling. All work warranted.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
"Over Baldwin's Music Store."
Phone 1178. - 98 Calhoun St.
DR. J. A. WILLIAMS, Mgr.

MONEY TO LOAN
At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.
Loans placed same day application is made.
No charges taken out in advance.
Business confidential. No publicity
Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2 Seidel Block, up stairs. 52½ Calhoun St.

BABY'S SKIN
In all the world there is no other treatment so pure, so sweet, so safe, so speedy, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair, and eradicating every humor, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.
Cuticura
Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair," free.
EVERY HUMOR From Pimples to Scrofula Cured by CUTICURA.

SAMPSON'S PRIZE

Flagship New York Captures a Spanish Transport Near Havana.

Had Aboard One Thousand Soldiers of Spain for Cuban Service.

Spanish Freighter Pedro Also Taken by the New York.

The American Fleet Has a Busy Day in Cuban Waters--The Alfonso XII. is a Rich Prize and is Worth a Million Dollars--Admiral Sampson's Squadron Has the Port of Havana Blockaded Effectively.

HAVANA, April 23.—Admiral Sampson with the South Atlantic squadron is anchored off Havana, which port is now in a state of blockade.

Two Spanish prizes have been taken by the flag ship New York in these waters. The Spanish transport, Alfonso XII, from Barcelona, and the Spanish freighter Pedro, from Bilboa, were both compelled to strike their colors to the United States cruiser.

A RICH SPANISH PRIZE.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A special to the Press from Key West, Fla., 4 a. m., says:

The cruiser New York has captured a bip ship which at this hour is supposed to be the Alfonso XII from Barcelona for Havana with 1,000 Spanish troops. The steamer was sighted about ten miles off Havana by the flagship of Captain Sampson's fleet. The New York sent a shot across the Spaniard's bow. This did not stop her. Then Captain Sampson ordered all steam on, and a stern chase of four miles followed. When the flagship got in better range she sent three more shots after the Spaniard. Then the steamer hove to.

She will be towed to port this morning. The Alfonso, if it is she, is a particularly rich prize.

She is a mail steamer of the Compagnie Espanla Trans Atlantique and and is worth a million dollars

WILL CUT THE CABLES.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 23.—The United States steamer Mangrove left here at 5:30 this morning, fully equipped as a cable ship. She headed southeast and her destination is said to be the south of Cuba. There, it is believed, she will cut off cable communication with the island proper, so far as the southern cables are concerned. It is understood she is to be convoyed by one or more warships. Another report has it, on the authority of one of her officers, that she is going out to the Key West channel to remove the buoys.

SPANISH SHIP PEDRO CAPTURED.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The New York Journal prints the following from Key West today:

The Journal's dispatch boat Echo arrived this morning with the following dispatch:

"FRIDAY, April 22.—(On board Antia, fifteen miles east of Havana, off the Cuban coast).—One of the first shots fired m anger from the gun of an American ironclad across the bows of an enemy's ship since the close of the civil war was hurled from the deck of the New York as a signal to the Spanish freighter Pedro, of Bilboa, to heave to shortly before 6 o'clock this evening.

"The little Pedro, running like a scared rabbit close in shore, favored by the closing in of a foggy misty day, was sighted by the New York and immediately brought about with a solid shot across her bow. It was after 5 o'clock that the New York signalled the fleet to halt and scudded away like a greyhound along the coast of Cuba.

"Far off against the dim, vague background of Cuban hills, half seen, half guessed, could be traced a faint film of grayish smoke the one visible evidence of a frightened Spanish freighter striving vainly to race out the day without being discovered by the great grey monsters that blackened the sky to the west in one solid mass of black cloud from the funnels of roaring furnaces.

"Vainly the Spaniard raced. Charging along at trial test speed, the New York soon lay across the bows of the Spanish ship, and the crashing challenge blazed from the deck of the cruiser.

"A huge puff of white smoke rolled out from the side of the flagship and far off, just in front of the Spaniard, a fountain of white foam leaped into the air.

"In a moment the course of the strange Spaniard was changed, and she hove to. Shortly after the New York led her prey further out from shore and laid her to.

"Crew and captain could be seen rushing about the deck of the ship like a nest of ants, hiding their valuables and striving to avert some impending fate they could only guess at in their ignorance.

"As she came around her name could be clearly read on her stern. She is the M. Pedro, of Bilboa, a Spanish freighter, two masted, with a black funnel and single yellow stripe and hull black above red.

"As soon as she was laid alongside, the Pedro was boarded by Ensign Frank Marble, of the New York.

"Ensign Marble led a prize crew consisting of a file of marines and seamen. With great formality the ensign swung aboard and assumed command. A burly, bare-footed American tar shoved the Spanish quartermaster away from the wheel and began to set the course of the Spaniard.

"The Spanish crew gathered in a terrified huddle near the forecaslte and awaited developments.

"Hardly had the prize crew been put on board before another freighter was seen going down to cost to the eastward. The New York, leaving the captured Spanish craft in charge of the prize crew, drew across the bows of the stranger and sent a shot into the water nearly in front of her bows. She paid no attention to the challenge but kept steadily on, and a few seconds later another shot was sent hurling across the water in front of her.

"After this hostile demonstration she hauled up and was soon following the New York out to sea. It was discovered, however, that she flew the German flag and consequently was permitted to proceed.

"As this is carried from the scene of the occurrence by the Echo, the Pedro is being headed for Key West, to be used as a transport in carrying American troops to Cuba."

PEDRO TAKEN TO KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 23.—The Spanish steamer Pedro was brought in here at 6:30 this morning under her own steam in charge of a prize crew.

BUENA VENTURA WAS SCUTTLED.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 23.—The captured Spanish steamer Buena Ventura is still aground and leaking badly. There is a strong suspicion that she was scuttled by her Spanish crew.

SPANISH SENATE ORGANIZED.

MADRID, April 23.—12:15 P. M.—The Spanish senate was organized today. The senators took the customary oath, and the Cuban senator, Senor Piendo, felicitated Captain General Blanco and the Spanish army in Cuba on the enthusiasm that the yare showing in defense of Spanish territory. The senator added:

"I am persuaded the army will rather die than suffer defeat."

PORT IS BLOCKED.

Sampson's Fleet is Anchored at Havana.

The Cuban City Goes Wild With Excitement.

Appear Brave, But Fear a Sudden Bombardment.

The Signal That the Fleet Had Arrived Brough All Soldiers to Man the City's Defenses.

(Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.)

HAVANA, April 23—8:30 A. M.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The city of Havana is agitated by war enthusiasm. The United States fleet can be seen in the offing. Great confidence is felt among the Spaniards in the effectiveness of their batteries.

Crowds, before night fall, assembled at every point of vantage to gaze upon the blockading fleet.

HAVANA EXCITED.

Appearance of the American Fleet Set the Cuban Capital Wild.

HAVANA, April 22.—9:30.—(Delayed in transmission.)—At 4:45 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon the semaphore signalled that a fleet had been sighted on the eastern side of the island. It was said to be without any colors to show nationality.

From the front of Morro castle the correspondent of the Associated Press saw smoke in the distance and soon afterwards he made out three vessels on the horizon. At that time La Punta, the fort on the side of the harbor opposite Morro Castle was crowded with curious people, including many ladies. In addition crowds of people could be seen at various points of vantage, many of them gathered on the tops of houses.

At 6 p. m. the semaphore signalled that it was the United States fleet which was in sight, and at 6:15 p. m. a red flag was run up at the signal station, warning guns were fired from Morro Castle and afterwards from Cabanas fortress adjoining it.

This caused excitement throughout the city and was the first real note of war. When the first signal came from the sempahore station a British schooner, which was in the harbor, put to sea.

She was immediately followed by the German steamer Remus.

Sometime afterward the American steamer Saratoa put to sea.

The cannon shots from the fortresses stirred up the regular troops and volunteers throughout Havana and its vicinity and there was a rush to quarters. The signal guns from the fortifications echoed to the palace and through the street, causing people to rush from the houses with the result that all the thoroughfares were soon crowded with excited inhabitants.

Captain General Blanco heard the shots while at the palace, to which place the generals and commanders of the volunteers promptly reported, full of excitement and warlike enthusiasm. Some time afterwards the captain general, accompanied by his staff, the generals and others, left the palace and was warmly acclaimed by the soldiers and populace.

The general then made a brief final inspection of the fortifications and went to a spot from which he could see the approaching fleet. There certainly was no sign of alarm anywhere. The Spaniards are confident that Havana is prepared for any eventuality and they have great faith in the strength of the forts, batteries, etc., and in the effectiveness of their heavy artillery.

In fact, there was a feeling of satisfaction at the warlike tremors which spread everywhere when it was seen that the hour of battle was apparently approaching and that the Spaniards were soon to give battle to their enemies. Only those who witnessed the demeanor of the people, military and civilians, can understand the enthusiasm which prevailed on all sides.

As the time passed more and more people crowded the spots from where the fleets could be most favorably seen. By 8:30 o'clock there was a great movement through all the streets and on all the squares. The coffee houses and clubs were crowded with excited people discussing the arrival of the American ships.

The Spaniards expressed themselves as anxious to measure arms with the "invaders," and there was no exhibition of doubt as to the result. Many of the stores are closed; their owners and employes are volunteers and therefore have been called to the defense of the city.

As this dispatch is sent the civil and military authorities of Havana are in consultation at the palace and every precaution possible to the Spaniards had been taken to guard against a night surprise and to resist an attack if the bombardment is commenced.

Throughout the evening the scenes of enthusiasm continued in the harbor districts and San Lazaro avenue was full of people who shouted defiances at the distant American fleet, yelling "Shoot away." "Why don't you shoot?" etc. When the news of the capture of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, by the United States cruiser Nashville, twenty miles off Key

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

MEN OF AMERICA

Now is the Time to Rally Round the Flag of Your Country.

The President Issues a Proclamation Asking for Volunteers.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Soldiers Called Out.

The Troops Will Probably be Assembled Next Week at Chickamauga Park--Details Will be Made Known Monday--Naval Reserves Have Been Called--Provisions of the War Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Today President McKinley issued a proclamation calling for one hundred and twenty-five thousand volunteers for service in the war against Spain.

The term of enlistment will be for two years unless sooner discharged. The details pertaining to the quota to be furnished by each of the several states will be forwarded to the governors at once and made public probably Monday.

Secretary Alger has decided to concentrate the volunteers at Washington, Richmond, Atlanta and possibly one other point.

NAVAL MILITIA ORDERED TO REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The naval militia of the following states have been ordered to report at once to man the auxiliary ships: New York militia to the Yantic; Maryland to the Dixie; Michigan to the Yosemite, and Massachusetts to the Prairie.

WAR REVENUE BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The war revenue measure will be introduced in the house just before adjournment this afternoon. It is estimated that it will produce about $100,000,000 in revenue. The tax on beer, ale and fermented liquors is increased from $1 to $2 a barrel but no rebate from unused beer or destroyed stamps is allowed. The tax to tobacco and snuff is increased to twelve cents a pound, upon cigars to $4 per thousand, weighing more than three pounds per thousand, and $2 on cigars weighing less than three pounds per thousand; $4 upon cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand and $2 on cigarettes weighing less than three pounds.

A $500,000,000 loan is provided in the new war tariff bill in the form of 3 per cent. 10-20 bonds; $100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, to bear 3 per cent. interest, are also provided for.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL PASSES HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Hull bill for the reorganization of the army was passed by the house this afternoon. There was considerable debate and opposition, but it finally went through without division.

WAR WILD BE DECLARED.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The president will send a message to congress on Monday asking that a formal declaration of war be made.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG.

By the President of the United States:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By a joint resolution of congress approved on the 20th day of April, 1898, entitled: "Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect"; and

Whereas, By an act of congress entitled, "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898, the president was authorized in order to raise a volunteer army to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call for and hereby do call for volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000, in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution; the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia according to population, and to serve for two years unless sooner discharged.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities through the war department.

In witness, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this, 23rd day of April, A D, 1898, and of the independence of the United States, the 122nd.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President:
JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State.

DEFEND THE FLAG.

Governor Mount Has Received Orders From Washington.

Three Regiments of Infantry and One of Artillery

Will Be Indiana's Quota of Troops Under First Call.

The Militia Will Mobilize in Indianapolis Sunday--Will Remain in Camp a Few Days Then Go to Washington.

The Indiana militia will be called out today and tomorrow will mobilize in Indianapolis at the state fair grounds. Captain Reese this morning received information that Lieutenant W. W. Kerr had been appointed mustering and recruiting officer and since the issuance of the president's call he expects the infantry to be called at any hour. The following dispatch from THE SENTINEL representative at Indianapolis indicates that Governor Mount will issue his call within a few hours:

Special to the SENTINEL:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 23—Governor Mount today received telegraphic information from Washington to effect that Indiana's quota of troops under the first call will be three regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery.

The troops will be mobilized in this city Sunday or early next week, and will remain in camp here for a few days, and then will be sent to Washington before final arrangement to go to the field are made.

PREPARING FOR TROOPS.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—The entire Indiana national guard, with the exception of two batteries at Dana and Fort Wayne, will assemble in this city at the state fair grounds tomorrow to be mustered into the federal service for prosecuting the war against Spain.

As yet the people of Indianapolis have had little experience in witnessing what the real preparations for war are, but tomorrow they will be given a sight that will strongly impress upon them the fact that this country is now at war.

It was practically decided yesterday to not call out the batteries at Dana and Fort Wayne, but these two organizations will be the only component part of the Indiana guard that will not be assembled tomorrow.

Governor Mount has been urged for a week or more to take action at once and have the Indiana guard assembled here preparatory to responding to the call, but he has declined to do anything beyond allowing preparations to be made till the orders come from Washington. Lieutenant May, of the regular army, General McKee and others have suggested that this will be the better plan to save confusion, but the governor has declined to allow any troops to be moved till orders are received from Washington. Governor Mount was not at the state house yesterday, being confined to his house by sickness, and as the developments of the day crowded upon each other several officers were heard to express the wish that the governor had consented to act sooner that the confusion of the present moment might have been averted. For there is considerable confusion on account of the Sunday movement which will be necessitated on account of the issuance of the orders this morning.

The war map containing the movement of trains will be followed as closely as possible, though the delay of the call till Saturday makes a Sunday movement necessary, and as the train movement on Sunday is slightly different from that on other days, the changes will be made accordingly. These will not be of any importance, however.

At a consultation held in the governor's office yesterday afternoon by Gen. McKee, Charles Wilson, Adjt.-Gen. Gore and Lieut. May, it was practically decided to move the troops to Indianapolis tomorrow. The Big Four will handle the companies from the northern part of the state, the Pennsylvania in the main from the southern part of the state, the E. & T. H. will bring Evansville, Princeton and Bloomington, and a special will run down from Fort Wayne. Mr. Richardson said he had completed his arrangements according to the official war map, and based upon the hypothesis that the call for the entire national guard, except the Fort Wayne and Dana batteries, would reach here this morning. The captains of the companies will receive telegraphic orders from headquarters to move by a certain train and the railroad officials will be ordered by wire to bring on the troops on the orders of the captains.

The agricultural society will put in new power. The camp has already been selected by General McKee in the open space west of the administration building at the state fair grounds. Lieutenant May raised the point yesterday that tent pegs should be prepared for pitching tents, but Adjutant General Gore told him all this had been arranged. There was nothing to do but move the stuff from the state house to the fair grounds.

The national guard camp materials

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

ENEMY SCORES

Chartered American Liner Paris Reported Captured.

Overhauled by Spanish Cruiser Off the Coast of Ireland.

Story is Not Believed by the Owners of the Ocean Racer.

It is Declared No Spanish Warship is Fleet Enough to Catch the Paris--American Merchantman Shenandoah Taken Prize by Spanish Cruiser--Cape Verde Fleet is Sailing to the West.

LONDON, April, 23.—The afternoon papers of this city have received dispatches from Belfast saying trustworthy news has been received there to the effect that the American liner Paris has been captured off the Irish coast by a Spanish cruiser.

OWNERS OF THE PARIS HAVE NO FEAR.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23.—The fear of the safety of the steamship Paris expressed in some quarters is not shared by the officers of the International Navigation Co. Clement A. Griscom, jr., one of the managers of the American line, laughed at the idea of the capture of the Paris.

"There is not a vessel in the Spanish navy which can steam within two knots of the Paris speed," he said. "If the day is clear a vessel can be sighted twenty miles away. If there is any doubt of the vessels' nationality it is hardly likely that the Paris will try to make it out. Of course a careful lookout will be kept for Spanish vessels, but we don't expect any will be sighted which will give her any trouble."

AMERICAN SHIP CAPTURED.

LONDON, April 23.—It is reported here that the Spaniards have captured the American ship Shenandoah, Captain Murphy, which left San Francisco on January 5th for Liverpool. She is a four masted vessel of 3,128 tons register and owned by Arthur Sewell & Company, of Bathe, Maine.

SEWELLS DISCREDIT THE REPORT.

BATH, Maine, April 23.—The members of the firm of Arthur Sewell & Co., owners of the schooner Shenandoah, which is reported to have been captured by the Spanish on a voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool, refuse to credit the story that she has been taken and expect soon to receive news of her safe arrival at Liverpool, where she is now due. The Shenandoah is laden with wheat and a general cargo.

SAW SPANISH TORPEDO FLEET.]

NEW YORK, May 23.—The steamer Trojan Prince, which arrived here today from Naples, reports that on April 11, in latitude 36, longtitude 10 she passed an unknown cruiser and three torpedo boats steaming west at full speed, supposed to be Spanish.

SPAIN CALLS IT PIRACY.

MADRID, April 23.—10 a. m.—The capture of the Buena Ventura is characterized by the newspapers as an act of piracy.

The capture has aroused the greatest indignation, the Spaniards claiming that hostilities are not yet supposed to have begun.

It is again rumored that the Spanish squadron has sailed from the Cape Verde Islands, but its destination is not given, though it is believed the Spanish warships will suddenly appear and create a surprise.

SPANISH FLEET HAS SAILED.

LONDON, April 23.—A report has reached the United States embassy here to the effect that, in spite of denials, the Spanish fleet left the Canary Islands several days ago.

PARIS STORY DISCOUNTED.

LONDON, April 23.—It is believed that the Belfast reports of the capture of the Paris are simply repetitions of yesterday evening's reports, which have since been found to be untrue.

PARIS HAS NOT RETURNED TO SOUTHAMPTON.

LONDON, April 23.—The American line Paris has not returned to Southampton. The only information obtainable is that she passed the Lizard yesterday evening.

SOMERS READY TO SAIL.

FALMOUTH, Eng., April 23.—The United States torpedo boat Somers is ready for sea. She has steam up; but it is reported that great difficulty is experienced in getting a crew for her. Ensign Hazleton, her commander, has started for London.

THE TOPEKA SAFE.

LONDON, April 23.—It was reported here this morning that the United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes and recently purchased, has foundered Tuesday evening in a collision with the Albatross after leaving Falmouth.

The Topeka is safe. It was not the cruiser which collided with the Albatross. The steamer Jesmond, British, has arrived at Cardiff in damaged condition. She reports having been in collision with the Albatross.

SPANISH CRUISERS TRYING TO CAPTURE THE PARIS.

FALMOUTH, Eng., April 23.—The American line steamer Paris, Captain Watkins, chartered by the United States government, which left Southampton yesterday afternoon, passing Hurst Castle at 3:35 p. m., passed the Lizard yesterday evening. She has on board 150 passengers and her cargo includes a number of guns and a quantity of ammunition intended for the United States government.

According to report, Spanish cauisers are trying to intercept her. She should now be well on her way westward.

GERMAN PRESS IS HOSTILE.

BERLIN, April 23.—With singular unanimity the German press of every stripe is condemning the United States. All the newspapers of Germany impute selfish and base motives to America and praise the attitude of Spain in contrast to the "undignified course of America."

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

MADRID, April 23.—12:15 p. m.—The reported capture of the Paris has aroused great excitement here and favorably affected prices on the bourse.

WILL BE CAPTURED.

LONDON, April 23.—A dispatch from Singapore says there is reason to believe the Spanish mail boat Isla de Mindanao will be captured by the United States cruisers before she arrives at Manila.

THE AUDAZ STILL AT CORK.

QUEENSTOWN, April 23.—There is no truth in the report, published by the Belfast Telegraph, that the Spanish torpedo boat, Audaz, left this port yesterday at about the same hour the American liner Paris left Southampton and that the Audaz captured the liner. The Audaz is still at Cork.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

For Mayor.
HENRY P. SCHERER.
For City Clerk.
HENRY B. KONNING.
For Water Works Trustees.
PHILLIP J. SINGLETON.
MURRAY HARTNETT.
WILLIAM TAUTMEYER.
For Councilmen.
FIRST WARD.
GEORGE R. HENCH.
EDWARD J. EHRMAN.
SECOND WARD.
FRANK E. PURCELL.
WILLIAM J. ROSEY.
THIRD WARD.
JOHN J. O'KYAN.
DAVID C. ECKERT.
FOURTH WARD.
JOHN J. BAUER.
JAMES J. JAYES.
FIFTH WARD.
CHARLES HAAG.
JOSEPH ZURBUCH.
SIXTH WARD.
SLYVESTER M'MAHON.
HENRY SCHWARTZ.
SEVENTH WARD.
PETER J. SCHEID.
JOHN SUELZER.
EIGHTH WARD.
CHARLES F. BUHR.
K. K. WHEELOCK.
NINTH WARD.
FRANK N. SCHUDER.
FRED C. BOLTZ.
TENTH WARD.
B. BORKENSTEIN.
W. E. GERDING.

TONIGHT.

Brewers' Union No. 62—Regular meeting.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27; Rathbone Sisters.

War Will Make Us Stronger.

If, as many conservative-thinking men believe, the war with Spain shall prove no before-breakfast game, but lasts many months and even a year or two, the United States will be growing constantly stronger, while Spain will grow constantly weaker.

Our natural resources are in a practical sense limitless. We can produce in this country absolutely every thing we need, both in food and manufactures. Our great foundries and arsenals will turn out our own cannon and rifles in quantities to equip any force we may find it necessary to place in the field. We have as fine shipyards as there are in the world and the warships built in these yards are as good as any that ride salt water. Several battleships of the first class and improved type are now on the ways, two have just been launched and congress has lately appropriated millions for more besides a large fleet of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. If need be these orders may be doubled or trebled and the country still be able to pay for them.

We have a virile, patriotic population of more than seventy millions, wealth that cannot be conceived, a public debt that is comparatively small, and a national credit that even a big war will not greatly injure.

Above and beyond these material considerations is the pre-eminent intelligence of the American people. Brains count as effectively in war as in the pursuits of peace and the same aggressive and progressive intelligence that has made this nation the greatest on the planet would make it invincible in war.

Our enemy presents the opposite of every superior condition possessed by the United States. She is poor and bankrupt. She cannot produce all the foodstuffs she requires. She has no shipyards of significant magnitude. She has no modern cannon foundries or arsenals. All that she needs in war she must buy abroad and she has neither credit nor money to pay for large stores. Her course as a nation is retrogressive. Her populace is illiterate and haughty with a pride that is always blind to danger.

In war we can wear Spain to the mere skeleton of a nation, and all continental Europe, too, if the nations should become her allies. For Europe to make war on America would be for Europe to insanely invite starvation. We feed the people over there. They will not seek to devastate the great grainfield that produces their bread. Europe will not interfere offensively on this side the water.

And if Spain can by any miracle prolong the war two years the expiration of that period will see the United States of America risen to the first military and naval power on the globe. We have the raw material for those tremendous achievements right here on our own soil.

ONE hundred thousand volunteer soldiers added to the 20,000 regulars will make a military force entirely sufficient for our offensive operations in Cuba. Then to these will be added the 25,000 seasoned Cuban soldiers who constitute the armies of Gomez. With 150,000 troops it will be neither trick nor trouble to conquer the island and hold it. In view of complications, however, President McKinley would not be acting unwisely in calling out another 100,000 or so as a guarantee to Spain and any possible allies of America's cheerful good faith in this matter. Half a million or even a million men can be spared for war by the United States without disturbing our business and social equilibrium a great deal.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has crammed his "mailed fist" into his trousers pocket and with the other hand has been drawing a picture which is now exhibited. It shows the first Hohenzollern receiving the sword stroke of knighthood and has aroused the inquiry why even an emperor should be allowed to paint like that.

NOW IF it had been base ball instead of Polo that bolted, where in Sam Hill would this nation be at?

SPANISH bonds are getting down to a point where they can be sold only in bunches like spring onions.

THE war will be over before dog day's and there need be no halt in preparations for the street fair in Fort Wayne.

THE race between Don Carlos and Blanco in issuing manifestos is getting right warm and the betting should offer no odds.

SO LONG as Spain keeps her fleet on the other side of the Atlantic our noble squadron must be content with lumber scows and other small game.

GENERAL BLANCO has issued a proclamation that war exists in the island of Cuba. By the time he gets that notice served in the outside townships Mr. Blanco will understand that he hasn't promulgated a tropical dream.

HOW IN the nation is a great sea fighter going to announce that "we have met the enemy and he is ours" if he has only a barnacled old barge to tow triumphantly into port? Admiral Sampson must scour Cuban waters for something that won't strike her colors for a bow-shot from a six-pounder. The big guns need exercise.

A STATE of war exists between the United States and Spain, but there does not appear to be a great deal to do except to go down and take possession of Cuba, haul down the yellow flag of Spain, hoist the stars and stripes, and notify the folks at Madrid that we're in charge and have found they left a very dirty house behind them when they quit.

YOUNG SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Son of the Late Vice President is Candidate for Mayor of South Bend.

SOUTH BEND, April 23.—Schuyler Colfax, the republican nominee for mayor of this city, is a very popular young man, and the indications are that he will win the election. The issue is to be decided on May 3rd. Mr. Colfax is the only son of the late Vice President Schuyler Colfax. The father was always loved by the people for his honesty, uprightness and kindly disposition, and the son inherits all of his father's good grace. The republican candidate is twenty-eight years old. He was born at Washington in 1870, and came to this city with his parents in 1873. After his graduation from college Mr. Colfax became a manufacturer of cab, hackney and pony vehicles, and his plant here is the finest of its kind in the world.

The young man had taken an active interest in politics ever since he attained his majority. In the campaign of 1896 he organized one of the largest marching clubs in the northern part of the state. He worked hard for the republican side, and made many speeches during the campaign. In 1895 Mr. Colfax married Miss Katherine Nelson, the daughter of John G. Nelson, surveyor general of the state of Minnesota. He and his wife reside at the home of Mrs. Colfax, widow of the late vice president, on Colfax avenue, the house in which the vice president spent so many years of his remarkable life.

BROWN WAS POISONED.

Analysis Shows That His Stomach Contained a Quantity of Arsenic.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 23.—Dr. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health, has reported an analysis of the stomach of the late Commodore Brown, of Burrows, who died several months ago under very peculiar circumstances. The report was made to the coroner of Carroll county.

The doctor found forty-five and one-seventh grains of arsenic in the contents of the stomach, enough to kill ten men. Commodore Brown was fifty-nine years of age and was taken ill December 31 with paralysis. For several weeks he was thought to be better and then suddenly died in great agony.

Two years before this time Jos. Shuey and Lewis Jones quarreled about Mrs. Brown and Jones shot and killed Shuey and was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. D. N. Brown, the brother who has caused the investigation, obtained his clew from letters found in Shuey's effects, said to have been written by Mrs. Brown, who was present during the post mortem examination, with her attorneys.

The affair has caused considerable excitement in the little town. Brown was also known in Terre Haute, Ind., where he was sued and judgment taken against him for $1,000 for breach of promise.

ENGLAND'S SONS FIGHT.

Naturalized Britishers in New York Eager to Enter the Fray.

NEW YORK, April 22.—It is announced by Henry Clews, the Wall street banker and broker, that English-born citizens of this country will raise and equip a regiment for use in the war with Spain.

"It will be composed of naturalized Englishmen who know how to fight," said Mr. Clews. "Those of us who are too old to go to the front will do our part by contributing the money necessary for the equipment of the regiment."

Mr. Clews was born in England, but came to this country at a very early age. "All English-born Americans," he continued, "are eager to see an Anglo-American alliance. They believe that the two nations together would dominate the earth now and forever."

Nick Weisner, who has charge of the reservoir, went down to Decatur, Ind., this morning to spend Sunday with his wife and mother-in-law. The latter is very sick.

PEACE OF THE SOUL.

Find it in the Sanctuary of the Lord.

Sabbath Services and Sermons in the Churches of Fort Wayne Tomorrow—Announcements of Pastors.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Hiram Philley will address the men's meeting at 3 p. m.; Bible class at 4 p. m.

The regular services at the Berry street M. E. church. Preaching at 10:30 and 7:30, by C. C. Cissell, pastor.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue.—Preaching Sunday, at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. N. L. Stambaugh, pastor.

Services at Grace Reformed chhrch tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, pastor.—Sermon at 10:30 a. m.; lecture and Bible school at 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 4:15 p. m.

Hanna street Baptist mission will meet in their new room, the Hartman block, between Wallace and Buchanan streets. C. M. LaRue, superintendent.

At the Baptist Tabernacle Rev. L. L. Henson will preach tomorrow morning the first of a series of sermons on "Whence Came the Bible?" Baptism at night.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. C. U. at 6:30 p. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.

There will be a devotional mass meeting of the Young People's union at the Westminster church Sunday evening from 6 to 7 o'clock, led by the Rev. Mr. Davies, of Bethany Presbyterian church.

Third Presbyterian church—Rev. J. M. Boggs will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. These will be the last services of his pastorate. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E, 6:45 p. m.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:30; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; Epworth League meeting at 7 p. m.; preaching at 7:45 by the pastor.

The services at Westminster Presbyterian church tomorrow will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. Morning service at 10:30, subject, "A Question That Has Never Been Answered." Evening service at 7:30, a gospel service.

Service in Plymouth Congregational church at 10:45 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Evening theme, "Lessons From the Life of Henry Drummond." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. James S. Ainslie, minister.

Simpson M. E. church.—Sunday school, 9:30. At the morning hour for services a class will be received from probation into full connection. Both infants and adults will be baptized. Junior league, 2:30; Senior league, 6:45. Evening services as usual at 7:45.

Services at Wayne St. Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. D. Parr—9:30 a. m. Sunday school; 10:30 sermon; 12 m., classes; 3 p. m., Junior league; 6:30 p. m. Epworth league; 7:30 sermon, subject, "Is Our War With Spain a Righteous War?"

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boon and Fry streets, George E. Davies, pastor—Morning services, 10:30 a. m., public worship with baptism preceding. Sunday school at 3 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following; the theme of the evening sermon will be "Our Present War."

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ services will be held as usual tomorrow. The last sermon in the series, "Back to Christ in Life as in Doctrine" will be delivered in the morning at 10:45. A temperance sermon will be delivered in the evening at 7:30. P. J. Rice, minister.

Heidelberg Reformed Church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; subject, "A Broad Partition;" evening service at 7:30, a temperance topic. Every Wednesday prayer service at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15. Catechetical instruction every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Higgs, pastor.—Services tomorrow as follows: Bible school at 9:15 a. m.; communion at 10:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; Junior endeavor at 2:30 p. m.; senior endeavor at 6:15 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m. J. V. Updike, the noted evangelist and former pastor, will preach both morning and evening.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Cass and Fourth streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 7:30; morning subject, "Strength in Weakness;" evening, "The Momentous Question." The choir will render special music at both services. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Wesleyan Brotherhood at 3; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p, m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m., (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a, m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

QUARTER OF A CENTURY

Have Mr. and Mrs. George D. Ohneck Traveled Down the Walks of Life Together.

It was twenty-five years ago yesterday that Mr. and Mrs. George D. Ohneck promised to love, cherish and obey each other as long as life might last and in celebration of the occasion the happy couple went through the ceremonies of a quarter of a century ago and tendered to their friends a reception. At 9:30 o'clock in the morning at the Cathedral the nuptial ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Guendling. Mrs. Ohneck wore a handsome costume of green and black grenadine, with salmon colored trimmings, and was unattended. Just twenty-five years ago at 7:30 o'clock in the evening they were married by Rev. Father Benoit, it being the last marriage ever performed in the evening in the Cathedral. Mrs. T. J. Quinn was the bride's maid and Louis Fox was the groom's best man. Mr. and Mrs. Ohneck have two children, Edward G., who is now en route to Klondike, and Miss Velma, who is one of Fort Wayne's most popular society young women. In the evening a reception of old friends numbering many, who were guests at the ceremony twenty-five years ago, was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ohneck, on the north side. A 'bus party conveyed the guests from the street car to the door. The house was profusely decorated with carnations and smilax and vocal and instrumental music added to the occasion. Among the guests was Miss Elizabeth Glutting, god-mother of Mr. Ohneck. A number of beautiful presents were received.

LIBERTY.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll Will Speak on That Topic Friday Evening, April 29.

Those who have never listened to the superb oratory and impassioned eloquence of the greatest living master of the English language, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, should take advantage of his appearance in this city Friday evening, April 29, and

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL

hear him tell what he thinks of the "Liberty of Man, Woman and Child." While this lecture touches lightly upon the religious question it does not offend. In its delivery the celebrated speaker brings to his use all the wonderful powers of oratory which have made his name a household word in all English speaking countries.

He will dwell at length on the Spanish-Cuban question in his matchless style.

GUARDING AGAINST SPIES.

Extra Precautions are Exercised at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

VALLEJO, Cala., April 22.—Renewed precautions have been taken at Mare Island to guard against spies. None except government employes may enter the navy yard unless having a pass, and this will be issued only to persons having business at the office. An attempt to visit any other section of the yard will be followed by arrest.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

WILL OPEN BIDS.

Important Meeting of the Board of Works Next Monday.

Bids for the Paving of Many Streets Will Be Opened—Competition Certain to Be Strong.

The meeting of the board of works next Monday afternoon will be one of the most important since the adoption of the new charter. At that time bids will be received for the paving with asphalt of more than three miles of streets. Heretofore only the Trinidad company has been allowed to bid, but during the past few months the board of works has opened up competition and four companies will be allowed to bid. Each claims to lay just as good pavement as the other and the board made a thorough investigation before allowing the several companies to compete. The Trinidad has been tested and has not been found wanting in any particulars. Competition assures a much lower price than heretofore, and if the asphalts to which bids are limited come up to the expectations of the board or equal the Trinidad, Fort Wayne will have some of the best pavements in America and the citizens will have saved thousands, probably tens of thousands of dollars by allowing competition.

NEW HAY MARKET.

The council committees on finances and rules, regulations and buildings met in the city clerk's office last night and after discussion decided to recommend to the council the purchase of the land off Clinton street, on the banks of the St. Marys river, for a hay market. The consideration will be $2,000.

THE DEATHS.

Peter Kestel, aged sixty years, died this morning at his home, No. 211 Lafayette street. Mr. Kestel was born in Germany and had resided in Fort Wayne about forty years, at one time having been a teacher in the Allen county schools. He leaves one son.

WEBER.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Weber will occur Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house, No. 102 North Harrison street, and at 2:30 from the Evangelical church, corner Clinton and DeWald streets, Rev. Baumgartner officiating.

HUMBRECHT.

The funeral of the child of Mr. and Mrs. George Humbrecht will occur Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the St. Mary's Catholic church.

BUSH.

At 10:15 this morning, at his home, No. 79 Stophlet street, occurred the death of Peter F. Bush, aged 72 years. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy several days ago. Mr. Bush was born in Germany and leaves three sons and one daughter to mourn his death.

MEEKS.

U. S. Meeks this morning received the sad news of the death of his brother, John, who left here in January to make his home with a sister in Paunee, Okla. Pneumonia was the cause of his death. Mrs. R. C. Reinewald is a sister of the deceased.

THE WEEK S DEATHS.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending April 23:

Josephine Sallot, 86 years old, accident, burned.

Carl Bohlinger, 1 day old, exhaustion.

Arthur Meyer, 2 months old, bronchitis.

George Humbrecht, 6 months old, lung fever.

Helena Webber, 63 years old, Bright's disease.

George Nerhood, 7 years old, pneumonia.

William Russell, 70 years old, old age.

Mary V. White, 65 years old, mitral stenosis.

William F. Moore, 20 years old, heart failure.

John H. Grimme, 75 years old, paralyisis.

Henrietta Subkowski, 35 years old, rheumatism.

Elizabeth Holsteiner, 77 years old, paralysis.

Henry Fruth, 46 years old, typhoid fever.

William Horstman, 55 years old, Bright's disease.

Peter Kestel, 60 years old, complication.

COAL FOR CALIFORNIA.

Eight Thousand Tons Being Shipped by Rail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 23.—A big fleet of coal is on its way to San Francisco from Australia and English ports. No more coal can come here from British Columbia, the principal source of San Francisco's supply, and to guard against a shortage, the government has made arrangements for the transportation of 80,000 tons by rail from Pennsylvania.

Social and Entertainment.

S. W. Stirk circle No. 18, Ladies of the G. A. R., will give an entertainment and social at their hall in the Bank block, Monday evening. The following program will be rendered, after which light refreshments will be served:

America.....Audience
Recitation.....Miss Maude Weingartner
Duet.....
Mildred Rhinehart and Gretchen Neidhammer.
Recitation.....Henrietta Zollinger
Vocal solo.....Miss Anna Holmes
Dialogue.....
.....Gretchen Neidhammer and Roy Close
Duet.....Mrs. Fisher and Alba Beals
Recitation.....S. Ellen Uran
Duet.....Anna and Carrie Holmes
Recitation.....Nettie E. Rice
Marching Through Georgia.....Audience

There was a wedding last evening at the home of H. A. Short, on Elm street, at which the invited guests did not enjoy the wedding cake. When the time came to serve the cake it was missing. A number of lads had seen the tempting sweets and stolen it for a meal.

PORT IS BLOCKED.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

West, reached here, Admiral Manterola, the Spanish naval commander, wished to prevent the sailing of the American steamer Saratoga, but Captain General Blanco was opposed to this and she was allowed to sail.

It was estimated this evening that there were from 45,000 to 50,000 men under arms in Havana proper. The district outside of Havana at the same time was held by the battalions of engineers.

Everything breathed war. Armed men were to be seen on all sides, the batteries were alive with artillerymen and carriages, and pedestrians were not permitted to pass certain places, and outside of the Vedado district no movement at all was allowed.

Scout boats are sent out from the harbor, always in a straight line, and they will be coming and going throughout the night. Coasting steamers have been forbidden to leave ports on the north coast of the island.

General Arolas, the military commander of Havana has issued orders for the establishment of patriotic committees to prevent criminal acts in case of a panic during the seige, or should the city be bombarded.

The local authorities and the priests have been appointed on these committees, which will have full power to pass sentence upon lawbreakers and carry out the sentences imposed.

Indeed the only thing necessary is to notify the interested parties of of their crimes and of the sentences imposed upon them.

The carrying out of the decisions of the patriotic committees will be very prompt. All doctors, lawyers and professional men have been compelled to render service to the government under penalty of being most severely dealt with.

WAR FEVER RAGES.

Spain Is Ablaze With Patriotic Enthusiasm.

Demonstrations in the Streets Are Encouraged by Officials—Crowds Capture the Theaters.

MADRID, April 23.—8 A. M.—The war enthusiasm continues here and in the provinces. The civil governor of Madrid, Senor Agueliara, appeared again last evening in the midst of the crowds in the streets and encouraged them to patronize demonstrations. The people invaded the theaters, orators appeared on the stages, speeches were delivered to the audiences, who heartily cheered the stirring utterances and sang in chorus the national and patriotic airs played by the bands.

While these popular ebullitions are proceeding, the ladies of the Spanish aristrocrcy besides aiding in obtaining contributions to the national fund for the increase of the Spanish navy are organizing religious associations, under the auspices of the bishops, for the purpose of holding day and night special services of prayer for the success of the Spanish arms, and the newspapers and clergy will use the press and the pulpit to keep the patriotism of Spain up to its present pitch of enthusiasm.

The panic on the stock exchange has been counteracted by supreme efforts upon the part of the financiers. The tone of the Bourse has notably improved and the rush to the banks for the purpose of changing notes into silver has been stopped by the determination of the treasury officials to allow the free coinage of silver. Some bankers have even offered a premium on gold.

There is no lack of evidence that Spain has put forth her whole energy for a prolonged struggle.

Great indignation continues to be expressed against Great Britain, which is regarded as being partial toward the United States and unfriendly to Spain.

The Liberal, referring to the attitude of Great Britain, says: "Great Britain is never disinterested and must have secret understandings with the United States, which should make the European powers open ther eyes."

The stories of a ministerial crisis are denied and it is understood that after agreeing to the financial program, the cortes will adjourn until May 15.

Although the patriotic demonstrations continue in the providence, public orders is not disturbed. Senor Moret, the minister for the colonies, declares it is impossible for telegraphic communication with Cuba to be interrupted even if the Key West cable is cut as three other cables, protected by the guarantee of the telegraphic convention, reach the island.

The rumor that the minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo, will resign his office in order to command one of the Spanish squadrons is without foundation.

The Spanish fleet in the Antilles will be commanded by Admiral Manterola, Spanish naval commander at Havana, and the flying squadron of Spain is to be commanded by Admiral Cervero Belcrevero.

A cable dispatch has been received here from the governor general of the Phillipine Islands in which that official says he is not in the least afraid of the American squadron, now at Hong Kong.

LONDON, April 23.—The Evening News publishes a dispatch from Singapore, saying:

"I am informed on the highest authority in the Phillipine islands, through a confirmed channel, that an American protectorate would be welcomed at present as a guarantee of public safety, pending the creation of a reformed administration. There is reason to believe that the Spanish mail boat Isla De Monda (Mondatio) will be captured before she arrives at Manila. Before starting she was provided with British and Russian flags and painted out the name on the funnel in imitation of the steamers of the Russian volunteer fleet, a number of which are on their way to Port Arthur. Admiral Dewey learned of the scheme from General Lee on April 13.

"A homeward bound Spanish mail steamer has mounted two Hontoria quick-firing guns and two Nordenfeldts on improvised mountings at Manilla, though the vessel will not bear the shock of a discharge of the guns owing to the weakness of the fixings."

THE OREGON.

Navy Department is Not Worried About the Big Battleship.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The navy department is fully aware of the whereabouts of the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta, but for prudential reasons the officials positively decline to say where the vessels are, whether or not they have been ordered to return to San Francisco, or in fact to make any statement respecting them further than that they have no apprehension for their safety.

It is known that the department has taken steps to have the commander of the Oregon met by friends and warned of the outbreak of hostilities and of the presence of the Spanish torpedo gunboat Tamerario at Burnos Ayres in the path of the warship on her way to the North Atlantic station.

A SPANISH TRICK.

McKinley's Ultimatum to Woodford Held Until Full Discussion Was Had.

BIARRITR, France, April 23.—In forestalling General Woodford by breaking off diplomatic relations with the United States in advance of the presentation of the American ultimatum by the minister of the United States, Spain resorted to one of her old devices.

President McKinley's telegram to General Woodford conveying the ultimatum was held by the Madrid telegraph authorities while a copy of it was sent to Premier Sagasta. After the government had had time to read and discuss the document and consider the course to be taken the message was released and delivered to General Woodford.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Frances Williard union of the W. C. T. U. for the county convention to be held in the West Jefferson street Church of Christ, April 27 and 28. Miss Hadley will arrive in the city today, and will remain through the convention. The preliminary work for the convention will begin Monday. All temperance people of the city are urged to rally.

The Hanna Street Baptist Mission will give an ice cream social at the home of Mrs. Davenport, corner Oliver and Buchanan streets, for the benefit of Hanna street Mission.

You know what is in it.

The only baking powder having a statement of its composition on the label is

Cleveland's Baking Powder

This is a satisfaction to housekeepers and a safeguard against adulteration.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

New York Barrooms Too Economical.

"There is scarely a hotel in New York, or a barroom, for that matter," said a man who sells the liquor and knows what is done with it, "that uses the same whisky in mixed drinks that is used when whisky alone is ordered. An inferior brand is almost invariably substituted, and this is done not at the cheaper places, where one might expect to find it, but at the highest-priced hotels. The motive is, of course, economy. The barkeepers argue that in a cocktail an inferior whisky is quite as good as one of better quality. That is, of course, false. I know one hotel at which the whisky is deservedly well known and liked. But the cocktails, in spite of the fact that they are made by a man who has been in the place for more than twenty years and has not forgotten his skill, are always inferior. The reason of that is to be found in the fact that the whisky is of such an inferior brand that it ruins the mixed drinks. But the man who drinks it plain has nothing to complain of. There are the same causes for complaint in two-thirds of the New York bars. Men often wonder why cocktails are inferior and the rest of the liquor good. That is the reason."—New York Sun.

Not Their Fault.

Tourist—But it is terrible to think of hanging a man under such circumstances. No time to repent—no clergyman present— Westerner—Well, we invited a minister to jine the lynchin' party, but he wouldn't have nothin' to do with it.—Puck.

Tracing Him.

Howse—That was a very strange case of Van Stanton's. He left his home one day about four years ago, returned yesterday and says he can't remember where he has been or what happened to him. Holmes—Let's see. What's the name of the last vice-president of this country?—Puck.

"Darkest Europe."

A Leipsic professor delievered a lecture the other day on "Darkest Europe"—Upper Albania, where the custom of blood feud costs the country 3,000 lives a year and makes most people afraid to leave their village.

"77"

BREAKS UP

COLDS

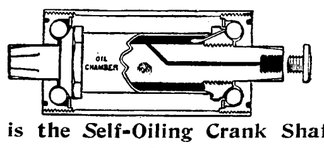
"Seventy-seven" is but one of **Dr. Humphrey's Specifics**. There are 35 others just as good. Here are a few:

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	$1.00

At all Druggists or sent prepaid.

Specific Manual to be found at Druggists or sent free, **tells all.**

Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York.



This is the Self-Oiling Crank Shaft of

THE STEARNS BICYCLE

"THE YELLOW FELLOW"

1898 MODELS $50.00

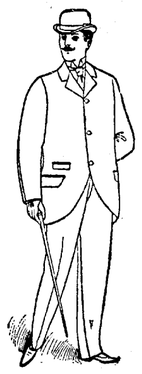
BLACK & PELTIER,

1 Dozen W. Wayne St.

SPRING'S GREAT BARGAIN BEGINNINGS.

A Veritable Climax of Price Wonders.

MEN'S CLOTHING BOYS'



We start right at the beginning of the season with the low prices that usually do not come until the season's end, and this, too, with a matchless stock, tremendous in its assortments.

We display ten styles where others show one--immeasurably superior in every way to any other clothing stock in Fort Wayne, and at prices from 15 to 25 per cent less than others ask for equally good, equally dependable. equally stylish garments. Prominent among the many bargains are the following:

MEN'S SUITS.

MEN'S NOBBY AND WELL-WEARING SUITS, made of staunch service giving, Wool materials, in the very newest patterns, Workmanship, trimmings and everything about the suits, strictly first-class. Price commencing now..... **$5.00**

MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS, made from all the well-known fabrics in the newest Overplaids, Checks and broken effects; also in the quieter plain designs so very stylish just at present. Exquisitely tailored and trimmed. Price commencing now..... **$8.00**

MEN'S FINE SUITS, made from high-grade domestic woolens, trimmed and tailored throughout with that careful attention that only insures good wear and tasty appearance; a superior assortment—over thirty confined patterns to select from. Price commencing now..... **$10.00**

MEN'S VERY STYLISH SUITS, garments designed and made to suit the taste of the most fastidious dressers—Suits in the manufacture of which nothing but the very choicest materials were employed; made of the most desirable novelties and plain Suitings. Price commencing now..... **$12.00**

MEN'S FINEST SUITS, the choicest of the choice, the acme of perfection in clothing ready to wear; all the real nobby cloths, colors and patterns; all the correct, thoroughly up-to-date styles; in fact, an exact duplicate of the best merchant tailor work. Price commening now.. **$15.00**

LEHMAN'S,

34 and 36 Calhoun St.

The Smith Premier Typewriter

THE SIMPLE, DURABLE, EASILY OPERATED, MECHANICALLY SUPERIOR WRITING MACHINE.

Send for New Art Catalogue.

Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,

NO. 132 E. MARKET ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Globe

PLAIN FACTS.

Why wear clothes that do not fit. Disgusted parties, who left measures with tailors, but refused to take their suits owing to bad misfits and cheap finish, are buying our high grade suits every day. No more tailors for them, as they find we take the proper pains to turn out the best fitting clothing in the city. Besides the style, finish and patterns of our

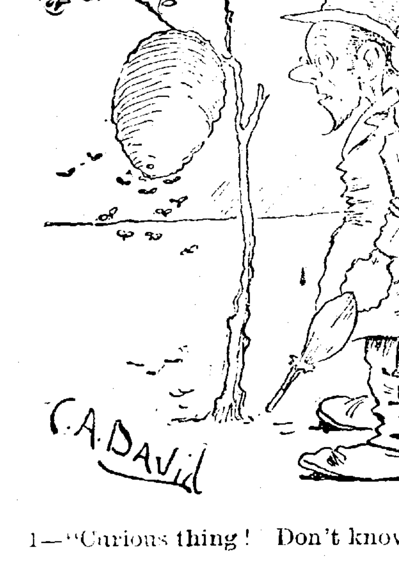
$10.00, $12.00, $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00 Suits

Can only be equalled by the highest price tailors. If you want to dress in first-class style, come and try one of our nobby spring suits.

GLOBE A. K. Hurst & Co. Proprietors

Headquarters --FOR-- Men and Boys' Swell Spring Outfits.

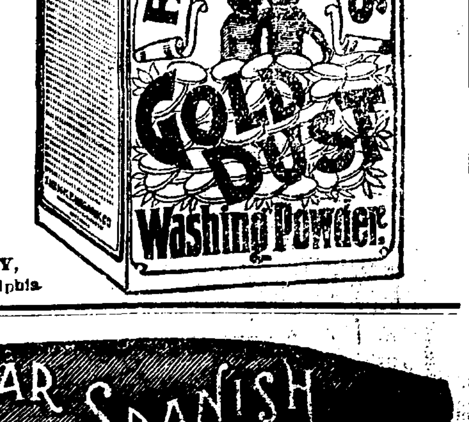
BEFORE AND AFTER.



1—"Curious thing! Don't know what it can be."

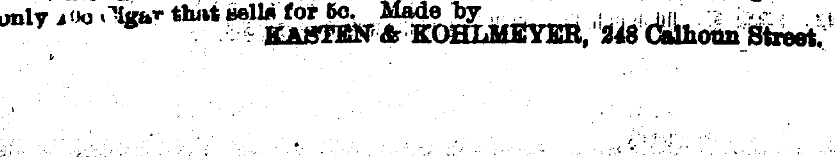
2—He nose now.

SOMETHING NEW 5¢



Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.



This is the exact size and shape of the Regular Spanish Cigar The only 5c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by
KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 248 Calhoun Street.

SHOP AND RAIL.

A Shopman Who Served in Her Majesty's Army.

Is Now Ready to Offer His Service to the United States -- Office and Depot.

One of the patriots at the electric works who stands ready to offer his services to the United States in case an opportunity occurs is William Mills, the well known machinist. Mr. Mills is a native of England, but when he came to this country to reside he announced his allegiance to the stars and stripes and is now a patriotic, loyal American citizen, ready to defend the honor and interests of the government even if it cost him his life. Mr. Mills served fifteen years in her majesty's service, being a member of the Royal regiment of artillery, Battery No. 1 and Brigade No. 7. It was just forty years ago yesterday when he enlisted. This morning Mr. Mills brought his discharge paper down to the shop and exhibited it to the men there employed.

A SHOPMAN HURT.

Henry Eix, an employe of the Bass blacksmith shop, had his right foot painfully injured last night. While he was helping to forge out a big piece of steel, the hoisting chain broke and the heavy weight fell, alighting upon the foot and almost crushing it It is not believed that the bones are broken, but the member is fearfully bruised and will be lame for many days.

PATRIOTISM AT THE SHOP.

If there is a call for recruits the shopmen will respond liberally. Patriotism is at the maximum point there and hundreds of men will be only too glad to have the opportunity to enlist in the service of their country. All the shops here will be represented in the militia if the call to arms is made. And some of the men feel so certain that it will be made today that they resigned their places and bade their comrades "good bye" this morning.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Fireman John Lelander, on the Nickel Plate, is sick and off duty.

THE New York Press insists that J. T. Harrahan is seeking the presidency of the Nickel Plate.

Nickel Plate Conductor R. C. Ross is working again after a lay off to look after private business.

Master Mechanic George James, of Stony Island, made his regular monthly visit here yesterday.

L. G. Dailey, of the Pennsylvania offices, is entertaining his brother-in-law, Roswell Miller, of Wabash.

Foreman Daniel Petgen, of the Pittsburg copper shop, is in Chicago today looking after business for the company.

After two week's sickness, C. S. Weaver has returned to his work on the Nickel Plate. He is a yard brakeman.

Valentine Koehl, a moulder, has resigned a position at the Kerr Murray works to accept one at the Bass works.

A. G. Rosenberry, a Nickel Plate brakeman, has returned from Pennsylvania, where he spent a week with relatives.

Foreman Joseph Slater, of the Bass blacksmith shop, is in Indianapolis today, attending to some business for the firm.

William Lawson, Nickel Plate fireman, has been transferred from the Third to the Fourth districts and will reside in this city.

Blacksmith J. D. White, of the Pittsburg shops, and his children went to Waterloo, Ind., this afternoon and tonight will give a concert there.

The veteran employes on the Cleveland and Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania lines will hold their annual banquet at Pittsburg, May 10.

Mrs. William Reiter and Mrs. W. H. Wefel went to Toledo today to visit friends over Sunday. The husbands of the ladies are carpenters, employed in the Wabash shops.

The summer uniforms for the Pennsylvania passenger trainmen arrived yesterday and will be put into service May 1. They are not different from those now worn by the men.

Capitalists who have been building railroads in Texas have decided to build no more roads in that state until a more friendly disposition is manifested by the state railroad commissioners.

All of the western lines have voted in the affirmative on the proposition to pay none but the regular commissions on any class of business. The decision is to cover all business done after April 1.

Brakeman F. Cain has taken W. Williams' place in the crew of Conductor William Smart, on the Nickel Plate. Mr. Williams has taken a place on a "short haul" out of Bellevue, in Conductor William Harper's crew.

All the bench hands and operators of lathes and planers in the Wabash shops are off duty today. This idleness is made necessary in order that the expenses may be kept within the limits of the appropriation for the month of April.

The weekly output from the Pittsburg machine shop included engines 92, 23, 416 and 122, all of which have been thoroughly repaired. During the week engines 248, 150 and 332 were added to the engines in the repair shop, making eleven now in the machinists' hands.

The passenger department of the Pennsylvania has under consideration making Cresson a magnificent picnic resort, where summer excursionists can enjoy their outings in the groves on the summit of the Allegheny mountains.

The Panhandle company has been making extensive improvements to its yards at Carnegie, rearranging the system of tracks. A new interlocking plant is being put in position, the largest in Pennsylvania. When the improvements are completed the fast trains can run through safely at a speed of sixty-five miles an hour.

COAL CONTRABAND.

Much Interest in the Attitude of Great Britain.

Blockade of Cuba Makes It Desirable to Obtain Coal in West Indies--Middle Course by Britain.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—It is very hard to secure from the naval authorities any admission touching the movements of the squadrons or individual ships. Secretary Long has reasoned that if he undertakes to answer questions of this character, even though they may not be of importance, shrewd and correct inferences might be drawn from his refusal to answer other questions and the enemy might profit thereby.

The navy department is prepared to take immediate advantage of any action of congress in the direction of providing for coal depots and has ascertained the feasibility of stocking them at very short notice.

The attitude of the British government upon the question of making coal contraband is awaited with keen interest in naval circles. Operating for the blockade of southern Cuba as our ships must necessarly do, anything like a complete blockade is to be maintained, the problem of supplying them with coal is a question of the greatest importance. This may be done expensively and with uncertainty, owing to the danger of forage by the enemies' ships, through the use of steam colliers sent from the United States.

It is highly desirable, however, that in an emergency our ships may have the opportunity to draw upon some of the British coal supplies in the West Indies. It is believed, however, owing to the guarded manner in which Mr. Balfour replied to the direct question as to governments making coal contraband that Great Britian will adopt a middle course.

She will probably refuse to allow any of the warships of the combatants to take on a full supply of coal at any British port.

But on the other hand she probably will allow any such ships arriving at her ports short of coal to take on a supply sufficient to take them to their next port, thus applying the common rule of neutrality. The decision of the British government that the Spanish cruiser Audaz, now under repairs at Queenstown, be not detained under the neutrality law is not without some moment to the United States inasmuch as we have the torpedo boat Somers, just purchased from Germany, in dock at Falmouth, Eng., repairing damages sustained in the passage over from Germany. There was some fear that she might be subject to detention.

HANNA ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

Senate Committee Says He Secured His Election by the Use of Money.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23.—Four of the five members of the senate committee appointed to investigate the charge that Mark Hanna procured his election to the United States senate by the undue influence of money reported yesterday afternoon that in their opinion the charges were sustained, while the fifth member, Senator Garfield, presented a minority report, containing a summary of the most important evidence and holding that the election was fair.

Senator Garfield insists that if there was any conspiracy it was hatched and furthered by the democrats and anti-Hanna republicans. The majority report alleges the existence of a conspiracy to bribe Representative Otis, of Cincinnati, and in proof gives lengthy extracts from the testimony of Hollenbeck, Maj. E. G. Rathbone, Maj. Charles Dick and H. H. Boyce.

The report will be forwarded to the United States senate with a request that Mr. Hanna be unseated.

THE PRESIDENT WELL.

Mr. McKinley Feeling Better Than for Several Weeks.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President McKinley was an early riser today and at 9 o'clock Mr. Webb C. Hayes and General Hastings, his guests, had joined him at breakfast. He was in excellent spirits. The president is gaining a little more rest now than usual and it is said he has not appeared so well physically for a couple of weeks as today.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
·DR·
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE SEASON OPENS.

First Game in the Inter-State Next Monday.

The Fort Waynes Will Play in Dayton—Team in First Class Shape—Handsome New Outfits.

The championship season in the Inter-State season will open next Monday, Fort Wayne playing at Dayton, Toledo at New Castle, Grand Rapids at Youngstown and Mansfield at Springfield.

Reports from every one of the cities in the league indicates that all the players are in excellent condition prepared for a hard campaign. Most of the cities lay claim to the championship and while Fort Wayne is not that confident the lovers of the game and the management believe that the Hoosiers will be in it from beginning to end. The season will open with the Fort Wayne team practically what it was last season.

Every other team in the Inter-State has made several changes and each claims that they are stronger. If this be true the spectators at ball games in the Inter-State league will see better base ball than any other league in the country, except the National league, can put up. One thing, too, is almost certain and that is that Toledo will not carry away the pennant for the third time. The Mud Hens are not as strong as last season and Manager Strobel and Captain Gilks will be crying for quarter before the Fourth of July. New Castle and Mansfield will be heard from, but Manager Armour, of Dayton, has lost many of his best players and will do well to finish in the first division. But this is all guess work, time alone will tell.

The war scare may or may not affect the attendance at the ball games. Patriotic citizens may want to vent their patriotism in cheers and there is no better place to do it than at the ball park just after a sensational play has been made by some of the players. Here's hoping that the Inter-State will have a most successful championship season.

NEAT AND CLEAN.

There will be no better appearing and neater set of ball players on the diamond this season than the Fort Waynes. They will wear the new uniforms purchased just before the close of last season and today handsome red caps, stockings and belts were received. Each member will carry a suit bag and a bat bag and next Tuesday at Dayton will don nice new coats similar to those worn by the Cleveland league players. The team will present a most respectable appearance at all times.

NOTES.

Beck is back in the game for Toledo and is playing good ball.

The Shamrocks will leave for South Bend over the Grand Rapids at 2:40 tomorrow morning.

Armor, of Dayton, says he will not have an exhibition game next season, as he regards them unprofitable.

The Toledo Commercial says of the work of Larry Bruner, the new twirler: "Bruner is pretty much Darby in his work. He floats the ball over with a sort of a cold molasses delivery. He has curves, and with speed might be quite effective. He will doubtless be sent adrift for another job."

"Chic" Stahl played his first game of the season yesterday without a hit. He was not lonesome, however, as not a member of the Bostons connected safely with Hughes' curves. Hanlon's California find has pitched two games in the National league and allowed two hits, and Bill Lange said he wasn't good enough for Chicago. This record was never before equaled by a young twirler.

Manager O'Meara announces that during the season Monday and Fridays will be ladies' days. These two days are selected so that two ladies' days will not come in the same series of games with one club. The lady patrons of the game can do much to make it a success, and they will accept the kindness of the Inter-State in offering to them two days in each week when base ball can be seen without expending any admission fee.

THE COURTS.

Commissioners Appoint Reviewers for Hoffman Ditch--Court Items of Interest.

The county commissioners appointed the following viewers for the Hoffman ditch against which there was such a big remonstrance: Jerome Gloyd, William Spindler, William Kennerk. These are among Allen county's most substantial farmers and ought to be trusted to do just the proper thing by the county and remonstrators.

Judge Hench is acting as temporary judge in the superior court while Judge Dawson is enjoying a vacation.

Through his attorney, E. V. Emrick, Eli Larimore has commenced proceedings for divorce from Anna Larimore The complaint alleges desertion.

The Pennsylvania company has given notice that it will ask for the transfer to the United States court of the case of Pauline Sordelot, administrator, against the Pennsylvania company. The suit is for $10,000 damages for the death of Emil, the son of Mrs. Sordelot, who was killed December 28. The case will be tried at Indianapolis.

LICENSED TO WED.

Oliver M. Albaugh and Laura B. Salisbury.

Lawrence White and Pauline Bobay.

She Picks the Oldest.

An old lady in Mexico, whose age is said to be 115 years, was recently married to a man of 98. She had been married several times, and each time a husband has died she has picked out as his successor the oldest man in the neighborhood.

The U.S. Government Report shows ROYAL Baking Powder to be stronger, purer and better than any other

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DEFEND THE FLAG.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

in the state house, including tents, wagons, harness and a vast amount of other stuff, will be moved at once to the fair grounds under the supervision of the adjutant general and quartermaster general, who will employ a number of civilians to do the work as is the custom when the guard is going into camp.

The troops will be quartered in tents and in the vacant buildings which are water tight, clean and comfortable. There are 900 tents in the basement of the state house, but it is believed not more than half of these will be needed. The rest of the troops will be housed in the buildings. Other buildings will be used for officers' quarters, regimental headquarters, a hospital, headquarters for the signal corps and other necessary purposes, including stables for the horses.

After the guard has pitched camp the strictest military discipline will be enforced. Picket lines will be maintained and every one will be barred. No visitors to the camp will be allowed as the government will require all haste possible in examining and mustering in the men. General McKee and the quartermaster-general were busy yesterday arranging for provisions for men and horses.

It was decided yesterday that the troops will not be brought though the union station on account of the crowds that will collect. It is not desired to make any demonstration, this being a war-like move and entirely different from the annual camp of the guard. The troops will be taken direct to the fair grounds.

After the guard has been mobilized at the fair grounds the government will be notified formally and will then send a regular army officer here to muster the men into service. He will appoint a number of examining surgeons from the guard surgeons and the arduous and important work of examining the men for service will be begun. This examination will be very strict. The government realizes that it is receiving men destined for the most dangerous kind of warfare—a warfare that will in all probability throw the men into guerilla tactics in jungles and swamps, in a tropical and fever-infested district surrounded by the most unhealthful conditions. On this account the most severe scrutiny of each man will be made and many members of the guard will be discarded. All such will be returned to their homes at the expense of the government.

The government will furnish the men everything needed as soon as they are received. This will include horses for the officers, uniforms, arms, side arms and accoutrements, blankets, tents and, in fact, everything needed.

The guns will be of the most modern Krag-Jorgensen kind and will have to be sent here from Springfield, Mass. The uniforms will probably be sent here from Jeffersonville barracks, where the government has vast stores of such material. The uniforms are cut in varied sizes, there being nine sizes of trousers and six sizes of blouses.

The men will be told to wear nothing but woolens in case they are called upon to go to Cuba. Nothing cotton will be tolerated. Woolen underwear and socks will be a necessity and many of the officers are already ordering their woolens. The underwear includes an India belt for the waist.

All this will take time, and it is predicted that the Indiana troops will be camped at the fair grounds at least two weeks. This time may be lengthened. Captain Howard, of the regular army, who is on the retired list, was a visitor at the adjutant general's office and said he did not believe the government had 100,000 Krag-Sorgensen guns on hand and there might be considerable delay before they were delivered. The Indiana troops would, of course, be held till fully armed and equipped.

Undecorated.

Miss Williston—How is it, colonel, that you have no medals? All the other officers in your regiment have lots of them. Col. Copeton—Well, you see, I don't belong to any bicycle clubs and never made a century run in my life.

A Sine Qua Non.

Clubman Number One—The woman must have brown eyes. Clubman Number Two—The one of my choice must not have red hair.—Count de Monte Carlo—Ah, for me, I care not ze color of ze hair or ze eye, so long as my fiancee have ze green backs.—Judge.

Rather Pointed.

Smith—Every time I call I find you with a pen in your hand. You must be very fond of writing. Brown—Oh, yes —regular pen-holder, as it were. Smith —Isn't it wonderful how many sticks are converted into pen-holders?—Chicago News.

Fortunate Fellow.

From Judge: New Arrival (Dawson City)—You seem the only happy man in town. Native—I am, sir. I've got dyspepsia so bad I can't eat anything.

WHAT SHE CHARGED.

The Colored Lady's Fees For Washing Surprised the St. Louis Woman.

Every one finds it difficult in St. Louis to obtain reliable help. A colored woman named Matilda Snowball answered an advertisement which called for a woman to do day's washing.

"So you will come to the house and wash?" asked the lady of the house.

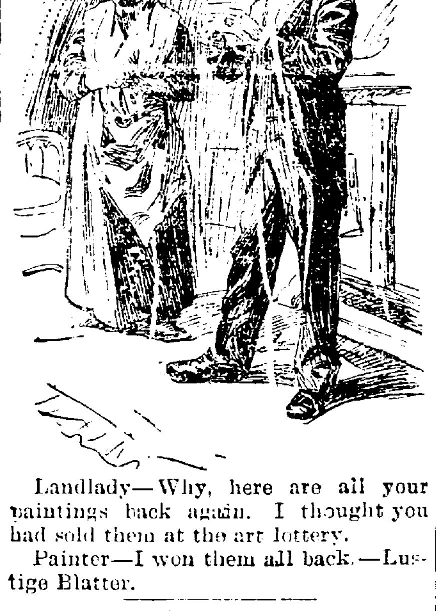
"Yes, mum."

"What are your terms for a day's washing?"

"When I comes in de mawning, I gits er dram ob whisky, and about 7 breakfas', wid coffee an cakes an beefsteak an sich, an about 10 I has er pint ob beer an some crackers an cheese, an dat does me ontil lunch, an arter lunch I works erlong ontil dinner, when I has soup an ros' beef an chickens an pertaterses an termarterses an inyuns an sich, an I allers has puddin an pies an ice cream fur dessert. Erbout free o'clock I has corfee or tea and some fruits and cakes, an dat does me ontil supper. Den when I leabs I gits er $3 bill."

"Say," interrupted the lady of the house, "how much would you charge just to feed all day long?"—New York World.

His Misfortune.



Landlady—Why, here are all your paintings back again. I thought you had sold them at the art lottery.

Painter—I won them all back.—Lustige Blatter.

A Sad Case.

"Of all the men I knowed that got into trouble with them bunko fellers," said the farmer meditatively, "Hiram Haystack had the wust luck."

"What happened to him?"

"Well, he got circulars from them fellers an got writin to 'em an made arrangements to meet one of 'em in New York—jest in the reg'lar way—an paid $100—all the money he had to spare—fer a package containin $1,000 in counterfeit bills"—

"I s'pose you mean it was to contain counterfeit bills, but really had sawdust or somethin like that?"

"No, it had counterfeit bills, an pretty good lookin ones at that."

"An what happened to Hiram?"

"He got five years fer tryin to pass off them bills in this neighborhood."—New York Journal.

Both In the Same Fix.

This is no romance. It happened, and not two months ago.

An author wrote an Easter story for a certain publication. It was accepted, but the check for it did not arrive "on time."

The author was anxious about it, and for reasons. He wrote to the editor:

"Will you please send that check in time for my wife's Easter hat?"

The editor was prompt in replying. He wrote:

"I can't. I'm married myself!"—Atlanta Constitution.

He Was Right.

Dixon—I don't believe young Shortleigh is half as extravagant as people say he is.

Hixon—Perhaps not, but I've noticed that he has a suit of clothes for every day in the week.

Dixon—Is that so? Why, he always had the same suit on every time I met him.

Hixon—Well, that's the one.—Chicago News.

Historic, Not Prophetic.

Simpkins was given an egg at the restaurant today that had a distinct "W" marked on it.

"That must refer to the Spanish war."

"That's what Simpkins thought until he opened it. He says it was the war of 1812."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Why He Quit.

Binks — So you've quit your job again, have you? What's the trouble now?

Hinks—I had to get up too early. The boss expected me down every morning before the last editions of the afternoon papers were out.—Town Topics.

He Agreed Fully.

Mrs. Higgins—What wretched taste that Mrs. Wilkes has!

Mr. Higgins—Yes, I met her down town this afternoon and she was wearing that ugly old $25 hat that you thought you wanted.—New York World.

It Wasn't a Palace.

Flim—I suppose the count proposed after seeing her home?

Flam—No. That was just the trouble. He saw her home.—Brooklyn Life.

Gratitude.

Mrs. Crawford—I trust you realize how much I have done for you, Bridget. Since you've been with me I have made you a competent cook.

Bridget—Yis, mum. That's pwhy Oi'm after stroikin yez fer $5 extree a month.—New York Journal.

RICH STRIKE ON YUKON.

Dr. Crewe, of Chicago, Tells of Gold on Monte Cristo Island.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 23.—Dr E. O. Crewe, of Chicago, who arrived from Skaguay this morning on the steamship Brixham, is the bearer of the first authentic news of the latest rich find in the Klondike district. He left Dawson March 22, and the following day in company with John Elwell stopped on Monte Cristo island, where the discovery was made early in March by two Swedes, who were on the island, which is heavily timbered, to chop wood rather than dig for gold. Dr. Crewe declares the discovery to be hardly second in importance to that of El Dorado. The whole island, which is about 2,800 feet long and has an average width of 500 feet, he believes to contain a veritable bed of gold. The dirt runs from 50 cents to $8.75 to the pan. Since the discovery the entire island, which is in the center of the Yukon, about sixteen miles above Dawson, has been located.

Speaking of the Klondike, Dr. Crewe said:

"The amount of gold that will be brought out this spring will surprise the world. It will not be less than $15,000,000 or $20,000,000. El Dorado is admitted by all to be the best producer, and I think Hunker, rather than Bonanza, will be the second. Dominion is good, and there is a big gold deposit apparently in all of them.

DISABLE BOATS.

Engineers on Torpedo Fleet Don't Want to Engage in Fighting.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 23.—The British steamer Asloun, Captain P. H. Barnett, arrived from Las Palmas, Grand Canary, one of the Canary Islands group.

Captain Barnet arrived at Las Palmas March 31, two days after the Spanish torpedo flotilla left that port. He was reliably informed that the machinery of the several torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers was purposely disabled in pursuance of a plot by the engineers. They did not relish the trip across the ocean in torpedo boats, and, finding the Spanish government determined to make them go, as a last resort crippled the machinery.

None of the engineers were allowed to repair it, the work being done by a local machine shop at Las Palmas.

MAKE A PROTEST.

Owners of the Bona Ventura Allege that Her Capture Was Illegal.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—The owners of the Buena Ventura the Spanish ship captured by the U. S. Cruiser Nashville yesterday, have issued a signed protest against her capture. They say the cargo belongs to British merchants and was insured in Great Britian. They further allege the capture was illegal as the ultimatum of the president had not expired when she was captured.

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache Cures where all others fail. All druggists.

SUNDAY GAZETTE.

Strictly First-class on Metropolitan scale.

Full Associated Press War News.

Local and Illustrated Cuban and Fashion Features.

Gazette will hereafter be issued Monday. No Change in Price.

F. M. SMITH & CO.

RUN EASY.
OAK LAWN,
NEW QUAKER CITY,
CONTINENTAL
LAWN MOWERS
At Rock Bottom Prices.
F. M. Smith & Co.,
Phone 204. 22 Calhoun Street

Dr. B. A. Stockdale SPECIALIST.

Cures Chronic Catarrh and all diseases of Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach.

NERVOUS DEBILITY & SKIN DISEASES.

Hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale,
33 W. Washington St.,
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Not in Office Wed. and Thurs.

D. D. & W. E. WEISELL
36 Calhoun St.,
DENTISTS
Painless Extracting by our own Safe Method.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,
Practical Plumbers,
Gas and Steam Fitters.
NO 141 CALHOUN STREET

WANTED.

WANTED—A good nurse girl. Call on Mrs. C. S. Bash, 286 West Wayne street.

WANTED—A young man to feed cylinder press. Apply at Newspaper Union.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent girl for general housework. 105 E. Berry St. 21t3

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing, at Libbing & Co.'s, 39 E. Main St. J. Denz, watchmaker, formerly with H. Mariotte. mar30-1mo

WANTED—Lady agents. Experience not necessary. $4 to $6 per dayeasy. Ladies do not let this chance go by. Address Box 7, care Sentinel. 21t3

WANTED—Young men to learn barber trade. New method; eight weeks required. Send for catalogue. Moler System Barber Schools, Chicago or Cincinnati. 21t6

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 8 City Hall; telephone, 445. tf

WANTED—Upright persons to travel. Salary $780 and expenses. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion company, Chicago. 23t6

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 19t6-sat-tf

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 23 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11-1m

WANTED—$7.00 daily selling specialty soaps, giving customers double value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—At employment office, 39 West Washington street, good girls for all kinds of housework, cooks, chambermaids, dining room girls, etc.; good places at good wages. Mrs. Fitzgerald. 21-1m

WANTED—A pleasant room and board west of Calhoun, south of Main, north of Creighton, by a young genteman of good and quiet habits; references; please state terms. Address Wm. F., care Sentinel. 21t2

WANTED—A strong boy between 18 and 20 years of age to take care of horses. One who has had experience. Must come well recommended. Apply Dr. Kappel, 180 East Washington street, between 6 and 8 o'clock this evening.

WANTED—A young man desires a position as bookkeeper and clerk in any kind of office or business house. Good education, graduate; not afraid of work; best city reference. Address, H. M. Brothers, 24 Wefel street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 18t6

WANTED—Agents; $33 every week, giving away free Specialty Soaps as sample and introducing and selling Perfection Gaslight Burners; no chimney, no smoke, no wick, makes kerosene lamps give brilliant clear gaslight; sample free to workers. N. K., Perfection Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents. Murat Halstead's great war book, "Our Country in War." All about Cuba, Spain, Maine disaster, armies, naviesand coast defenses of United States, Spain, and all nations; over 500 pages, magnificently illustrated; one agent sold $9 in one day, others making $39 per day; most liberal terms guaranteed; 20 days credit, price low, freight paid; handsome outfit free; send 12 two-cent stamps to pay postage. Educational Union, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago. 18t6

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—No. 19 West Jefferson street, $20 per month. H. M. Williams. 21t1

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with modern improvements, 108 East Berry St. 1tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room with privilege of bath, at No. 373 Calhoun street. 19t6

FOR RENT—Four furnished rooms. Can be used for light housekeeping. Inquire, 123 West Jefferson St. 4tf

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms on South Calhoun St., modern improvements. Inquire, 31 West Williams St. 8tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—169 East Berry street; all modern improvements, bath room, electric light, furnace. Inquire, 49 Harmer St., cor. E. Wayne 27tf

FOR RENT—Seven room brick house, 162 E. Lewis street, bath tub, all kinds of water and good barn, all modern conveniences. Inquire at 164 East Lewis street.

FOR RENT—A good house of eight rooms with water, gas and bathroom, at 79 West Main street. Inquire of F. W. Antrup, south west corner West Main and Webster streets.

FOR RENT—Eight-room house at 525 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric chandeliers in all rooms; cement cellar, with slate laundry tubs; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 37 West Berry street, corner Harrison. 2tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A phaeton at half price. Inquire at 27 West Butler street. 22t2

FOR SALE—A good cow with calf three weeks old. Inquire at 19 Holman street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a bay horse. For particulars call at 247 East Lewis street.

FOR SALE—Nice road wagon, spring back and light cushions; also single harness, at 185 Jackson street.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, a nice cottage of six rooms, in Williams' addition, because owner lives out of city. Inquire at 229 East Washington street. 21-tf-tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have two large stock farms; three 160 acre farms; three 80 acre farms; several 40 acre farms, and quite a number of small pieces of land, including 4 acres on West Main street, that are suitable for gardening. Also houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 36 E. Berry St., Postoffice drug store, City. 10tf

FOR SALE—Improved dwelling property on West Berry street, West Washington street, East Suttenfield street, West Wayne street, West Jefferson street, West and East Creighton avenue, West DeWald street, South Harrison street, Fairfield avenue, Brandriff street, West Third street, Hendricks street. Vacant lots in Fletcher's addition, Lakeside Park addition, Rockhill heirs' addition. Houses to rent and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, first floor No. 7 Court street. 23tf

FOR SALE—One two-chair barber outfit, one victor safe, one Keller dental engine, one coffee urn, one sewing machine, three barber mirrors, one pair butcher's scales, one grocer's counter scales, one cash register, one grocer's oil tank, one hotel range, good cook stoves, second-hand bicycles, and all kinds of unredeemed pledges in watches, diamonds, firearms, musical instruments, etc., at a bargain. Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing, at Libbing & Co.'s, 39 E. Main St. mar30d&w1mo

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence 26 Madison Street.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company.
Pittsburg, Pa., April 20, 1898.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Pittsburg, on Wednesday, May 18, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three directors in the place of a like number whose term of service expires on that day.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.
Ap 20,23,25,27,30-m2,5,7,10,12,14,16

TEMPLE THEATER.

One Solid Week,
—COMMENCING—
MONDAY, APRIL 25th.

Appearance of the Popular Players.

MR. and MRS. ROBERT WAYNE,

Accompanied by the Eminent Comedian and singer.

Will S. Rising,

And a competent company of players, presenting a repertoire of High-class Plays. Change of bill each night.
MONDAY NIGHT.—The sensational comedy drama.

"Jim, the Westerner."

POPULAR PRICES—10, 20 and 30c.

Seats on sale at the box office.
SPECIAL.—Monday night any lady will be admitted free if accompanied by any person having purchased a reserved seat ticket at the box office before 6 o clock that evening.

Ingrain Carpets.

There's nothing in this make of Carpetings that has ever been sold before, equal to these extra fine Ingrains we now exhibit.

The Quality is Extra Fine.
The Colorings are Rich and New,
The Patterns are Handsome.

The price is the same as are asked for those of the lesser grades. Housekeepers wanting

. . . A Good Ingrain . . .

As handsome as a Body Brussels, must call and see this line.

Fine Wilton Carpets.

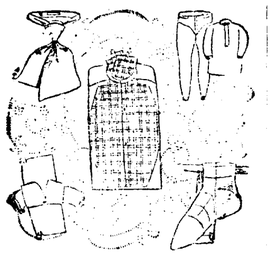
We now show the Mills new lines of these elegant Carpets—patterns exclusive and cannot be seen in any other house. These are shown in all the handsome new colorings.

Japan and China Mattings.

Large new invoices of these clean, cool floor coverings in new designs, **12½c up to 40c a yard.**

H and H is the compound to clean your Carpets and Rugs.

THE RURODE DRY GOODS COMPANY,
—SUCCESSORS TO—
ROOT & COMPANY.



Golden, The Hatter....

To see is to admire the Line of

Ladies' Sailors, Neckwear, Men's Furnishings. Hats & Caps

That we offer. Needs only to be seen to be admired. Any one who desires to be in good style, to have durable material, and to accomplish this economically, you will find we are headquarters for just such needs. Try us.

GOLDEN, - THE - HATTER,
96 Calhoun Street. - - Opposite Fruit House.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

I am prepared to make loans of any amounts on first mortgage security on farm or city property, at low rate of interest, with the privilege of paying back all or any amounts at any interest paying time. I also have farm and city property to sell and exchange. Any one intending to buy, sell or exchange, will find it to their advantage to call on me.
Phone 622 **Louis F. Curdes,**
Office open evenings. 8 & 9 Pixley-Long Bl'k.

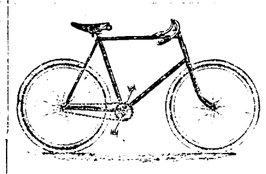
THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.
KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.
Abstract of Titles.
Mortgage Loans.

I PAY THE BEST PRICE.....
For cast off Clothes. Please notify me by postal card and I will call. S. Fieldbleat, 76 Barr St.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Easy Terms. Strictly Private
Loans made on Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Wagons, Horses, Bicycles, etc., on same day as application, the property remaining in your possession. We have a NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN which gives you a much longer time at a very low rate. If you are thinking of borrowing, call and we will explain same to you.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.

THE VIOLIN,
King of instruments on account of its difficulties, should be taught by a competent and experienced teacher only. **M. M. PLUMADORE** is well qualified, having studied under the best masters of this country, and having had fifteen years experience as a teacher. His methods are modern and simple. Terms reasonable.

VIOLIN, PIANO, VOICE SPECIALTIES.
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
24 East Washington St.
a2 eod3m&w



BICYCLES
$10, $15, and $20.
Warner, $30. Monson, $40. None better at any price. Repairing and Renting.
CUT PRICE HOUSE. 31 Clinton Street

A. Hattersley & Son
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.
48 E. Main Street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

SOMETHING NEW.

Dame Nature and Dame Fashion decree, that at this time of the year our winter apparel should be laid aside, for now the heavy coat begins to feel burdensome and show signs of wear, and we instinctively desire something new. Where may your desire be more perfectly gratified than HERE.

EVERYTHING

that is new and desirable in Gentlemen's

SUITINGS, TOP COATINGS AND PANTINGS

are here in endless variety and the prices for first class, stylish, perfect fitting clothes are the lowest in the city.

See our great lines of suitings in Cheviots, Scotches and Worsteds made to your order and made to fit, at

$18, $20, $22, $25.

Fine Cheviot and Worsted Pantings at

$5, $6, $7, $8.

Call and inspect our superb stock.—We'll be glad to show you whether you wish to purchase or not.

I. MAUTNER & CO.,

Popular Tailors . - 52 Calhoun St.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office	No. 175.
Editorial Rooms	No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—For Indiana: Rain tonight with colder in central and southern portions; probably clearing by Sunday night; northerly wind.

NEWS NOTES.

Dr. D. J. Swartz, of Auburn, is in the city today,

Mrs. Moran, of Sturgis, Mich., is visiting in the city.

Contractor John L. Stewart left this morning for St. Louis.

Mrs. Rev. Fisher is visiting her sister, Mrs. Urban Hoffman.

I. Straus, a prominent banker of Ligonier, is in the city visiting relatives.

Rev. L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, is in the city, the guest of Dr. J. W. Younge.

Mrs. Everett, of East Washington street, has returned from a visit in Rome City.

Mrs. N. E. Kaag, of Barr street, left yesterday for Kendallville for an extended visit.

Hon. Newton W. Gilbert, of Angola, is in the city today attending to some political matters.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Warde, of 133 East DeWald street, have returned from a visit to Minneapolis.

Mrs. McCrea, of Wabash, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Wilson, of West Berry street.

Misses Mabel Geller and Anna O'Brien will leave Saturday for Chicago to visit Miss Mabel's aunt.

B. W. Fenton, of Findlay, Ohio, chief engineer of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western railway, is in the city.

Siegmund Kirscheimer, who was formerly in business here, but who is now located in Chicago, is visiting in the city.

Dr. Deming left yesterday for New York City. Later he will join Mrs. Carnahan and Miss Louise at Dansville, N. Y.

John Fulton, of Kansas City, Kas., is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Fulton, of 51 Douglas avenue.

Ma and Pa Duesenberry and their girls from Vermont, will make first appearance in the city at the social given by the Degree of Honor, No. A. O. U. W., April 26.

Mrs. J. Cunningham and the Misses Sherden, of Defiance, Ohio, who were the guests of Mrs. P. F. Cunningham, of No. 115 Baker street, have returned home.

A progressive pedro and hop will be given by the Laundry Worker's union on Monday evening, April 25th, at the A. O. U. W. hall, corner Superior and Calhoun street.

The Fort Wayne Cycle club will make a run to Maysville tomorrow, weather permitting. The roads to Maysville are as good as any in the county and if the heavens clear by morning the trip can be made.

The Friday Afternoon Pedro club was entertained yesterday by Miss Georgia Lumbard. Tied to the score cards were dainty bunches of sweet peas and mignonette. Dainty refreshments were served after the game.

A very delightful party was given Thursday evening by Miss Kate Fox, in honor of Miss Rosa Pressler, who will be married next week to Frank Gates, of Indianapolis. Progressive pedro furnished entertainment for the evening. The first prize, a silver paper knife, was won by Miss Tillie Gerke, and Miss Pressler was awarded the consolation prize. Luncheon was served at 11 o'clock.

The United States civil service commission has directed that the local board of examiners supervise the technical and scientific examinations to be held in this city on April 25th and 26th. Applications will appear for the positions of bookkeeper, farmer (Indian service), junior civil engineer, matron, observer weather bureau, and teachers (Indian). Several of the examinations will require two days time. William J. Hess will be examiner.

"Prof. Henry Drummond, the Great Scotchman, the Great Scientist and Eminent Christian," will be the subject of discourse by Rev. Jas. S. Ainslie, at Plymouth church, Sunday evening. Prof. Drummond first became famous as the author of that epoch-making book, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," and from that time till his death, in March, 1897, he was the best known and most loved scientist and Christian worker on two continents.

The W. C. T. U. unions of Allen county will hold an institute Wednesday and Thursday of next week at the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ. Miss Hadley, state superintendent of institute work, will conduct the session. An interesting program has been arranged and a profitable and enjoyable time is anticipated. An interesting feature will be the en masse visit to the home of feeble minded as per invitation of Superintendent Johnson.

Strawberries, Pine Apples, Oranges and Lemons.

Fresh Florida Strawberries, 15c quart.
Large Ripe Pines, 18c each.
Large Navel Oranges, 30c dozen.
California Seedling Oranges, 20c.
Choice California Oranges, 10c.
Large Wax Messina Lemons, 15c.
Fresh Michigan Lettuce, 10c lb.
Fresh Ripe Tomatoes, 10c lb.
New Green Peas, 7c qut.
New Wax Beans, 12c qut.
Large Cucumbers, 12½c each.
New Bermuda Onions, 10c qut.
FRUIT HOUSE.

G. W. Colwell, of Angola, was in the city yesterday.

W. D. Shadd, of Chicago, is in the city on business.

G. W. Ely, of South Whitley, was in the city yesterday.

The W. R. C. held an interesting meeting last evening.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Hadix, of Creighton avenue—a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Evans, of Toledo, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bond.

Mrs. Martin Witz, of Monticello, is the guest of Mrs. Manon, of 197 East Jefferson street.

Mrs. A. P. Buchman has returned from a three weeks' visit with relatives in Canton, Ohio.

Mrs. S. J. Garmire, of Barr street, left yesterday for a visit with relatives in Lagrange.

Miss Mollie Harter, of Ossian, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Sophie Seaton, of Superior street.

A large class will receive first communion at St. Peter's Catholic church on Sunday morning.

Master Ben Heerline, of Chicago, is visiting his cousin, Miss Mamie Vordermark, of Maumee avenue.

Miss Lilly Fox returned last evening from Huntington where she has been the guest of Miss Gertrude Goring.

Mrs. M. E. Tuttle, of West Washington street, arrived home from Valparaiso last evening, where she has been in attendance upon her mother who is quite ill.

Peter Cloud, father of Mrs. William Derby, of West Washington street, has gone to Indianapolis, to spend the summer with a daughter who resides in the capital.

Warsaw Times: "Mrs. John Bowling received a telegram from her sister, Mrs. L. M. Shepler, of Fort Wayne, announcing the serious illness of her husband. Her mother left for his bedside today."

A reunion of old school friends was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. F. I. Brown, on Fairfield avenue. Mrs. Evans, of Toledo, and Mrs. Brannon, of Grand Forks, N. D., were guests of honor. Conversation and fancy work occupied the time till 5 o'clock, when light refreshments were served.

Dr. J. W. Younge has offered a fifty-dollar prize gold medal to any person that will organize a Sunday school class in the Christian church Sunday school, corner Jefferson and Griffith streets, to average an attendance of forty scholars from the first of July to the first of next January. This is open to any person, whether a member of the church or not.

E. V. Emrick has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at a banquet given by New Haven lodge I. O. O. F., Tuesday, April 26, in honor of the lodge which is the richest in the United States per capita, it having a membership of sixty-seven. Mr. Emrick will also deliver an address at the district meeting of the I. O. O. F., at Argos, Ind., April 27.

The students of the High school met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organizing the Fort Wayne High school cadets. Andrew Ellison was elected temporary chairman and Charles Rothschild acted as secretary. Officers were then elected as follows: President, Guy Smith; vice president, Ray Barrows; secretary, Kinsey Evans; treasurer, Hugh Smaltz. About twenty-five names were enrolled.

The inclement weather kept many from attending the entertainment at the Fort Wayne Athletic club last evening. When the second event of the evening was over Jack Brady remarked that he had been whipped and whipped right by George Lawler. The first bout of the evening was by far the cleverest and prettiest sparring exhibition ever seen in Fort Wayne. The boxers were Patsey O'Leary, the victor of thirty-four battles, and Jack Grace, an old timer who is the champion light weight of New York. They sparred three rounds.

Monroeville Breeze: "Mrs. Bell Atmore, who has been at the St. Joseph hospital in Fort Wayne for several weeks past under treatment, or rather recovering from a very dangerous and difficult surgical operation, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Meeks and other relatives over Sunday last. It is reported by the physicians who performed the operation that it is a miracle that the lady survived the strain through which she passed, as it was one of the most difficult and dangerous operations that physicians attempt to perform."

The gymnastic entertainment given by the Fort Wayne Turn Verein last evening at the Masonic Temple was well attended considering the bad weather and the interesting program was rendered in a manner that showed the physical benefits derived from regular and constant practice. The boys' class on the inclined ladder elicited much applause. The beautiful silk flag, made by the ladies, was presented by Mayor Scherer, and at the sight of the beautiful banner the patriotism of the audience was demonstrated by applause long and loud.

The ladies of the Third Presbyterian church gave a farewell reception in the church parlors last evening in honor of the Rev. and Mrs. Boggs, who will soon leave the city. Mr. and Mrs. Will Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Fitch, Mrs. Isabelle Diffender, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Morgan and Mrs. William Harrison constituted the members of a reception committee. Ices were served by Mrs. Frank Sessions, assisted by Jessie Fitch, Marion Baker, Carrie Glenn and Ruth Owen. Mrs. Frank Griffith presided at the tea table, her assistants being Mae Fitch, Della Dexter, Anna Sinclair and Mamie Lee. The rooms were prettily decorated with palms, carnations and wild flowers. About two hundred guests were present.

E. J. Woodworth went to Toledo on a business trip today.

James McCormick, of Bluffton, was in the city yesterday on business.

Dr. Havice will not leave for Philadelphia until the latter part of next week.

John Mohr, jr., has returned from West Baden Springs, where he spent a week or two.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Henkenins will entertain the Fourteen club at their home this evening.

Miss Hulda Henker, teacher of dancing, last night gave a reception to her advance scholars.

Deputy County Clerk Willis Souder is entertaining his cousin, Harry McCardel, of Chicago.

Miss Carrie Scharf is confined to her home, No. 113 Hanna street, with a severe attack of bronchitis.

Miss Estella Mulqueen will entertain pupils and friends at her dancing parlors next Thursday evening.

Mrs. Anna Flinn has this week been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Slattery, of Dixon.

The Catholic ladies of the north side met last evening at the Misses Motherwell, No. 105 High street.

The Catholic ladies of the north side will give an entertainment and coffee at Library hall, Tuesday, April 26.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Logan, who have resided for the past year on East Wayne street, will move into their house on Edgewater avenue, Lakeside, next week.

Victor Didier, of Jefferson, Ind., father of Mrs. A. Havert, of No. 146 Holman street, and James Didier, of the east car shops, suffered a paralytic stroke Tuesday, and his recovery is doubtful on account of old age.

Miss Stella Uran, an employe of the Troy Steam laundry, living on St. Mary's avenue, was stricken with blindness while at work, Thursday evening. She is under the care of Dr. G. B. Stemen. No cause of the trouble can now be assigned.

Arrangements have been completed for the social and entertainment to be given by Degree of Honor, lodge No. 2, next Tuesday evening at the lodge rooms, corner Superior and Calhoun streets. A big crowd and a royal good time is anticipated.

Mr. Ritchie has resigned his position as steward of the Randall hotel and Charles Rossington has been appointed to succeed him. Charles Jefferies is appointed day clerk to succeed Mr. Rossington and Frank France succeeds Mr. Jefferies as night clerk.

Another meeting of the district cabinet of the Epworth league of the Fort Wayne district will be held at the Berry street M. E. church on Monday evening. At this time the program for the coming district convention, which will occur in June, will be arranged.

The Monday afternoon pedro club was entertained at the home of Mrs. Enoch Cox last evening, Mrs. Cox being assisted by Mrs. Wagner and Mrs. Baker. The first prizes were won by Mrs. Adam Link and Mrs. Frank Randall. Mr. Cox and Mr. Link carried home the consolations.

Hon. T. E. Ellison and Mr. Alex. Johnson have received invitations from the Hon. Thomas C. Stewart, to a dinner at the home of the latter on May 17. Mr. Stewart is the president of the National Congress of Charities and Correction, and his home on Washington square, New York, is a most magnificent one.

W. J. Hess has been notified to hold a civil service examination at the postoffice in this city next Monday to examine applicants for technical and scientific work and bookkeeping, and for junior civil engineers. Some of the work will be in the hospital service and in Indian affairs.

A number of the members of the local militia companies are attendants at the First Baptist church, and the pastor, the Rev. L. L. Henson has decided to hold a reception in the church parlors in honor of the boys who will go to the front. If possible, whenever the calls comes the congregation will be called together to bid the boys farewell and God speed in their patriotic mission.

NOT FOR FRIENDS

Are We to Eat What We Don't Want.

A famous physician, in a late article on the subject of health, speaking particularly of the value of good digestion, says:

"Don't eat anything you don't want, even to please your friends.

"Don't be afraid of microbes; they will not hurt you.

"A healthy condition of the stomach makes a healthy skin and a good complexion.

"Learn and practice good habits; they are easy and most pleasant.

"A diet with an eye to acquiring flesh should consist of liquids—milk, water, but not coffee or tea; no hot breads, plenty of butter and cheese.

"Above all, eat slowly and never exercise until half an hour after meals."

Another says: "I have known weak eyes cured by leaving off coffee, and hundreds of other cases of nervous troubles, like kidney complaints, dyspepsia, liver and heart trouble, and bowel complications directly relieved by the abandonment of coffee and the use of Postum Food Coffee."

The alkaloids of coffee are a serious poison to many people and when one finds disease coming on, it is high time to stop the cause and take some natural food like Postum Food Coffee, which rebuilds the broken down nerve centers all over the human body. Ten days trial will prove the facts and furnish great relief to the sufferer.

15 and 25 cent packages at grocers.

Miss Theresa Matthias is ill.

Miss Jessie Montgomery is in Indianapolis.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Kintz, of 149 Archer avenue—a daughter.

Mrs. S. G. Seabold, of 112 North Harrison street, is visiting her parents at Ossian.

Charles and Jennie Mooney left morning to spend Sunday at Mansfield, Ohio, with relatives.

The Raspberry club will attend the popular price theater in a body Monday evening, April 25.

Miss Eva Kunkle has returned from Huntington, where she was the guest of Miss Lizzie Gross.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lipes and daughter Goldie, Miss Ida Deppler and C. Deppler will spend Sunday at Rome City.

The Ministerial association will meet at Plymouth Congregational church Monday morning at 10 o'clock. It is earnestly desired that every minister be present.

EXCHANGING NOTES.

Powers Will Make Strong Representations to United States and Spain.

BERLIN, April 23.—There has been a lively exchange of notes in regard to the proposed concerted action on the part of some of the powers for the protection of neutral flags. It is understood that Germany, Austria, France and Italy have about agreed to send a strong note to both the United States and Spain, warning them to exercise the greatest caution in dealing with neutral shipping, adding that in otherwise full reparation will be insisted upon. Those powers also intend to send vessels to the seat of war, to observe the naval and other operations. Germany will probably send the Keonig Wilhelm. Great Britain and Russia are still hanging back. The German government is strongly incensed at the sale of the Hamburg-American liners Normannia and Columbia to a Spanish company, as the vessels were auxiliary cruisers, and, therefore, the consent of the government of Germany, which was not obtained, was necessary for the sale.

Ingersoll Lecture.

Tickets for reserved seats for the Ingersoll lecture will be on sale commencing Monday morning, at No. 10 East Berry street.

The line will form opposite and around court house fence.

The sale will continue on Tuesday morning at C. B. Woodworth & Co.'s Aveline House Drug store.

Come early and secure good seats, as the demand from out of the city is great.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Wheat—May, $1.14; July, 89⅞c; Sept., 81½c; Dec., 83⅜c.

Corn—April and May, 32¼c; July, 33¼c; Sept., 34⅛@⅛c.

Oats—April, 27¼c; May, 27⅛@⅜; July, 24⅛@¼c; Sept., 22½c.

Pork—April, $10.85; May, $10.85; July, $11.05.

Lard—April, $5.45; May, $5.47; July, $5.57; Sept., $5.65.

Ribs—April, $5.40@5.43; May, 5.40@5.42; July, $5.50; Sept., $5.60.

Barley—Cash, No. 3, 38@45c.

Rye—Cash, 57c; May, 56⅞@½c.

Flax—Cash, $1.30; N. W., $1.30; May $1.30; Sept., $1.12@1.14.

Timothy—April, $2.97½.

Don't forget Miss Lowry's Auction Sale of Dinner Sets, Chamber Sets, Lamps, Jardiniers, Ornaments, Cut Glass and Fancy China now in progress at No. 22 W. Berry street.

Improve the appearance as well as the running qualities of your bicycle by attaching a Centlivre Gear Case, noiseless, dust-proof and indestructible. Weighs but fifteen ounces and makes your wheel run ten pounds lighter, on all kinds of roads and all kinds of weather; no more dirty greasy chains to clean, or soiled clothing. The only perfect skirt protector for ladies' wheels. Positively saves fifty per cent. of power over dirty chain, or any other form of gearing.

If your dealer does not sell them, call at factory.

THE LATEST NEWS

Is that we are the only exclusive Carpet Cleaning company in the city, and that we are better prepared to clean your carpets than ever, as we have increased the capacity of our new suction process, which removes all moths and vermin from your carpets. Carpets cleaned, washed, remade and laid. Promptness and satisfaction guaranteed.
THE ZIMMER CARPET CLEANING CO., 'Phone 496.

THE MONDAY MORNING JOURNAL.

Beginning Monday, April 25, the Journal company will publish seven days in a week. No increase in price of subscription—10c a week. If you want a live morning paper on your breakfast table every day, telephone No. 18 and get the Journal.

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000. Inquire or write to
W. E. CLAPHAM, Pres.,
27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg.

Before buying elsewhere, inspect Heine & Israel's line of wall paper. A more beautiful line of papers never shown before. Prices from the cheapest to the best. Will make a cut of 25 per cent. on all papers. 123 Broadway. 13tf

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Buy your millinery at 31 East Berry street.
21eod&wtf MRS. N. B. ROWE.

SHERMAN TO RETIRE.

Secretary of State Will Soon Resign His Office.

Assistant Secretary of State Will be Made His Successor—Mr. McKinley Said to Desire the Change.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—It is understood from an authorized source that President McKinley will sign a proclamation today calling for volunteers, the number probably to be 125,000 but this proclamation, it was at first decided, would not be transmitted to the governors of the states until Monday, the purpose being to avoid any unseemly demonstrations on Sunday.

The president also concluded to defer at least until Monday a message to congress recommending that a declaration of war be passed.

Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, some days ago expressed it to be the view of the committee that a declaration of war should be made in pacific tones by congress, but since then has expressed the belief that it is not now necessary.

Members of the cabinet, however, with only one or two exceptions still believe a war declaration is absolutely necessary in order to fix a proper status of this government as such a declaration unquestionably would enlarge the scope of the rights of this government in case of a general conflict and it is not unlikely that congress will be asked to take this step on Monday or soon thereafter.

There seems to be no longer any reasonable doubt that Secretary Sherman will leave the cabinet. Assistant Secretary Day is his probable successor, although so far he has persistently declined to allow his name to be used in that connection. The president, however, it is understood, will insist on Mr. Day taking the office.

SHERMAN TO RETIRE.

The Evening Star today says: "On the best information it can be stated that Secretary Sherman contemplates leaving the cabinet, and that he will probably withdraw within the next few days. It is generally understood that he will be succeeded by Judge Day, now assistant secretary of state. Secretary Sherman will withdraw from the cabinet because of a breaking down of health and inability to keep up with the train of the present situation.

"The fact that Mr. Sherman's health had been failing since his entrance in the cabinet is well known. President McKinley and all of the cabinet members, together with hundreds of close personal friends of the secretary have noticed this condition, but owing to the sincere desire to have Mr. Sherman at the head of the state department his attention was never called to what he himself had not observed.

"Secretary Sherman's physician has advised him that he ought not attend to any work in the department and should retire. He is the only person who has spoken to the secretary on the question of his health. The almost unanimous opinion that Secretary Sherman will retire to his home and devote what ever time he chooses to the management of his personal affairs. The opinion that Judge Day will succeed Secretary Sherman is based on the knowledge that President McKinley desires this."

$10,000 wanted at 5 per cent interest, no commission, on $20,000 worth of Fort Wayne business property, first mortgage. P. O. Box 86, City. 22tf

THE MONDAY MORNING JOURNAL.

Beginning Monday, April 25, the Journal company will publish seven days in a week. No increase in price of subscription—10c a week. If you want a live morning paper on your breakfast table every day, telephone No. 18 and get the Journal.

Examine our stock of millinery; all prices. 31 East Berry street.
21eod&wtf MRS. N. B. ROWE.

Buy your Lawn Grass Seed and Lawn Fertilizer of S. Bash & Co. 28tf

Just received, a full line of nobby spring suitings, at lowest prices. Fit guaranteed. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main St. 11tf

Spiritualism.

The First Spiritual society will meet tomorrow in the hall above the gas office, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. G. H. Brooks, noted medium and lecturer, will serve the society. Subject for the evening lecture, "The Moral Influence of Spiritualism." The public is invited. Charges 10c. Children's Lyceum at 9:30 a. m.

Bicycle Experts!

Examine the Racycle Pacemaker and the Racycle Special at the Racycle headquarters, opposite Masonic Temple, 84 Clinton.
WM. O'CONNELL,
18-6 Manager.

For bulk Garden Seeds, all kinds of Flower Seeds, Tube Rose bulbs, Canna Roots, etc., go to S. Bash & Co. 28tf

Millinery all prices; trimmed hats 50c, 75c, $1, and any price to suit you. 31 East Berry street.
21eod&wtf MRS. N. B. ROWE.

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Plum, Pear, Cherry, Grapes, Currents, Roses and Ornamentals, freshly dug, from Geneva, N. Y., nurseries, at reasonable prices. Corner Bar and East Main streets. 12t2

Card of Thanks.

I desire in this manner to thank my neighbors and friends for their kindness during the sickness and death of our father and husband.
MRS. HENRY FRUTH.

SPRING RENOVATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS

now, repairing and brightening up the ravages that winter has made on house, barns and fences. A new coat of paint makes your house look like new. But "all isn't paint that glistens." The stock of paints, oils, white lead, colors, etc., and the fine line of mixed paints to be found here are warranted to stand all kinds of weather.

Pastime Lawn Mowers, the Latest Improvement.

Call and See Them.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.
19 and 21 West Main Street.

Every Transaction at This Store!

Is the Forerunner of Many More.

Customers are supplied with all in the grocery and provision line that the market affords, or the most fastidious taste requires. Meats are carefully selected, and I take pride in being able to furnish the best in the market. Cheaper meats are sold but NONE BETTER.

Money Spent Here is Well Spent.

Carefully selected Queen Olives. Imported and Domestic Jams, Jellies and Canned Goods are brands of National reputation. If you want the best, you will always find it at

JOHN N. PFEIFFER'S,
Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street.

INGERSOLL!

COLONEL ROBERT G.
SUBJECT,
LIBERTY!

Fort Wayne, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 29th, at Princess Rink.

Seats can be secured one week in advance at the Aveline House Drug Store. For further particulars call or address John A. Scott, 10 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HERE TO STAY!
The BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS are not connected with any other Office in the City and are here to stay.
Perfect Work Makes Our Success Continuous.
NO MORE DREAD OF THE DENTAL CHAIR.....

TEETH

Extracted Without Pain.
Crowned Without Pain.
Filled Without Pain.

Set of Teeth	$1.00
Best Teeth, 18K S. S. white	$6.00
22k Gold Crowns	$5.00
Vitalized Air	60c
Gold Fillings	$1 up
Silver Fillings	50c
Bridge Work, per tooth	$4.00

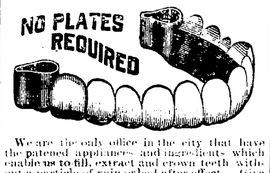
A written guaranty for 10 years with all work.

No Charge for Extracting when Teeth are Ordered.

Have you a plate that falls in your mouth? Come to us, we make a specialty of remedying such annoying defects.

The Boston Dental Parlors will be under the personal management of Dr. Fender, acknowledged by the profession to be the most rapid quickest extractor of teeth in the United States today.

Our success is causing consternation among competitors.



We are the only office in the city that have the patented appliances and ingredients which enable us to fill, extract and crown teeth without a particle of pain or bad after effects. Give us a call we will please you and you will send your friends. If you are not satisfied we will make no charge.

Mrs. A. Baillie, 44 Lavina St., says: "I had 16 teeth extracted at Boston Dental Parlors without pain absolutely."

REFERENCES: John Amstutz, Lou Jodl, Mrs. L. J. Bockhoff, 344 E. Washington St., Mr. A. Carnahan, Auburn, Chas. Spencer, State Medical Institute, Mr. William Woehnker, 9. E. Washington.

Open until 9 p. m.; Sundays until 2 p. m. Lady Attendant.

Boston Dental Parlors,
74 CALHOUN ST., Over Mordhurst's Drug Store.

For Mother and Child.

The bath is the means of development, health, good nature, cleanliness for every member of the family, and to teach the children dainty and cleanly habits it has no equal. Expense has nothing to do with it. You can bring up your family better if you have these facilities, and our work is not expensive, anyhow. It's the best to be had.

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER
Phone 672. 68 Barr St.

Subscribe for THE SENTINEL.

"HUMMER" BAKING POWDER.

Gunpowder for Peace and Prosperity in Cuba!
"Hummer" Powder for Peace and Good Results in the Kitchen.
"Hummer" contains neither ammonia nor alum, is pure, wholesome and effective. Sold by all leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.
Fort Wayne.

WAR MAP
THE WORLD on one side, 28x21 inches.
CUBA HAVANA HARBOR and WEST INDIES On other side.
Each map formerly sold at 25c to 50c.
Send 15c for sample map and terms to agents or 20c for special pocket form edition.
Our men earn $15.00 to $5.00 weekly.
Rand, McNally & Co., Map Dept. No. 14, Chicago, Ill.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $450. Small cash payment, balance on monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you.
PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
N. E. cor. Oliver and Emily St.

GRAND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT
Given by the
FORT WAYNE TURN VEREIN
Friday Evening, April 22, 1898,
At the Masonic Temple.
Admission 25c. Reserve seats 50c.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. nov.15-3m
A. C. COCKE, Druggist.

MONEY!
Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rates of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.
The J. F Schell Loan & Investment Co.,
24-25-26-27 Pixley-Long Block,
16 & 18 E. Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

CANNED GOODS DOWN.
3-lb Apricots, 12c a can. 3-lb Peaches, 10c a can. Red Salmon, 10c a can. Sardines, oil or mustard, 5c can. Soda Fountain complete, $100.
S. CANZER.
287 E. Lewis Street.

LOANS TO Salaried People.
(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
ROOM 5, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOCKADE OF CUBA.

Will Be Recognized by All Foreign Nations.

The Right to Maintain it Not Questioned.

A Naval Strategist Discusses Spain's Chances.

A Waiting Game and Sacrifice of Cuba and Porto Rico Would Be Her Best Campaign.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Members of the diplomatic corps say that no question can be raised as to the right of the United States to declare a blockade. This being conceded, foreign powers will accept it as binding. Speaking of the blockade, the military attache of one of the leading foreign establishments here said:

"The right of blockade is clearly recognized, and this blockade of Cuba will be universally respected by foreign powers. The limited extent of the blockade is doubtless due to necessity of making the blockade effective.

"Unless effective, a blockade is not binding, and with the extended sea coast surrounding Cuba it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to maintain an effective blockade of the entire island.

"The blockade will have the effect of stopping all commerce, even in neutral ships, to and from the ports covered by the president's proclamation. But at the same time it should be understood that a neutral ship may take her own chances of running the blockade. In that case, she acts at her peril and she can, under no circumstances, expect indemnity from either of the belligerent powers."

This military aide, who is a recognized authority on war strategy also pointed out the two strategic moves open to the Spanish navy, one or the other of which, he believed, would be adopted. He said: "The first, and probably the best, strategy naval move by Spain, would be to concentrate and hold her fleet at the Cape De Verde Islands and the Canaries, and wait until the American fleet came to them.

"They would then have the advantage of position, base of supplies and ample coal. It would be a waiting game, but it would promise much better results than seeking a decisive naval engagement far away from the base of supplies and from coal.

"The only serious difficulty would be that it would necessitate the abandonment of Cuba and Porto Rico. Whether the Spaniards are willing to make so great a sacrifice as a strategic move for ultimate naval success, remains to be seen.

"If not, then the Spanish navy must choose the other strategic move of making a dash to this side and risking everything on the chance of a decisive victory at the outset.

"It would be a desperate move but if successful it would prove of inestimable value, not only in its material results, including the defense of Porto Rico, but also the also the sentimental influences of encouragement inspiring enthusiasm.

"But it would be a most hazardous move, as the Spanish ships would have the Atlantic between them and the home ports, with little or no chance of replenishing their coal supplies. What course the Spanish strategists will adopt I do not know, but all things considered it seems to me likely they will adopt a waiting game and a retirement of their naval forces until the United States fleet, eager for a contest, goes in quest of them."

The foreign representatives are beginning to feel much uneasiness over the situation of foreign subjects residing at Havana and other points covered by the blockade.

So long as the blockade is peaceful the foreign residents are not likely to suffer. But in case of a bombardment the foreign element might be in jeopardy along with the native population, unless ample time were given to foreigners to withdraw. For that reason earnest inquiries are being made at the embassies and legations as to what notice the United States will give foreign residents at Havana and elsewhere of the imminence of a bombardment.

There is no doubt this government would give ample time for foreigners to withdraw, and in case of noncombatants it is usual to give at least twenty-four hours notice of a bombardment but there might be serious difficulty in the way of such notice, in case the Spanish forts open fire on American ships, as it is hardly to be expected that the ships would remain under fire for twenty-four hours without returning the fire. Under the existing circumstances members of the diplomatic corps are looking for a notification giving ample time for the withdrawal of all foreign colonies.

A MANIFESTO.

Colonial Government of Cuba Protests Against Intervention of United States.

HAVANA, April 23—10 A. M.—The colonial government has published a manifesto protesting against the intervention of the United States, "at the moment of establishment of the new regime and political liberty, and when Cuba, for the first time was going to elect a colonial parliament, replacing Spain's sovereignty in Cuba with autonomy."

The manifesto also intimates that it is the intention of the United States to annex Cuba, and adds:

"It is the duty of all inhabitants to repel the invaders. Remember the heroic conduct of the defenders of Havana over a century ago against the invaders of Albemarle (referring to the British invasion.)"

The manifesto concludes with acclaiming Spain, Spanish Cuba, the king and queen regent.

QUART SHOP LAW.

It is Held Valid by the Supreme Court.

General Statute for Penalty for Doing Business Without License Applies to Illegal Sale of Liquors.

The supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the circuit court of St. Joseph county, fining Peter Zwickels, who kept a "quart shop" at South Bend, for selling beer without a license.

The appellant asserted that the law passed by the last legislature requiring every liquor dealer to take out a county license except wholesale dealers, who do not sell in less quantities than five gallons at a time, was inoperative on account of its failure to prescribe a penalty for its violation. But if the court should adopt the theory that the general statute prescribing a penalty for doing any act without a license applied to such sales of liquor, then he insisted that the law violated the federal constitution by discriminating against wholesale dealers, corporations and druggists."

The supreme court holds that the general law imposing a penalty for doing business without a license applies to illegal sales of intoxicating liquor, and that the act is constitutional. In reaching a decision of the latter question, the court finds it necessary to hold that the law does not apply to brewers, distillers and others who sell only to dealers, but only to those who sell to consumers.

Judge Hackney, who wrote the opinion of the court, says:

"Provisions as to notice of application for license, as to location of room, regulations as to screens, etc., all disclose an intention to restrict the trade with consumers and to detect unauthorized sales to them. The license feature of existing laws have not even a remote application to sales by the brewer, the distiller or the wholesale dealer. If they did apply, the brewer, before selling and delivering less than five gallons of beer or ale to the saloonkeeper, would be required to procure a license authorizing him to sell beer or ale by the drink for consumption on the premises, and would be subject to all the restrictions with reference to location of business, screens, etc., as applied to the saloon.

The same would be true with reference to distillers and others who make sales to retail dealers. The scope of our laws on the subject, we have no doubt, includes only such dealers as sell to consumers, and must be construed with reference to such class or classes.

NOT A COURT QUESTION.

"The argument against the injustice of requiring the same steps to procure a license, the payment of the same license fee, etc., that the saloon-keeper is required to pay, should have some force with the general assembly, for we feel that the interests of the liquor trade and the cause of temperence should recognize a distinction between the licensing and regulating of the saloon, and the drug store or the dealer who sells for home consumption. But this argument is not of value when addressed to the courts, since it does not involve the validity of the law, and relates alone to the wisdom or propriety of the legislation. As we have constructed the law, every one who desires to sell to consumers must take out the license required, unless he shall desire to sell in quantities of five gallons or more.

"The sale of intoxicants has always been held subject to control by the police power of the state. The police power belongs to the state and to the federal government. In its exercise, the state may make such regulations as will promote the health, morals and good order of society. Questions of sex, age and moral fitness have always been regarded as proper subjects of control, and we may suggest that it is not unreasonable to require that the holder of a license to conduct a business fraught with so many dangers shall be one subject to the processes of law and to the enforcement of criminal punishment, rather than a corporation."

PARIS SAILORS.

The Chartered Liner Enroute to Go Into Naval Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 23.—The steamer Paris, of the American line, chartered by the United States government, sailed at 2:15 p. m. today for New York, though her regular sailing day is Saturday. She had on board 150 passengers and her cargo included a quantity of guns and ammunition. There was great enthusasm among the crowds on the the dock and the band of the Union Steamship company, steamer Britian, played "Yankee Doodle" as the Paris steamed seaward.

The Winter Picnic club was entertained yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Frank Keplinger. Mrs. W. H. Watt was the guest of honor.

SPAIN'S MANY WARS

Four Hundred Years of Bloody Conflicts.

Infamous Persecution Marks Her History.

Her Soldiers Made Murder Their Trade.

The Bloody Reign of Philip Who is Famed for the Myriads He Ruthlessly Slaughtered.

Spain, as we understand the name, came into being with the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella. By this union two great provinces were made one and others came in to make the whole. Under Ferdinand and Isabella began the voyages of discovery which were to give to Spain the control of nine tenths of the new world. In that reign the Moors were driven from Spain; the Inquisition was established; Torquemada was a power second only to the pope himself; the Jews were expatriated; there were many wars in Italy; there was a war with France to recover Cerdagne and Roussillon, which had been mortgaged to France by Ferdinand's father; there was the rise and the world-filling fame of Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great soldier; there was the utter defeat of the French on Italian soil; there were successful wars in Africa and the wars of the so-called Holy League.

In the days which followed Hernando Cortez fought and conquered Mexico and Francisco Pizarro, under contract, fought and conquered Peru. This man gave to Spain a territory which extended through thirty-nine degrees of latitude and included all of those countries now known as Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile. Every day of Pizarro's adventurous life in the west was a day of warfare, and every main actor in the drama of the Incas died a violent death. These possessions poured into the coffers of the conquering country a steady stream of gold and silver. Within fifty years the Spanish navigators made of Spain the greatest empire the world had ever known. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans became Spanish lakes, and became so through constant wars. Every foot of this vast western holding, with the exception only of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been lost by war. Since the dethronement of Ferdinand VII. and the enthronement of Joseph Bonaparte revolutions have cost Spain nearly all of her trans-Atlantic colonies. Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Ecuador went in 1824. Venezuela went in 1823; Mexico achieved independence in 1829, and the isthmian republics in 1823.

In 1519 the Frankfort Diet gave the crown of Germany to Charles V., who was a Hapsburg, and Spain leaped at once into prominence and power in the wide field of European politics. For eighty years it dominated the nations of Europe, always at war and always ruling, when it ruled, with an iron hand. At that time reigning each other were four of the greatest kings of history. They were Charles V. of Spain, Francis I. of France, Henry VIII. of England and Solyman the Magnificent. The ablest of them was Charles. During all of his reign his people had small breathing time between wars. For thirty years he was engaged in what are called the Italian wars. He was ready behind the Constable de Bourbon's sacking of Rome in 1527, because Pope Clement had absolved Francis from a truce, and that merry monarch had immediately begun fighting again. In the eight years between 1527 and 1535 he had his usual war with Francis, a war with the Florentines, assailed the Barbary pirates and captured Tunis. In 1536 he invaded Provence, and in that year whipped the rebellious burghers of Ghent. He had an African war in 1541, and another war with France from 1542 to 1544. In 1543 he began his savage attacks on Protestantism. In 1547 he took Maurice of Saxony prisoner, and fought him again in 1552. He followed this with one more war with his old foeman of France. At this time Spain was mistress of Mexico, Peru, Franche Comte, the Netherlands, Naples, parts of Germany, and a dozen other principalities. During his reign Charles rolled back the Turks from Europe, fought for Christians in Tunis and Algiers, had traveled over Italy, France, England, Germany and Flanders forty times in war and peace. He had fought every one who disagreed with him on any subject, and when he resigned his crown to Philip and retired to a monastery, was the most potent and dreaded monarch of his day.

Philip, who came to the throne when twenty-nine years old, fought the Pope; fought France; fought long years with the Protestant Netherlands; fought the Turks viciously; made one of the Holy League which fought the great sea fight of Nepanto, which forever shattered the Turkish dream of an empire in Africa, and in which Cervantes, a private soldier, lost the use of his left hand; fought Henry of Navarre; maintained a perpetual sea war with England after the accession of Elizabeth. He sent the invincible armada in 1588, and of the 30,000 men who manned his ships only 10,000 returned. He sent another armada in 1596-7. Mexico was coined into ducats for these wars—English, French and Dutch. Philip was loyally Spanish or Spanish royal. He lived and breathed murder. He attempted to assassinated Elizabeth, Henry of Navarre and John of Olden-Barneveld, the great burgher, and he did assassinate Egmont, Hoorne, William the Silent, Don Carlos, at that time his only son, his illegitimate son, Don Juan, millions by one edict in the Netherlands, and his private secretary, Escovedo, who knew too much. For many years of Philip's reign the skull of the chief justice of Aragon adorned a Spanish market place. Here is what he governed: Peru, Mexico, Brazil, the Antilles, seventeen Netherland provinces, twelve kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, the two Sicilies, Milan, parts of Tuscany, Barbary, Guinea, the African coast south-west, the Indian sea peninsulas and archipelagos, the Phillippine and Malucca islands, the grand duchy of Florence and the republic of Geneva. He was titular king of England, through his marriage with Mary, and a claimant to the throne of France through his daughter.

Under Phillip III., Phillip IV. and Charles II., the great empire rapidly retrograded. Under Phillip III. there were thirty years of war. Phillip IV. reigned forty-four years, which were of almost uninterrupted war with the Netherlands, Italy and France under Richelieu. Phillip V., who was a Bourboon, and Ferdinand VI. were comparatively quiescent. Charles III. was guilty of two foolish wars with England, in both of which he was worsted. In the Spanish war with England in 1762, the English took Havana, with $15,000,000 in plunder, and also Trinidad and Manilla. Spain bought them back with Florida. In 1795 Spain warred with France, a war which was ended by disgraceful concessions of Spanish territory. In 1797, Spain being then once more embroiled with England, the battle of St. Vincent was fought. It resulted in the practical annihilation of the Spanish marine. This was followed by her lengthy troubles with France under Napoleon, in all of which she lost strength and prestige. Finally came the successful revolutions of her American dependencies and the civil war of Don Carlos. Spain today, after four centuries of steady warfare, has but little more territory than was hers when Aragon and Castile joined hands.

Y. W. C. A. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Some Notes Concerning an Evangelistic Series That Will Soon Commence.

The association has secured the services of Mrs. J. S. Norvell, of San Francisco, to lead a series of meetings, beginning April 30. Mrs. Norvell was a missionary in China with her husband for three years and a half, but on account of her husband's ill health they were obliged to return and have been doing evangelistic work since that time. It is a rare privilege to hear a woman of so broad experience in Christian work and it is expected that many women and young women will hear Mrs. Norvell while she is in this city.

Each afternoon at the association a Bible reading will be given at 4:15 o'clock. Each evening, except Wednesday, a gospel service.

The Religious Committee met Saturday at 3 o'clock to discuss the plans for the special services to begin April 30th.

The members of the gymnasium classes will close the year's work with a social evening on Friday, April 29.

The Ladies' Chorus will hold an important meeting on Saturday evening at 7:30. Every member of the chorus is requested to be present.

The girls' branch will meet Saturday at 2 o'clock.

The Saturday service for young women will begin as usual on Sunday at 4 o'clock. At this service the final announcements regarding Mrs. Norvell's meetings will be made.

DRUGGISTS WORRIED.

Proposed War Tax on Proprietary Medicines Causes Comment.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Members of the wholesale drug trade in this city are much exercised over the proposed imposition of a war tax on proprietary articles handled by druggists.

At a meeting of the drug trade section of the New York board of trade and transportation the matter was discussed and the committees on legislation and ways and means were instructed to consider the subject and report a plan of action.

Some of the members of the section were in favor of organizing a strong delegation to go to Washington for the purdose of presenting their views to the congressional committees. They want the tax restricted to 1 cent on each package.

HANNA GIVES HIS YACHT.

Tenders the Comarche for the Use of the Naval Forces.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 23.—The yacht Comanche has been tendered the government by M. A. Hanna. She is the largest yacht on the great lakes and one of the finest in the world. It was on this yacht that President McKinley, with Senator Hanna, came from Buffalo after the G. A. R. encampment at that city. She has fuel capacity for a long trip and is one of the finest craft of her kind afloat. She was built in Senator Hanna's yards here.

BOUGHT FOR A CRUISER.

Naval Department Secures a New Steel Steamer in Canada.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 22.—The United States government has purchased the new steel steamship recently built by the New England Fish Company for the Vancouver halibut trade. The negotiations have been on for some time and now that hostilities are about to begin the deal has closed. The vessel is known as the New England and will be used as a cruiser. The purchase price was not divulged.

Neat and nobby are the patterns, and a perfect fit guaranteed, in our spring suits. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main street. 11tf

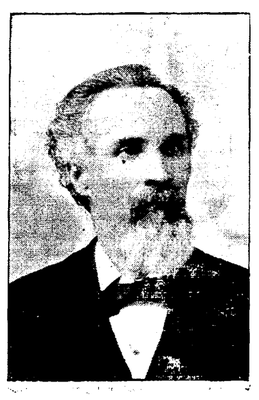
A SUCCESSFUL LIFE.

One Whose Endeavors Have All Succeeded.

A Business Man and Respected Citizen Whose Career Shows Forty Years of Hustling--A. R. Schnitker.

It has been announced heretofore in THE SENTINEL that A. R. Schnitker, of New Haven, would be a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, to be held in Fort Wayne, Saturday, June 4. Mr. Schnitker is too well known throughout the county to stand in need of newspaper adulation, but a brief summary of his busy and successful career will prove not uninteresting.

Mr. Schnitker comes of sturdy German stock of the sort that has contributed so much to the substantial citizenship of the United



States. He was born in Prussia, Germany. Nearly forty-four years ago he left his native land in company with his parents and came to America. The family crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, the voyage consuming eleven weeks.

From New York, at which point they landed, they went to Cincinnati to visit the elder Schnitker's brother. From Cincinnati they started to Fort Wayne, coming by packet, as there were then no railroad accommodations to these parts. They stopped for the first night of their arrival at the old American house and next day proceeded by canal to the Gronauer lock east of New Haven, thence to their log cabin, one mile from that point. The family resided at this homestead about a year, when, shortly after the death of his mother, the subject of this sketch, in 1856, went to New Haven. From that time until 1863 Mr. Schnitker received his schooling, studying both English and German and pursuing his education along those practical lines which equipped him for a singularly successful career in business.

In 1863 Mr. Schnitker began, under John French in New Haven, an apprenticeship to the harnessmakers' trade. His employer shortly afterward enlisted in the 129th Indiana regiment and the shop was closed. Mr. Schnitker then took employment in the stave factory of Begue, Beugnot & Co., in whose service he remained until 1865, when he came to Fort Wayne and went to work for Louis Traub, resuming the harness trade.

Like all men of independent spirit and ambition, Mr. Schnitker longed for mastership in industry, and determined to embark in business on his own account. In pursuit of this purpose he returned to New Haven, where on June 13, 1865, he established a harness shop. He had practically no means, but a high repute for integrity and the confidence it commanded, united with native pluck and energy that knew no discouragement, proved an excellent capital and the business succeeded. His first set of harness was made for J. L. Richard, from whom he received his first money as an independent business man. Mr. Schnitker has since continued in the harness business, though larger activities have prevented his giving it his entire personal attention.

In 1881 Mr. Schnitker associated himself with F. H. Bueter in the business of manufacturing wooden handles of all kinds. Two years later John Fischer purchased an interest in the business, which was thence after conducted under the firm name of Schnitker, Bueter & Co. A year subsequently Mr. Bueter retired and the business, now one of the important and stable industries of Allen county, is conducted by Schnitker & Fischer.

In politics Mr. Schnitker is a democrat whose faith and loyalty are deep-rooted in the imperishable tenets of the party. He stands squarely and with no attempt at evasion upon the Chicago platform. His services have ever been at the command of his party and he has never been a laggard when democracy's banners were unfurled and the bugle sounded forward. Mr. Schnitker has been honored by his fellow citizens of New Haven in election to local offices. Four years ago he made a canvass for the nomination for the county treasurership and acquitted himself in an unsuccessful but highly creditable race. Mr. Schnitker is again before the voters and THE SENTINEL has no hesitancy to affirm that he will conduct his canvass in a manly, honorable way, fair to his opponents and just to himself. If his candidacy is successful it will be his to say of truth that the victory was achieved with honor. It is with such understanding that he submits his candidacy to the people.

If nominated and elected Mr. Schnitker will make a capable and creditable official. He is popular with the people, his long and eminent business career has given him an unusually extensive acquaintance and he feels no fear that his faithful affiliation with the democratic party will fail to be substantially recognized in the coming county convention.

BEGAN AS A PAGE.

Career of the Man Who Commands the Dynamite Cruiser Vesuvius.

Lieutenant Commander John E. Pillsbury, who is in command of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, is recognized as one of the greatest experts in the service in hydrographic and geodetic work. His knowledge of tides and currents is particularly comprehensive. A few years ago the United States government published one of his books for use as a manual in the service.

Commander Pillsbury was born in Lowell in 1846, and soon thereafter his parents moved to Chelsea, where the family lived for a number of years and where his sisters were born. When 14 years of age, he was appointed a page in the house of representatives at Washington and served two years, retiring to accept an appointment by President Lincoln to the Naval academy

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN E. PILLSBURY.

in September, 1862. He was graduated in 1866, and the two years following he spent on the Minnesota, which was then the practice ship of the naval cadets.

In 1868 he received his first promotion to the rank of ensign. He was assigned to duty at the Charlestown navy yard, remaining there three years and while there being advanced to the rank of master. From 1870 to 1872 his tour of duty was on the Colorado, the flagship of the Asiatic squadron, of which Admiral Rodgers was in command. In 1872 he was commissioned lieutenant. The year following he was assigned to torpedo duty at Newport, after which he was engaged in special torpedo experiments on the Swatara for three years.

He was assigned to duty in the coast survey department in 1875 and at once attracted attention by his special aptitude and knowledge on matters relating to that branch of naval science. At the completion of his assignment he was transferred to the hydrographic office at Washington, where he further pursued his studies and experiments in matters relating to that department.

After a tour of sea duty on the Kearsarge in the north Atlantic station he was again assigned to the coast survey division, remaining on that work for 12 consecutive years, half of which time he was in command of a coast survey steamer.

WILL SERVE AFLOAT.

Patriotic Nurses Volunteer For Duty on the Ambulance Ships.

The soldier or sailor of today who goes to the hospital or the ambulance ship to be patched up after a damaging encounter with the enemy will have many more chances of pulling through than did the boys of 1861. For one thing, he will be nursed by young women who thoroughly understand their business. During the civil war there were many brave and loyal women who went to the front as nurses, and their memory is honored, but there are just as many brave and patriotic young women today, and they know far more about nursing than did their mothers.

To combat the effects of modern explosives there will be the modern trained nurse. Already there have been many volunteers. Some of them have been individual nurses, but some have offered their services as organizations. Among the latter are the young women who are members of the Graduated Nurses' Protective association. The organization has tendered to the navy department the services of 20 of its members as a corps to do duty on the new government ambulance ship Creole, recently purchased of the Cromwell line for the purpose. These women are willing to serve for nothing. Surgeon General W. K. Van Reypen, at Washington, replying for the navy department, informed these patriotic women that their services would be desired.

The nurses purpose to wear a distinctive costume. It is a navy blue india silk waist and skirt, with a white apron. This style of dress was decided upon because

MISS ELLEN ENRIGHT IN VOLUNTEER NURSE'S UNIFORM.

the material is light and can be put in small bundles. After being washed it does not require ironing. For traveling the nurses intend to wear long cloaks and alpine hats of navy blue.

This association of nurses is regularly incorporated in accordance with the laws of the state of New York. It experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining its charter, for it was vigorously opposed by various superintendents of training schools for nurses. Any nurse that is a graduate of a recognized training school who wishes to join these women in their work may obtain information from Miss Ellen Enright, vice president of the Graduated Nurses' Protective association, at 10 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, New York.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

APPRECIATED NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ITS EXISTENCE.

Its Members May Not All Be Able Seamen, but They Are Found Useful on Modern Fighting Craft—How the Reserve Came to Be Organized.

The day of the naval militiaman has come at last. For years he was derided. Henceforth he will be appreciated. The national guardsman has often been roughly treated. He has been called a "tin soldier." But the ridicule which

NAVAL MILITIAMEN REPORT FOR DUTY.

he has had to stand has been small in comparison with that heaped upon the naval militiaman, at whom the term "dry land sailor" was the least offensive of the many which have been aimed.

When the navy department came to hunt up crews for scrubbing like new craft, however, and it was remembered that the naval militiamen were available their services were eagerly accepted. They may not all be old salts with a practical knowledge of how to loosen a row of gaskets while straddling a waving yardarm 50 feet above the water, but most of them can do a wig-wag trick if pressed into signal corps work; they have a fair idea of how guns, big and little, are handled, and in the ordinary drills, such as those with cutlass, rifle and gatling gun, they are proficient.

At any rate they are far more useful than an untrained landsman would be, and since they were put on the old monitors and the new boats of the mosquito fleet they have shown themselves to be capable of picking up the rest of their duties in short order.

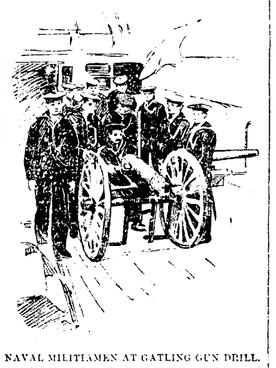
Probably the shortsighted statesmen who have in the past blocked the progress of the naval militia's evolution by cutting down the annual appropriation now see their error and wish they had been more liberal. The organization has had an almost continual struggle for existence. It has survived not because of federal encouragement, but in spite of the lack of it.

The first attempt made in the United States to establish a naval reserve was in 1850, when President Fillmore drafted a bill providing for a reserve of 50,000 men. Nothing came of the measure, and the result of this inaction was only too plainly seen in the condition of the navy at the outbreak of the civil war.

In 1885 an effort was made to induce congress to act in the movement, but the only bill introduced failed to pass. In the meantime the attention of Lieutenant J. C. Soley, United States navy, while stationed in Paris as the naval attache of the United States legation, became interested in the movement. He made inquiries as to similar movements in Europe and found that England had its royal naval reserve of 20,000 officers and men and its royal naval artillery volunteers of over 2,000 officers and men. Every country in Europe had a naval reserve.

On his return from Paris Mr. Soley retired from active service, took up his residence in Boston and immediately set about organizing a naval reserve for Massachusetts. He secured the passage of an act through the state legislature establishing a "naval battalion to be attached to the volunteer militia." This was in May, 1888, but it was not till March, 1890, that the organization was completed.

New York came next, and various other states have followed in rapid succession until today there are active and efficient bodies in 17 states with a membership of nearly 5,000 men, which could be readily increased to 20,000.



NAVAL MILITIAMEN AT GATLING GUN DRILL.

Their training has consisted of practical experience on vessels furnished by the government for this particular purpose, where they have received instructions in seamanship, including elementary navigation, signal work in all its branches, artillery and infantry practice, the laying of submarine mines and the manning of tugs and torpedo boats for coast defense.

The Wise Bachelor.

Most men would rather eat tacks than answer letters.

Babies are a lot smarter than men. They can smile so any woman will want to kiss them.

A man who tells a woman that he understands her is a fool—for letting her know it.

No man can be an absolute optimist who can remember when he first tried to smoke a cigar.

Every man imagines that he would be calm and go around comforting other people in a moment of great danger.

The average woman's idea of luxury is to ride in a parlor car with a new hat on and have the porter bring her a glass of ice water.

The girl who had the greatest horror of getting married is generally the one who worries herself half sick when her husband has a sore throat.—New York Press.

NEW KILLING TOOLS.

MODERN RIFLES HAVE THEIR DEFECTS AS WELL AS MERITS.

Their Bullets Travel Farther and Faster but Are Not as Deadly as the Leaden Missiles of the Old Springfield—An Expert's Opinion.

With the superrefinement of killing tools what is to become of the soldier who goes out to be killed as well as to kill? Does he have any chance at all nowadays to survive, or will the first two or three volleys from opposing lines of battle wipe out each side completely, leaving alive only the generals, who have watched the scene from a safe distance?

You would almost believe that such would be the result should you give full

HORACE KEPHART, FIREARM EXPERT.

credit to the alarming descriptions just now current of the new army rifle. They tell us that this weapon is very wicked. It will kill at two miles; it shoots a small, hardened bullet which easily bores a hole through two inches of steel and as many feet of seasoned white oak; it is fed by a mechanism which shoves in five cartridges at a clip.

These are facts calculated to terrify our inexperienced militia soldiers, who are armed only with the old springfield rifles, which shoot big, heavy bullets of soft lead that are entirely harmless at a distance of much less than two miles. But let the soldier with the old springfield keep his nerve. The new rifle has been tried and has not proved an unqualified success.

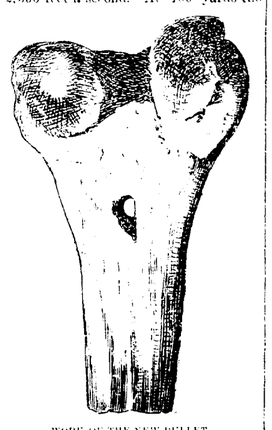
A man struck squarely by the springfield is usually knocked flat or spun two or three times around by the impact. Recent wars in India and Africa have demonstrated that the solid small bore bullet has no such effect. Flesh wounds from it heal with astonishing rapidity. The fanatics of Abyssinia laughed at the Italian rifle, calling it "the rifle that does not kill." British troops failed to stop the rushes of the Sudanese with such bullets. The blacks charged to the bayonet's point even when shot squarely through the body.

Mr. Horace Kephart of St. Louis, a firearm expert who has spent much time in experimenting with the new rifle, says:

"No one can predict what will happen to the soldiers who go, say, tomorrow to attack regular infantry who have been well trained in the use of high power repeaters, with which the armies of all nations have been rearmed within a few years. The modern cartridge consists of a brass shell containing a long bullet of very small caliber incased in a cupro nickel jacket and driven by a charge of high power nitro-powder, which may be described as dynamite tamed down so as to give propulsive instead of bursting effect.

"The general impression is that the chief advantage of the new rifles is their rapidity of fire. This is an error. The magazine is only valuable at close quarters; otherwise it is a nuisance. It simply makes fighting at close quarters impracticable until the enemy has been demoralized by superior fire at long range.

"The Lee bullet flies with more than double the velocity of the springfield, issuing from the muzzle with a speed of 2,550 feet a second. At 100 yards the



WORK OF THE NEW BULLET.

bullet can pierce two or three men in line. The recoil is so light that almost any man can learn to shoot the rifle without flinching. The ammunition is not so heavy by one-half as that of the springfield. A soldier can carry 180 rounds of it into action.

"But there is no gain without some loss. The new rifles and ammunition have defects peculiar to themselves. Nitro powder leaves a red rust which will ruin a barrel in short time. Then, although the Lee rifle can be fired rapidly, its barrel becomes so hot after ten rounds that it will blister a man's hand."

On the Rack.

The Goloshes—What's the matter? Been putting your foot in it?

The Umbrella—Oh, I'm so loansome.—New York Press.

THE STATE SOLDIER

WHEN AND HOW HE BECOMES A SOLDIER OF THE NATION.

The President's Authority Over the State Militia and the Status of the National Guardsman In Time of War—Some Debated Questions.

The position of the national guardsman in time of war is something not generally and fully understood. In fact it has never been minutely and definitely settled, and you will find that men who might be accepted as authorities on such a question do not agree on all points of this just now much discussed subject.

In the first place, the term national guardsman, while generally accepted is misleading. Technically the federal government recognizes no such thing as a national guard.

What the federal government does recognize is the militiaman. A militiaman is not of necessity a member of any military organization. Every citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45, if not exempted by physical disability, is a militiaman and is liable to be called upon to perform military duty.

The national guardsman is the soldier of a state. He is a member of a state organization, and this in no way affects his duty to the nation. This is the theory. Practically, however, the national guardsman can be transformed into a federal soldier, but only by the express of the highest executive authority.

Here are two questions which are often asked and frequently debated: Has the president the authority to call out the national guard by direct order to the commanding officers? Has he the authority to send soldiers from one state to serve in another or in a foreign land? Both of these questions may be answered generally by saying that the authority of the president over the state militia is absolute. This answer may be truthfully made because it is practically so. But there are details. For instance the president is authorized to call out the militia only "when the United States is invaded or in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN IN SERVICE UNITED

or Indian tribe or of rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States." Thus says the constitution. But as the president is the sole judge of when such danger exists his authority is absolute.

The militia cannot be called out except to repel invasion or to suppress insurrection, but being called into the service of the United States their rights as free citizens are terminated, and they are as completely subject to orders of the regular troops and exposed to the same penalties for disobedience of orders.

The one controlling necessity in repelling an invasion is to defeat and destroy the enemy. Who is to decide what this requires—the commander in chief, with the officers acting under his orders, or some militiaman who wants to go home? It is a military question and cannot be determined by hair splitting logic. Let the decision of the president be what it may, there is no power anywhere to review it. Military authority requires every man under military orders to obey first and question afterward. Whatever rights he may have, he cannot enforce them by disobedience of orders. When the militiaman is ordered out to repel invasion, if the president tells him to go to Cuba or to Spain, he will.

But in the present instance Secretary Alger several days ago defined the policy of the McKinley administration as stating that the national guard would be the first troops mustered into the service. He had already requested the national guard commanders to ascertain how many of their men were willing to do duty out of their states, and no one not willing would be forced to do so. This shows that the president is not inclined to exercise his full authority.

The guardsmen might volunteer in a body or as individuals, but from the moment the state militia would cease to exist unless recruited and reorganized by men who did not enter the service of the nation.

Here are a few facts: The records of the war department give the actual strength of the national guard as 114,460, the total authorized strength being 116,125. The same records show that the total number of men in the United States liable to military service—in other words, the national militia—is over 10,000,000.

LIEUTENANT H. R. GAHAN.

A Lese Majesty Suspect.

"Look here!" said the European monarch. "Were you ever in America?"

"No, sire," replied the court who stammers.

"You never made any study of phrases used in connection with long and fruitless discussions with Indiana?"

"No, sire."

"Then I suppose the impediment in your speech constitutes an explanation. But I wish you would get cured. It is very unpleasant to be continually called to as one of the great European pow-wow-ers."—Washington Star

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IV, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 24.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xviii, 21-35. Memory Verses, 21, 22 — Golden Text, Luke vi, 37 — Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

21. "Then came Peter to Him and said: Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? Till seven times?" It is difficult, much as we may read and talk about it, to believe and live out the belief that it is no longer I that live, but Christ who liveth in me (Gal. ii, 20). Peter's difficulty here is "me" and "I," forgetting the lesson of chapter xvi, 24, about denying self and following Christ. A better way of putting His question would be, Lord, how often would you forgive one who would sin against you? It should never be a question of what I would or would not do, but always what would Jesus do? Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do? As His redeemed ones, we are here to manifest His life in these mortal bodies (II Cor. iv, 11) and make Him known.

22. "Jesus saith unto him, I say not unto thee, Until seven times, but until seventy times seven." His thoughts and ways are as far above ours as heaven is above the earth. He gives us eternal redemption, blotting out all our sins, and assuring us of eternal glory, then teaches us that we are to overcome self and sin and the devil, submitting meekly to many an unjust demand of the world for His sake lest we prove a stumbling block.

23-27. "Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take account of his servants." In these verses we have an illustration from our Lord's own lips of His forgiveness, which He freely bestows upon every penitent sinner. The parables of the kingdom sometimes have reference to the mystery of this present age when the kingdom itself, which was at hand, is postponed till He shall come again because of His people's rejection of Him. Sometimes they refer to the end of this age and the events connected therewith. There is one thing that all should lay to heart, and that is that there is a day of reckoning for every one, for every one of us shall give account of himself to God, for God shall bring every work into judgment with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil (Rom. xiv, 12; Eccl. xii, 14). The judge is appointed, even Him whom God raised from the dead (Acts xvii, 31), the same who speaks to us in this parable. I cannot say that the verses we are considering refer to any period of the time of future judgment, but rather to present forgiveness, for God may be said to be always in some sense reckoning with people. It seems to me that the main point of this part of the parable is the full and free forgiveness which He bestows upon every penitent. The debtor was greatly in debt, owing 10,000 talents, which, according to the estimate in the margin, would be over $10,000,000, and he could not pay, as we say, a cent on the dollar, for he had nothing; yet he was presumptuous enough to ask for patience, promising to pay all. His lord, moved with compassion, forgave him the whole debt. Our indebtedness to God for life and care and mercies since we had any being is beyond computation. If we should count but one mercy a minute for only 20 years, they would be over 10,000,000, but who can estimate the mercies of a moment?

28-30. "But the same servant went out and found one of his fellow servants which owed him an hundred pence." According to the margin, a debt of not over $25, yet see his treatment of his fellow as compared with his lord's treatment of him. But do not condemn him unless you are sure that you are not guilty. Man's inhumanity to man is as marvelous as God's compassion. Great as is God's forgiveness, so great is man's lack of it. Have you never said of any one, "I cannot forgive him," or "I'll forgive, but I cannot forget?" If you have said such things, you have no right to condemn this man. Remember the words of our Lord in a certain case, "He that is without sin among you let him first cast a stone" (John viii, 7).

31. "So, when his fellow servants saw what was done, they were very sorry and came and told unto their lord all that was done." In this case there was nothing that they could do but tell their lord, for he alone had power to deal with the wicked servant. But here is an application which every believer may with profit lay to heart. We, if we have received Christ Jesus as our Savious, are truly forgiven, washed, sanctified, justified, but there are millions who are not and who do not know anything about the Lord Jesus and are liable to be cast forever into the hands of the great adversary who now oppresses them. Are we sorry enough for them to say to our Lord who has saved us: "He can I. Send me to tell them of Thee and of Thy salvation?"

32-34. "And his lord was wroth, and delivered him to the tormentors till he should pay all that was due unto him." We must not think of our Lord in this story as if He was speaking of Himself, for we are nowhere taught that He ever forgives and then takes back His forgiveness. The gifts and calling of God are without repentance (Rom. xi, 29). He never changes His mind. We must notice that our Lord is telling of a certain man and his servants, and the lord in the story is the master of those servants, not our Lord. Some, even of the unjust steward the question is repeatedly asked, How could our Lord ever commend such fraud? Our Lord never did, but the man's master or lord (small lord) commended his fraudulent servant for being clever enough to provide a place welcome for himself in the homes of those whom he had befriended at his lord's expense. Our Lord taught that we ought to make such use of present opportunities wisely, of course—as would be for our benefit in the life to come.

35. "So likewise shall My Heavenly Father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses." In the epistle to the Ephesians we are taught in the opening and following words our privileges in Christ. Blessed with all spiritual blessings, accepted in the Beloved, in whom we have redemption, the forgiveness of sins, seated with Christ in the heavenlies. Then we are taught that because of these great benefits conferred upon us we should walk worthy of our vocation, walk in love, walk as children of light, and among other things forgive one another even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven us (Eph. iv, 32). Salvation is nowhere made dependent upon any works or good deeds of ours, but is always set forth as a free gift (Rom. iv, 5; vi, 23; John i, 12; Rev. xxii, 17). Then having become children of God by faith in Christ Jesus, we are earnestly exhorted to walk as such, assured that all in our lives as Christians which He approves shall be rewarded, but all else shall be burned up as wood, hay and stubble.

Extravagance.

"Here's a case," she exclaimed indignantly, locking up from her paper, "of a man who actually had the nerve to put his wife on an allowance of 10 cents a day."

"What did she do with it all?" he asked absentmindedly.

It was several hours before she felt that she was calm enough to discuss matters with him dispassionately.—Chicago Post.

Mr. Asbury Peppers.

"A shifty glance," said the oracular boarder, "is a sure sign of a dishonest character."

"In other words," said Asbury Peppers, "the man who always looks round is never square."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Primpin Up."

Rastus—Pete, ain't yo through primpin' to de poke wah yit?

Pete—Not quite. Gotter git er leetle more nige on de razzh.—New York Journal.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed - Alx. Senna - Rochelle Salts - Anise Seed - Peppermint - Bi Carbonate Soda - Worm Seed - Clarified Sugar - Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

KLONDIKER'S DIARY.

A RECORD OF WOE TRANSCRIBED AT INTERVALS.

Where Steps Are Counted Instead of Miles. The Journey Over the Chilkoot — Satisfied at Last and Glad to Go Back to the Old Farm in Illinois.

IN THE KLONDIKE.

First Day.—Left Dyea yesterday with partner, four dogs and 1,000 pounds of baggage. We are going through by the Chilkoot pass, which is said to be easier, all in all, than the other routes. Traveling not extra fine, but it will improve. Reminds me of the times I used to tramp across lots in the early spring to the Jenkins farm to see Marthy, only then I didn't drag a sled.

Second Day.—This beats anything I ever saw. Mud and snow and no bottom. The darn dogs are no account. Wish I had the old white horses Bill and Tom that I plowed with. But I reckon traveling will get better.

Seventh Day.—Have been figuring that these four dogs add 300 pounds to the packs, for half the time we're pulling them too. We made three miles today, and now we're tuckered out. If I'd have worked like this farming, I'd have got at least $3.

Ninth Day.—Have been talking of turning back, but decided we might as well die going one way as going the other. Then it's hard turning in the mud. We made 59 steps today. We count steps now instead of miles. Thought we must have missed the trail, but a man we passed said we were all right. He was dying, and I don't believe he would lie at such a moment.

Next Day.—Life is rather more welcome than it has been lately. We are going down hill; that is, sometimes we are. Mostly we are lifting our feet out of the beg holes.

Ninth Later.—We are pushing on into the interior, for we are bound to get away from the crowd. Traveling is better, and we are in good spirits. Hear of strikes on all sides, but have not yet seen anybody who has actually made one. Something strange about this. Today two fellows called on us to settle a dispute as to whether they should celebrate Christmas or Fourth of July. They had been up here so long they had lost track of the months. I shamed the responsibility, and so they celebrate both. We sold them a dog for their banquet.

In Camp.—We are in a cabin we have built on the bank of the creek. Call it Smith creek, which is easier than the Indian name. Are becoming used to sleeping in hip boots. Started digging yesterday and put in today searching for the marks we made. Ground is awful hard. We are waiting for spring.

Still In Camp.—Today is elegant and warm. Expect spring is about here. Dug nearly two inches this morning and are jubilant at the outlook. Found a nugget which must be worth considerable. Birds are singing, and we are calculating on taking a bath if the weather continues so fine. This region seems never to have been prospected over.

Later.—Examined our nugget just now, and with magnifying glass deciphered some initials and a 14 carat mark on it. Evidently it is a ring some one has lost, so we are not the only pebbles in the neighborhood. We have three paws of the last dog left and are hoping the weather will let up. Had a quarrel over which dog it was. I think it was the big black one, and Franz thinks it was the white one. Can't tell by the present color of the paws.

Dawson City.—Got here at last. En route we suffered much. We came to a point where it was a choice between eating our sleeping bags and freezing to death or preserving the bags and starving to death. Then we were rescued. I think the freezing would have been the final decision, because that is the easier. Have found out farming in Illinois is good enough for me.—New York World.

Looking to the Future.

"Yes," said the man who had been looking at some apartments in the big building, "it's very nice, but I don't see how I can take the place."

"What's the matter?" inquired the janitor.

"I observe by your printed rules that you don't keep the elevator running all night. And I must say I don't like the idea of walking up and down five or six flights of stairs every time my wife wants to know whether a burglar is trying to get into the cellar."—Washington Star.

Perfection Nowhere.

As Mrs. Merchmore was remarking the other evening, there is no such thing as perfection in this world. If a woman's husband stays at home evenings, as all husbands should, the chances are ten to one that he has dyspepsia so bad that he is as cross as a bear with a sore head.—Boston Transcript.

A Fatal Mistake.

"Yes, madam, it is a fatal mistake to neglect your teeth. I lost a great deal of money through an oversight of that very sort. I had a rich uncle who promised to make me his heir. He went to sea. During a sudden storm he fell overboard, and a shark at once grabbed him. My uncle was a stout man; the shark was old. Moreover, he had never taken care of his teeth, and they were wretchedly poor. In short, he couldn't hold on to my uncle, who kicked himself loose from the man eater and was picked up by a boat."

"But how did you lose the money?"

"My uncle lived long enough to alter his will. Oh, that neglectful shark!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

As It Usually Happens.

"Was there much money in his invention?"

"Much! Well, I should rather think so! Why, the promoter alone made over $200,000 out of it. I haven't any idea how much the inventor got."

"It is probable," said the man who knew something about such matters, "that he got in the neighborhood of $14.50."

Still there were many well informed people who held that he overestimated the inventor's share.—Chicago Post.

He Convinced Them.

Once a number of kindred spirits were enjoying a supper in the land of Burns. When the cloth was removed and the usual toasts proposed, some one suggested a song. The efforts of the first Scotchman met with such a hearty reception that others were induced to follow his example.

In the end it was found that every one had contributed to the evening's entertainment but the medical gentleman who occupied the vice chair.

"Come, come, Dr. Macdonald," said the chairman, "we cannot let you escape."

The doctor protested he could not sing.

"As a matter of fact," he explained, "my voice is altogether unmusical, and resembles the sound caused by the act of rubbing a brick along the panels of a door."

The company attributed this to the doctor's modesty. Good singers, he was reminded, always needed a lot of pressing.

"Very well," said the doctor, "if you can stand it, I will sing."

Long before he had finished his audience was uneasy. The unwilling singer had faithfully described his voice.

There was a painful silence as the doctor sat down, broken at length by the voice of a braw Scot at the end of the table.

"Mon," he exclaimed, "yer singin's no up to much, but yer veracity's just awful! Ye'er richt aboot that brick."—New York Ledger.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Texas, has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Trial bottles free at Drier & Bro.'s Drug Store. Regular size 50 cts. and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Dreier & Bro, Druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

PATRIOTIC COLLEGE MEN.

Nearly Five Hundred Harvard Students Learn the Manual of Arms.

The first evidence that the war spirit had entered Harvard college in earnest was shown when nearly 500 students presented themselves for drill in the manual of

LIEUTENANT WIRT ROBINSON.

arms recently. The military instructor was surprised by the large number and somewhat embarrassed, as he had less than 70 rifles to go around, that number having been sufficient in times past.

The drill had been conducted until about two weeks ago by Lieutenant Wirt Robinson, U. S. A., who has been stationed at Harvard university for the last four years. Lieutenant Robinson has been ordered by the war department to report to his company, the Fifth artillery. During his absence Burke F. Lawrence, Scientific school, who was formerly a junior officer in the United States navy, will conduct the course in military science lately given by Lieutenant Robinson. About 150 students are members of the course.

The military drill, which is now made up of six squads of about 75 men each, will be conducted by Mr. Lawrence, who will be assisted by several students who have already had considerable experience in drilling, including Hugh Bancroft, '98, son of ex-Mayor Bancroft of Cambridge. The six squads of students were largely increased when a number of Law school men came out.

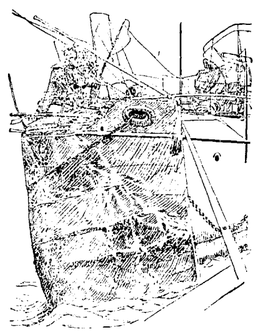
The enrollment included men from every walk of college life—society men and grinds, athletes and sports. Among the most prominent of the men enrolled were F. M. Alger, son of the secretary of war; Roger Wolcott, Jr., son of Governor Wolcott; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; D. K. Catlin, son of General Catlin of St. Louis; R. W. Cheney, son of ex-Governor Cheney of New Hampshire; P. S. Dalton, son of Adjutant General Dalton, and E. L. Logan, son of Colonel Logan of the Ninth Massachusetts.

"The number of men enrolled must not be taken as any test of the number of college men at Harvard who would volunteer in case of war. These only make up the list of those who do not know the manual of arms, who have not learned the elementary part of drilling. Perhaps the larger number of students have previous to their coming to Harvard drilled in schools, academies and military companies. Many others are now members of such organizations which are drilling daily, so that Harvard's fighting strength is at least several times larger than the total number of members in Lieutenant Robinson's organization.

CRIPPLED BY WAVES.

What the Irish Sea Did to a Spanish Torpedo Boat Destroyer.

At least one of the Spanish flotilla destined for Cuban waters will not be able to do damage of any sort for some time to come. This is the torpedo boat destroyer Audaz, one of Spain's Clyde built boats. On her first trip the Audaz had an engagement. Her antagonist was one of the little storms



SPANISH TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER CRIPPLED BY WAVES.

which the Irish sea can furnish on such short notice. The Audaz, although British built, was Spanish manned and doubtless had a Spanish heart, for she was disabled in the first encounter. A big green Irish wave got in a stout right hand swing on the Spaniard's nose, which crumpled up her bows as if they had been made of tin instead of steel.

The accident to the Audaz is unparalleled. No craft was ever known to be damaged in such fashion before. For a dozen feet abaft her stem the prow was twisted around at right angles to the keel. The boat would surely have gone to the bottom had not her water tight compartments been closed. As it was, she managed to limp into the harbor of Waterford, Ireland, where she is still an object of curiosity.

Naval men could hardly believe that a wave could inflict such an injury, and some were inclined to think that the Audaz must have run against something of a more solid nature than a green sea. The officers and crew of the damaged boat, however, insist that their craft struck nothing but waves.

At best the Audaz in her present condition is but a poor advertisement for British boat builders. These torpedo boat destroyers, however, are not intended to be very stanch craft. They are built mainly for speed, and if they can show a record of 28 knots an hour but little more is required of them. Although they have steel hulls, no attempt is made to make them proof against cannon balls. Even the old smoothbore cannons carried by our old wooden ships would go clear through them. Steel hulls, moreover, are by no means as stanch as ribs of oak, but they have other advantages which overbalance this.

WORKED BOTH WAYS.

Why She Stopped Trying to Bring Up Her Children a la Hypnotist.

"John," she said as she came out of the children's bedroom and sat down beside him, "I don't want any of these children's papers and papers containing woman's departments and advice for mothers brought into the house. I'm sick of them all."

"I never have been in the habit of bringing them into the house," he answered. "But what has happened?"

"Oh, nothing much," she returned. "They're just full of foolishness and nonsense. That is all. I ran across one last week that told about training children by suggestion, and I thought I'd try it. You know what training children by suggestion is, of course?"

"Of course I don't," he said.

"Why, you prepare the child's mind when it is getting ready for bed by telling it that you intend to talk to it about something very important, and then, after it gets to sleep, you lean over the cradle or bed and tell it very impressively that it mustn't do so and so any more or that it must do this or that, according to the lesson you wish to impress upon it. The mind absorbs all this when it is properly done, and the next day the child acts on it without really knowing why it is doing it. I thought I'd try it on Tommie, because he has been taking things out of the pantry recently, so I did it for three nights in succession, and, do you know, it just seemed to make him worse. The little rascal has been stealing jam every single day."

"Have you tried it tonight?" he asked.

"Yes; I taught I'd give it one more trial and see if there really is anything in this idea of suggestion."

"Sometimes a stick has some"—

"What's that?" she exclaimed suddenly. "There's surely somebody talking in the children's room."

He went in to see.

"That suggestion theory is all right," he said when he came out.

"How do you know?"

"Because Jimmie has caught your idea and has been working it on Tommie himself. I found him leaning over Tommie and repeating into his ear: 'Never mind what she said to you! Get some more jam tomorrow! Get some more jam tomorrow!'"—Chicago Post.

THE LYRIC OF LONE SEAS.

Our gallant ship leaps swiftly
Over the waves away,
With strident roar
Her bow before
Hisses the salt sea spray.

Over the depths unfathomed,
Over the sea's green caves,
List to the song,
So clear and strong,
Sung by the load lipped waves.

Over the halls of coral,
Where pearly floors lie deep,
Where white sea maiden,
With dreams o'erladen,
Slumbers in breathless sleep

Then ocean wide and voiceful,
Grim mystery shrouds thee o'er!
Thy tempests rave
Till mariners brave
Lie dead on the damp, dark shore.

The white plumed waves are moving
Like ordered files to war.
In mighty throng
They sweep along
To the dim horizon's bar.

You sea birds, poising dreamful,
Thy secrets dread must know.
His show white breast
On thine doth rest
When cradling billows flow.

God's power hovers o'er thee.
His wonder work are thou.
Thy wave beds stand
At his command
And peaceful lo ans thy brow

When sounds the angel's trumpet
And shake the affrighted skies,
Then shall the Lord
Fulfill his word—
Thy sheeted dead shall rise!

—Rev. James B. Dolland (Shieve-ma-mon) in Donahoe's.

So Mean.

The Soprano—I'll tell you during the sermon.

The Alto—Don't. You'll make too much noise.

The Soprano—No, I'll drop my voice.

The Alto—Don't. It's cracked already.—New York World.

An Irish Duel.

An Irish paper lately gave an account of a duel, and announced the result of the meeting in these words: "The one party was wounded severely in the chest, and the other fired in the air." Query: Who wounded the former?

Those Carking Cares of Office.

Friend—So you have been re-elected. I thought you said you were weary of the cares of office? Officeholder—Well, between you and me, the "care of office" that bothered me most was the worry I went through as to whether I'd get another term.—Puck.

He Had Heard About Them.

She—Yes, you are the first man I have ever loved. He—Then you were merely going to sell out to those other fellows you were engaged to, eh? After that she ceased to like him.—Cleveland Leader.

Young Girls Fading Away.

Symptoms that seem like consumption; a lack of blood; friends feared one girl would fall dead on the street; restored to health by a sensible woman's suggestion.

Many girls of sixteen years seem to have consumption, although they have it not.

Their anxious parents and friends watch them slowly fade away.

A death-like pallor, transparent complexion and listlessness are signs of this condition.

The body lacks blood.

Mrs. John Tansey knows the meaning of these symptoms, and the cure.

She lives at 130 Baker Street, Detroit, Mich.

Her advice to mothers has been of great value to her neighbors. She tells the story to help others who are at a distance.

She said:

"When my daughter was sixteen years old she began to waste away.

"Had I not known there was no taint of consumption in the family I would have believed her lungs were affected.

"She grew thinner and thinner every day. She lacked only the hacking cough to show all the outward signs of consumption.

"Our doctor called the disease by an odd name, which I learned meant simply weak blood.

"No treatment seemed to do her any good.

"She was fading away before our eyes.

"I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and the change they made was almost magical.

"Before she had taken half a box there was a great improvement in her looks, appetite and weight.

"She gained strength rapidly. Soon she was in perfect health.

"Since then I have kept Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the house always and have done much good with them.

"One example:

"There is a young girl friend of my daughter who seemed almost transparent.

"She was white and very thin. We were afraid she would fall dead in the street when she went out.

"I begged her to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and finally induced her to try them. They helped her wonderfully, probably saved her life and restored her to perfect health. Now she is recommending them to other young women.

"I earnestly advise mothers with growing daughters to keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always on hand as a household remedy.

Many women's lives are miserable because such symptoms as Mrs. Tansey's daughter showed were neglected while they were developing into womanhood. During that period of rapid development the blood needs the highest degree of strength to repair the tissues that are rapidly wasted.

These needed elements are supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The vegetable ingredients of these pills act like magic in restoring strength to the muscles and roses to the cheeks of growing girls or adults weakened by overwork.

All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They cost 50 cents a box; six boxes $2.50.

We Have Told You So Before,

But we will keep everlasting at it until we are sure you know our store is run on different lines than others here.

Our Prices, Our Methods, Our Qualities, Our Stock,

All make it easy to select and easy to decide.

BABY CARRIAGES.

The time is here again to give the baby the benefit of the spring air and sunshine. We have a grand line of little buggies here to show you. New and elegant styles from $3.90 up.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO. FORT WAYNE IND.

166 Calhoun St. 28 W. Maine St.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 13 W. Wayne Street. Telephone 346.

DRUGGISTS.

GROSS & PELLENS. DRUGGISTS, Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets. Phone

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

MRS. CARINA B. C. BANNING, B. S., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, 152 East Berry street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK. Capital $200,000. Surplus $225,000. The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of three (3) per cent per annum on certificates of deposit if left five months. President—Charles McCulloch. Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank. CAPITAL $200,000. SURPLUS $55,000. Pays 3 per cent interest per annum on time deposits. Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.

INSURANCE.

D. L. HARDING, Insurance & Loans. Rooms 39-40 Bank Bl'k.

LAWYER, ABSTRACTOR OF TITLES, INSURANCE, Collection and Loan Agent. JAMES E. GRAHAM, Room 26, Bank Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Stenographer and Notary Public in Office.

D. C. FISHER. Insurance, Real Estate, Loans. No. 32 East Berr Street, Fort Wa Indiana

DIRECTORY OF FORT WAYNE BUSINESS HOUSES.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. HARTMAN, Lawyer and Counsellor in Patent Causes. 31 Arcade.

J. H. AIKEN, Attorney-at-Law, 11 West Main Street. Residence Phone 1152 Main. Office, Home Telephone 637.

F. H. KLEEKAMP, Attorney-at-Law. German and English spoken in office, Rooms 5 and 6 Bank Block. Home phone 123

ARTISTS.

JARRARD ART GALLERY, Cor. Calhoun and Columbia. Best Cabinets $1.50 per dozen. Small Pictures 50c per dozen.

BLACKSMITHS.

DAN GRANT, Horse-shoeing, Wagon Building and General Repairing. 91 and 93 East Columbia St.

BARBER SHOPS.

Go where the crowd goes! The Wayne hotel barber shop; the finest tonsorial parlor in the state. Sid Hubbard, Prop.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Fort Wayne Business College. Shorthand, Typewriting and English Training School. Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Wayne & Calhoun St.

BUILDERS SUPPLIES.

Builders Lime Association—Lime, Stone, Cement, Plaster, Latine, etc Office, 257 Calhoun St.; Yards, 5, 6 & 7 Chesnut St. and 4,5 & 6 R. R. St. Phone 511.

BOWLING ALLEY.

THE COLUMBIA BOWLING ALLEY. The only Regulation Alley in the city. 24 E. Columbia St.

BAKERY.

The Vienna Steam Bakery, John Sauerteig, prop., manufacturer of genuine vienna & home made bread. 14 Washington Blv'd. Phone 548

Telephone No. 601 is for Geo. H. Jacobs & Bro., Union Steam Bakery, 62 E. Main St. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

COUPON STORE.

MERCHANTS PREMIUM CO. Ask about it. We will send a representative to explain. —63 Clinton Street.—

CARPET RUGS.

Chicago Rug Factory. We make pretty and durable rugs from old ingrain and brussels caspets. Cor Wells and Superior St. S. Springer. Home phone 282.

CANDY SPECIALTIES.

J. S. BATCHELDER, Manufacturing confectionery, popcorn and penny goods. Office Phone 740. residence. 1007. 29 W. Main St.

COMMISION MERCHANT.

E. K. Bush, Commission Merchant, oysters, game, produce, feed, etc. Highest prices country produce 46 Harrison Street. Telephone 158

D. F. COMPARET, Commission merchant. Country produce of all kinds bought and sold Phone 375. 76 E. Columbia St

CONTRACTORS.

POHLMEYER & WESTHOFF, Contractors and Builders.—o 57 Baker St.

FRED H. BOESTER, Carpenter, Contractor and Builder. Phone 949. Shop and office No. 164 Griffith St.

FRED H. BREIMEYER. Carpenter, Contractor and Builder. Shop and Office No. 225 West Jefferson.

COAL.

Whistle or Phone 135 and I will bring you Coal or Wood. All orders promptly filled. GEO. H KRUDOP.

CHIROPODIST.

Go to Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, 156 Calhoun St. to have your feet cured. All work guaranteed. —Telephone 1133.—

DENTISTS.

M. A. MASON, —DENTIST.— 20 W. Wayne St. Home Telephone, 70.

DR. GEO. E. JOHNSON, 35 Washington Boul'd. Oral Surgeon. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRESSMAKER.

Ladies—If you wish to have your dresses cut and made up-to-date, call on Miss B. M. Simon, 52 Barr St. Cutting and fitting a specialty.

DRUGGISTS.

MARTIN H. WEFEL, Drugs, medicines, chemicals, paints, toilet goods, etc. Cor. Hanna & La Salle Sts. Phones, old, 289, new 349.

All the New and Latest Drugs and Chemicals at . . . . Polsters Drug Store, Cor. 3rd and Wells St. Prescriptions a specialty.

ELECTRICIANS.

CHAS. YAGERLEHNER, ...Contracting Electrician..... Room 54 Pixley-Long Block. ——Home Phone 186.

Wm. A. Braun, contracting electrician, dealer in bells, gas lighting apparatus and all supplies for hotel and house work. New Phone 624. Office 14 E. Berry St.

THE EDMUNDS ELECTIC CO. Electric wiring and supplies; gas, electric and combination fixtures. Room 4, Schmitz block. Phones, Home, 262, residence 947; Bell, 263

FURNITURE.

JOHN M MILLER, Dealer in Fine Furniture, Chairs, Husk and Hair Mattresses, Looking Glasses, etc. 50 & 52 E. Main St.

FURNITURE WORKS.

The Fort Wayne Special Furniture Works, manufacturers of Wall Cases, Show Cases, Cigar Cases, Tables and Counters. 152 Pearl Street.

HARDWARE.

Telephone 749 is for Romarys, Goeglein & Co., dealers in hardware, cutlery, tools, fence wire, cross cut saws, axes, etc. 25 E. Columbia St.

GERDING & AUMAN BROS., Agents for Kernan hot air furnaces and metal ceilings and hot water heating. 115 Wallace St.

GROCERS.

Kohrman Bros., Fine staple and fancy groceries, 94 Broadway. Give us a trial and you will become a customer. Both Phones No. 58.

HENRY D. NIEMANN, Grocery purveyor to the people; low prices and prompt service. 148 Calhoun St. (Cor Jefferson.) Phone 408.

P. F KIEFER, Staple and fancy groceries, 140 Broadway. Good goods, low prices, prompt delivery. Poultry dressed to order.

C. A. SINGREY, Groceries, provisions, fresh garden truck, butter, eggs, etc., delivered prompt. Home phone 892. Bell 367.

DITTOE GROCERY CO.—24 W. Berry St. Fine groceries, canned goods, fine champagne, wines and liquors for family use. Phones 152.

SOUTH WAYNE STORE, G. W. McAllister Prop. Dealer in staple and fancy groceries, 500 S. Broadway. Phone 207 South.

H. F. HILGEMANN & SON, Cocoanuts and fine Hubbard Squash, Catawba Grapes and Navel Oranges. Meat Market. 121 & 123 W. Jefferson St. Phone 85.

HORSE SHOERS.

Horses called for and delivered. PERREY & SHEBOLD, Horse-Shoers. 5 Pearl St. Phone 1011.

HIDES, FUR AND WOOL.

Bring your hides, pelts, rags, iron, copper, brass, zinc, bones, etc., to The Fort Wayne Hide, Fur and Wool Co., cor. Columbia & Lafayette Sts.

MILLER BROTHERS, Highest market price paid for hides, pelts, tallow, fur, wool, tin and glassware. 94,96 & 98 E. Superior St.

HAIR DRESSERS.

New York Hair Bazaar. Phone 1284 MISS E. C. RODENBECK, Dealer in Hair Goods. 124 Calhoun St., Lim Block.

ICE CREAM and ICES.

Geller's Ice Cream and Fruit Ices are the finest made. Fancy Baking. Fine Confectionery. Tel. 207 both lines. Broadway and Washington.

ICE CREAM.

E. C. Kinsey, wholesale and retail dealer in Thompson's fine Ice Cream and Ices. Will call and take orders and deliver same. Home phone 871. 135 Lafayette St.

INSURANCE.

I have a dwelling for sale on monthly payments. A Bargain W. D. WILLIAMS

LIVERY.

C. J. ULMER, Prop. Belmont livery, Feed and Sale Boarding stable. Carriages furnished for all occasions. 78 E. Main St.

HUSER & CUMER, Livery and Boarding Stable, Fairfield Ave. Hacks for weddings and funerals. Both phones.

CHRIST H. RIETH, Livery and boarding stables, No. 81 Brackenridge. Phone 163. Hacks and carriages furnished for parties, weddings and funerals. Cheapest place in the city.

JOS. WEICK & CO., Livery and boarding stables. Hacks for weddings and funerals. 87 Harmer St. Both phones 187.

H. J. BRADLEY, Livery and Boarding Stable. Hacks for weddings and funerals. 23 E. Main St.

LAUNDRIES.

Banner Laundry, 109 Calhoun St., East Lincoln Way. We use soft water for all washing. Wagon calls all over city.

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY, Office and works No. 5 and 7 Pearl St., Fort Wayne Phone 275. Bell 274. Wagon calls all over city.

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY, Prairie River Power. 374 & 376 Broadway.

LUMBER DEALERS.

E. GILMARTIN, Lumber, Shingles and Foundry Supplies, Doors and Sash. Office Holman Sts. Phone 14.

The Diether Lumber Co., shingles, sash and doors, cor. Lafayette and Superior Sts. Yard, 44 E. Superior St. Office 100 Pearl St. Phone 1

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY W. REESS, Latest, most approved styles in cutting gent's garments. Call and save your coin. 142 Calhoun St.

Go to William Meyer, Merchant Tailor for your Spring and Summer Suits at lowest prices. 232 Calhoun Street.

PRINTERS.

Telephone No. 405 is for The Art Printing Co. Job Printing and Copper Plate Printing. 87 Clinton St.

PLUMBERS.

JAHN & MEYER, Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Hot Water Heating. 123 E. Lewis St., Home Phone No. 597. Office Phone 291. Residence 805. Wall Paper.

ROBERT SPICE—Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter. 48 W. Main St

O'Brien & Rolfe, Practical Sanitary Plumbers, Gas and Electric Fixtures. Estimates furnished. 122 Broadway. Home Phone 656.

MADDEN PLUMBING AND HEATING CO., Fort Wayne's Experienced Plumbers. 39 Baker Street.

M. F. NOLL, Practical plumber and gas fitter. Estimates cheerfully furnished. 124 E. Jefferson St. Old phone 570 new.

McDONALD & YOBST, Practical Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters. 96 Wells Street. Phone 738

ROOFING & PAVING CO.

The Fort Wayne ROOFING AND PAVING CO. Warren's Natural asphalt anchor brand roofing. Office and yard, cor Fulton and Pearl Sts. Phone 248.

RESTAURANTS.

Stop at the Railroad Restaurant and Lunch Room. W. R. Frederick, Prop. Regular meals, 15 cents. Lodging 25 cents. 266 Calhoun St., third restaurant north of depot.

ROOFING.

Freibarger & McKeon, roofing and tining and hardware of all kinds. Estimates furnished on application. 364 Calhoun, Phone 180

SEWING MACHINES.

T. H. McQUILLAN, (Successor to Louis Mohr.) Dealer in Domestic and White Sewing Machines, Baby Carriages and Rattan Rockers sold on easy payments. 132 Calhoun St.

SEED STORE.

W. D. Henderson—Sweet Peas, Nasturtium, Flower Seed, Lawn Grass and bulk Garden Seed. 67-69 E. Columbia St. Phone 114.

SANITARIUM.

FORT WAYNE SANITARIUM, Lea Block, cor. Washington Boulevard and Calhoun St. Baths of all kind. Complete hydrotherapy.

STOVES.

H. J. Ash is the largest dealer in stoves in northern Indiana, both wholesale and retail, and if you are wanting stoves, examine his stock and prices. 77 E. Columbia St.

TRUCKING CO.

City Trucking Co., quick and prompt. Furniture, household goods and pianos moved and packed, transfer and storage. Leave hauling of every description at 115, 117 & 129 E. Columbia St. Phone 122.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Dr. H. A. Roth, 5 Harrison St. Medicine furnished free of charge for examination of stock. Horses dressed to improve condition, blistering, prevent scratches, cure scratches and clipping.

WALTER LANGTRY—Veterinary Surgeon treats all diseases of horses, cattle, sheep and dogs. Office 11 Harrison St. Phone 387.

WALL PAPER.

Smith's 5c Wall Paper Store, 81 W.

ORGANS OF HEARING.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Talks on the Architecture of the Ear.

An Instructive Discourse on Man's Organ of Hearing—God Does Not Endow Us with a Faculty He Does Not Himself Possess.

In the following discourse Rev. Dr. Talmage sets forth God's wisdom in the construction of the human ear. The text is:

He that planted the ear, shall he not hear?—Psalms xciv., 9.

Architecture is one of the most fascinating arts, and the study of Egyptian, Grecian, Etruscan, Roman, Byzantine, Moorish, Renaissance styles of building has been to many a man a sublime life work. Lincoln and York cathedrals, St. Paul's and St. Peter's, and Arch of Titus, and Theban temple Alhambra and Parthenon are the monuments to the genius of those who built them. But more wonderful than any arch they ever lifted, or any transept window they ever illumined, or any Corinthian column they ever crowned, or any Gothic cloister they ever elaborated, is the human ear.

Among the most skillful and assiduous physiologists of our time have been those who given their time to an examination of the ear and the study of its arches, its walls, its floor, its canals, its aqueducts, its galleries, its intricacies, its convolutions, its Divine machinery, and yet, it will take another thousand years before the world comes to any adequate appreciation of what God did when He planned and executed the infinite and overmastering architecture of the human ear. The most of it is invisible and the microscope breaks down in the attempt at exploration. The cartilage which we call the ear is only the storm door of the great temple clear down out of sight, next door to the immortal soul.

Such scientists as Helmholtz and Conte and De Blainville and Rank and Buck have attempted to walk the Appian way of the human ear, but the mysterious pathway has never been fully trodden but by two feet—the foot of sound and the foot of God. Three ears on each side the head—the external ear, the middle ear, the internal ear, but all connected by most wonderful telegraphy.

The external ear in all ages adorned by precious stones or precious metals. The Temple of Jerusalem, partly built by the contribution of ear-rings, and Homer in the Iliad speaks of Hera, "the three bright drops, her glittering gems suspended from the ear;" and many of the adornments of modern times were only copies of her ear jewels found in Pompeiian museum and Etruscan vase. But while the outer ear may be adorned by human art, the middle and internal ear are adorned and garnished only by the hand of the Lord Almighty. The stroke of a key of yonder organ sets the air vibrating, and the external ear catches the undulating sound and passes it on through the bonelets of the middle ear to the internal ear, and the 3,000 fibers of the human brain take up the vibration and roll the sound on into the soul. The hidden machinery of the ear by physiologists called by the names of things familiar to us, like the hammer, something to strike—like the anvil—something to be smitten—like the stirrup of the saddle with which we mount the steed—like the drum, beaten in the march—like the harp strings, to be swept with music. Coiled like a "snail shell," by which one of the innermost passages of the ear is actually called—like a stairway, the sound to ascend—like a bent tube of a heating apparatus, taking that which enters round and round—like a labyrinth with wonderful passages into which the thought enters only to be lost in bewilderment. A muscle contracting when the noise is too loud, just as the papil of the eye contracts when the light is too glaring. The external ear is defended by wax which with its bitterness discourages insectile invasion. The internal ear embedded in by what is far the hardest bone of the human system, a very rock of strength and defiance.

The ear is so strange a contrivance that by the estimate of one scientist it can catch the sound of 73,700 vibrations in a second. The outer ear taking in all kinds of sound, whether the crash of an avalanche or the hum of a bee. The sound passing to the inner door of the outside ear halts until another mechanism. Divine mechanism, passes it on by the bonelets of the middle ear, and coming to the inner door of that second ear the sound has no power to come further until another Divine mechanism passes it on through into the inner ear, and then the sound comes to the rail track of the brain branchlet, and rolls on and on until it comes to sensation, and there the curtain drops, and a hundred gates shut, and the voice of God seems to say to all human inspection: "Thus far and no farther."

In this vestibule of the palace of the soul, how many kings of thought, of medicine, of physiology, have done penance of life-long study and got no further than the vestibule. Mysterious home of reverberation and echo. Grand central depot of sound. Headquarters to which there come quick dispatches, part the way by cartillages, part the way by air, part the way by bone, part the way by nerve—the slowest dispatch plunging into the ear at the speed of 1,090 feet a second. Small instrument of music on which is played all the music you ever heard, from the grandeurs of an August thunder-storm to the softest breathings of a flute. Small instrument of music, only a quarter of an inch of surface and the thinness of one two hundred and fiftieth part of an inch and that thinness divided into three layers. In that ear musical staff, lines, spaces, bar and rest. A bridge leading from the outside natural world to the inside spiritual world; we seeing the abutment at this end of the bridge, but the arch of an unlifted mystery hiding the abutment on the other end of the bridge. Whispering gallery of the soul. The human voice is God's eulogy the ear. That voice capable of producing 17,592,186,044,415 sounds, and all that variety made, not for the regalement of beast or bird, but for the human ear.

About 15 years ago, in Venice, lay down in death one whom many considered the greatest musical composer of the century. Struggling on up from six years of age when he was left fatherless, Wagner rose through the oblogny of the world, and offtimes all nations seemingly against him, until he gained the favor of a king, and won the enthusiasm of the opera houses of Europe and America. Struggling all the way on to 70 years of age, to conquer the world's ear. In that same attempt to master the human ear and gain supremacy over this gate of the immortal soul, great battles were fought by Mozart, Gluck and Weber, and by Beethoven and Meyerbeer, by Rossini and by all the roll of German and Italian and French composers, some of them in the battle leaving their blood on the keynotes and the musical scores. Great battle fought for the ear—fought with baton, with organ-pipe, with trumpet, with cornet-a-piston, with all ivory and brazen and silver and golden weapons of the orchestra; royal theater and cathedral and academy of music the fortresses for the contest for the ear. England and Egypt fought for the supremacy of the Suez canal, and the Spartans and the Persians fought for the defile of Thermopylae; but the musicians of all ages have fought for the mastery of the auditory canal and the defile of the immortal soul and the Thermopylae of struggling cadences.

For the conquest of the ear Haydyn struggled on up from the garret where he had neither fire nor food, on and on until under the too great nervous strain of hearing his own oration of the "Creation" performed, he was carried out to die, but leaving as his legacy to the world 118 symphonies, 163 pieces for the baritone, 15 masses, 5 oratorios, 42 German and Italian songs, 39 canons, 365 English and Scotch songs with accompaniment, and 1,536 pages of libretti. All that to capture the gate of the body that swings in from the tympanum to the "snail shell" lying on the beach of the ocean of the immortal soul.

To conquer the ear, Handel struggled on from the time when his father would not let him go to school lest he learn the gamut and become a musician, and from the time when he was allowed in the organ loft just to play after the audience had left, to the time when he left to all nations his unparalled oratorios of "Esther," "Deborah," "Sampson," "Jephthah," "Judas Maccabeus," "Israel in Egypt," and the "Messiah," the soul of the great German composer still weeping in the Dead March of our great obsequies and triumphing in the raptures of every Easter morn.

To conquerer the ear and take this gate of the immortal soul, Schubert composed his great "Serenade," writing the staves of the music on the bill of fare in a restaurant, and went on until he could leave as a legacy to the world over 1,000 magnificent compositions in music. To conquer the ear and take this gate of the soul's castle Mozart struggled on through poverty until he came to a pauper's grave, and one chilly, wet afternoon the body of him who gave to the world the "Requiem" and the "G-minor Symphony" was crunched in on top of two other paupers into a grave which to this day is epitaphless.

For the ear everything mellifluous, from the birth hour when our earth was wrapped in swaddling clothes of light and serenaded by other worlds, from the time when Jubal thrummed the first harp and pressed a key of the first organ, down to the music of this Sabbath day. Yea, for the ear the coming overtures of Heaven, for whatever other part of the body may be left in the dust, the ear, we know, is to come to celestial life; otherwise, why the "harpers harping with their harps?" For the ear, carol of lark, and whistle of quail, the chirp of cricket, and dash of cascade, and roar of tides oceanic, and doxology of worshipful assembly and minstrelsy, cherubic, seraphic and archangelic. For the ear all Pandean pipes, all flutes, all clarinets, all hautboys, all bassoons, all bells, and all organs—Luzerene and Westminster abbey, and Freyburg, and Berlin, and all the organ pipes set across Christendom, the great Giant's Causeway for the monarchs of music to pass over. For the ear, all chimes, all tickings of chronometers, all anthems, all dirges, all glees, all choruses, all lullabies, all orchestration. Oh, the ear, God honored the ear, grooved with Divine sculpture and poised with Divine gracefulness and upholstered with curtains of Divine embroidery, and corridored by Divine carpentry, and pillared with Divine architecture, and chiselled in bone of Divine masonry, and conquered by processions of Divine marshalling. The ear! A perpetual point of interrogation, asking how? a perpetual point of apostrophe appealing to God. None but God could plan it. None but God could build it. None but God could work it. None but God could keep it. None but God could understand it. None but God could explain it. Oh, the wonders of the human ear.

How surpassingly sacred the human ear. You had better be careful how you let the sound of blasphemy or uncleanness step into that holy of holies. The Bible says that in the ancient temple the priest was set apart by the putting of the blood of a ram on the tip of the ear, the right ear of the priest. But, my friends, we need all of us to have the sacred touch of ordination on the hanging lobe of both ears, and on the arches of the ears, on the Eustachian tube of the ear, on the mastoid cells of the ear, on the tympanic cavity of the ear, and on everything from the outside rim of the outside ear clear in to the point where sound steps off the auditory nerve and rolls on down into the unfathomable depth of the immortal soul. The Bible speaks of "dull ears," and of "uncircumcised ears," and of "itching ears," and of "rebellious ears," and of "open ears," and of those who have all the organs of hearing and yet who seem to be deaf, for it cries to them, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

To show how much Christ thought of the human ear, He one day met a man who was deaf, came up to him and put a finger of the right hand into the orifice of the left ear of the patient, and put a finger of the left hand into the right ear of the patient, and agitated the tympanum, and started the bonelets, and with a voice that rang clear through the man's soul cried: "Ephphatha!" and the polyphoid growths gave way and the inflamed auricle cooled off, and that man, who had not heard a sound for many years, that night heard the wash of the waves of Galilee against the limestone shelving. To show how much Christ thought of the human ear, when the Apostle Peter got mad and with one slash of his sword dropped the ear of Malchus into the dust, Christ created a new external ear for Malchus corresponding with the middle ear and the internal ear that no sword could clip away.

And to show what God thinks of the ear we are informed of the fact that in the millennial June which shall roseate all the earth, the ears of the deaf will be unstopped, all the vascular growth gone, all deformation of the listening organ cured, corrected, changed. Every being on earth will have a hearing apparatus as perfect as God knows how to make it, and all the ears will be ready for that great symphony in which all the musical instruments of the earth shall play the accompaniment, nations of earth and empires of Heaven mingling their voices together with the deep bass of the sea and the alto of the woods, and the tenor of the winds, and the baritone of the thunder: "Alleluiah!" surging up, meeting the "Alleluiah!" descending.

Oh, yes, my friends, we have been looking for God too far away instead of looking for Him close by and in our own organism. We go up into the observatory and look through the telescope and see God in Jupiter, and God in Saturn, and God in Mars, but we could see more of Him through the microscope of an aurist. No king is satisfied with only one residence, and in France it has been St. Cloud and Versailles and the Tuileries, and in Great Britain it has been Windsor and Balmoral and Osborne. A ruler does not always prefer the larger. The King of earth and Heaven may have larger castles and greater palaces, but I do not think there is any one more curiously wrought than the human ear. The Heaven of Heavens can not contain Him, and yet He says He finds room to dwell in a contrite heart, and I think, in a Christian ear.

We have been looking for God in the infinite—let us look for Him in the infinitesimal. God walking in the corridor of the ear, God sitting in the gallery of the human ear, God speaking along the auditory nerve of the ear, God dwelling in the ear to hear that which comes from the outside, and so near the brain and the soul He can hear all that transpires there. The Lord of hosts encamping under the curtains of the membrane. Palace of the Almighty in the human ear. The rider on the white horse of the Apocalypse thrusting His foot into the loop of bone which the physiologist has been pleased to call the stirrup of the ear.

Are you now ready for the question of my text? Have you the endurance to bear its overwhelming suggestiveness? Will you take hold of some pillar and balance yourself under the semi-omnipotent stroke? "He that planted the ear, shall He not hear?" Shall the God who gives us the apparatus with which we hear the sounds of the world, Himself not be able to catch up song and groan and blasphemy and worship? Does He give us a faculty which He has not himself? Doctors Wild and Gruber and Toynbee invented the acoumeter and other instruments by which to measure and examine the ear, and do these instruments know more than the doctors who made them? "He that planted the ear, shall He not hear?" Jupiter of Crede was always represented in statuary and painting as without ears, suggesting the idea that he did not want to be bothered with the affairs of the world. But our God has ears. "His ears are open to their cry." The Bible intimates that two workmen on Saturday night do not get their wages. Their complaint instantly strikes the ear of God: "The cry of those that reaped hath entered the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth." Did God hear that poor girl last night as she threw herself on the prison bunk in the city dungeon and cried in the midnight: "God have mercy?" Do you really think God could hear her? Yes, just as easily as when, 15 years ago, she was sick with scarlet fever, and her mother heard her when at midnight she asked for a drink of water. "He that planted the ear, shall He not hear?"

When a soul prays, God does not sit bolt upright until the prayer travels immensity and climbs to His ear. The Bible says He bends clear over. In more than one place Isaiah said He bowed down His ear. In more than one place the Psalmist said He inclined His ear, by which I come to believe that God puts His ear so close down to your lips that He can hear your faintest whisper. It is not God away off up yonder, it is God away down here, close up, so close up that when you pray to Him, it is not more a whisper than a kiss. Ah! yes, He hears the captive's sigh and the plash of the orphan's tear, and the dying syllables of the shipwrecked sailor driven on the Skerries, and the infant's, "Now I lay me down to sleep," as distinctly as He hears the fortissimo of brazen bands in the Dusseldorf festival, as easily as He hears the salvo of artillery when the 13 squares of English troops open all their batteries at once at Waterloo. He that planted the ear can hear.

Just as sometimes an entrancing strain of music will linger in your ears for days after you have heard it, and just as a sharp cry of pain I once heard while passing through Bellevue hospital clung to my ear for weeks, and just as a horrid blasphemy in the street sometimes haunts one's ears for days, so God not only hears, but holds the songs, the prayers, the groans, the worship, the blasphemy. How we have all wondered at the phonograph, which holds not only the words you utter, but the very tones of your voice, so that a hundred years from now, that instrument turned, the very words you now utter and the very tone of your voice will be reproduced. Amazing phonograph! But more wonderful is God's power to hold, to retain. Ah! what delightful encouragement for our prayers. What an awful fright for our hard speeches. What assurance of warm-hearted sympathy for all our griefs. "He that planted the ear, shall He not hear?"

Better take that organ away from all sin. Better put it under the best sound. Better take it away from all gossip, from all slander, from all innuendo, from all bad influence of evil association. Better put it to school, to church, to philharmonic. Better put that ear under the blessed touch of Christian hymnology. Better consecrate it for time and eternity to Him who planted the ear. Rousseau, the infidel, fell asleep amid his skeptical manuscripts lying all around the room, and in his dream he entered Heaven and heard the song of the worshipers, and it was so sweet he asked an angel what it meant. The angel said: "This is the Paradise of God, and the song you hear is the anthem of the redeemed." Under another roll of the celestial music Rousseau wakened and got up in the midnight and, as well as he could, wrote down the strains of the music that he had heard in the wonderful tune called "The Songs of the Redeemed." God grant that it may not be to you and to me an infidel dream, but a glorious reality. When we come to the night of death and we lie down to our last sleep, may our ears really be wakened by the canticles of the Heavenly temple, and the songs and the anthems and the carols and the doxologies that shall climb the musical ladder of that Heavenly gamut.

Immortality.

The very fact that we fail on earth to reach our ideal is presumptive proof of our immortality and a future in which to grow—not a future of probation—and our growth in the Christian life here will be marked by a growth in Christian character.—Rev. W. T. George, Presbyterian, Kansas City, Mo.

The Womanly Mother.

Many a principle of righteousness that has borne fruit in some humanitarian enterprise or reform legislation was first instilled into the life of the child by a womanly mother who had room enough in her heart to take the world into her affections.—Rev. Dr. Gumbert, Boston, Mass.

Consecration.

The consecrated life means that the good, noble purposes, resolution, promises and God-given abilities of my life shall not lie dormant, but be so mingled with my thoughts and actions as to bring to the world the healing balm of Christ's atoning sacrifice.—Rev. W. E. Dugan, Methodist, San Francisco, Cal.

The Test of Orthodoxy.

I care not what the creed of another man may be; whether it be the same as mine or far removed from it, if he is honest in his belief he should have the love and respect of all mankind. The real test of orthodoxy with Christ is character and goodness.—Rev. C. H. Eaton, Episcopalian, New York City.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

JAMIE'S INTERPRETATION.

Sandy McPherson was fond of his wife,
And of Jamie his little son;
But fonder was he of the dramshop fine
Where he went when his work was done.

One night as he slept he dreamed a dream;
A plump and pompous rat,
Followed by two so lean and weak
That they wouldn't tempt a cat,
Passed by his door. Behind the three
A blind one followed near.

He woke, and pondered o'er his dream,
But could not make it clear.
His wife, too, studied it in vain;
But Jamie looked so wise
That Sandy said: "Coom, laddie, tell—
I see it in yer eyes."

"Feyther," said Jamie, eagerly,
"The fat rat is the mon

Who keeps the public house, ye ken,
Where ye sae aft hae gone.

"The twa lean rats are mither an' me,
An' the blind ane—shall I tell?"
The father nodded. Said Jamie, low:
"The blind ane is—yersel!"

"Yer richt!" cried Sandy McPherson then,
Though his face was red with shame:
"Yer richt, my laddie, an' I'm all wrang,
An' weel desarve yer blame!"

But listen, now. As the days went by
His dull, bleared eyes grew clear,
And you wouldn't know the wife and lad
So plump and full of cheer.
And if every man who "takes his glass"
Would like Sandy do, I think
The lean rat soon would represent
The man who sells the drink.
—National Temperance Advocate.

WHY USE ALCOHOL?

Some of the Fallacies Set Forth from Unquestioned and Unimpeachable Authorities.

To repeat in a short summary the grand indictment against alcohol—what it does to the drinker himself—Prof. John Fiske says:

"The perpetual craving of the drinker, is, in all probability, due to the gradual alteration in the molecular structure of the nervous system caused by frequently repeated narcosis."

People have imagined that it enables men to endure great extremes of cold and heat; but all observers, with singular unanimity, condemn the use of wine and spirits as preventives against cold; all the Arctic expeditions, including Nansen's latest, bear uniform testimony in this respect; they all say that the seeming stimulation is followed by a more than corresponding depression. To be sure Dr. Blessing on the "Fram" added a spoonful of brandy to a bowl of steeped huckleberry punch, to be shared by 11; but it was only as a reminder of "festive" days at home; and Nansen and Johansen endured that last long, bitter winter with no alcohol, but came out well and fat men. The Hudson Bay company forbid it to their employes, the guides at Chamouni use no spirits, and the Russian army on the march refuse to take along a man who has been drinking. When great exertions are to be made in hot climates, there is the same uniform testimony to the worthlessness of alcohol as an aid to endurance. Sir John Hall, K. C. B., says (he was with the Crimean army):

"The healthiest army I ever served had not a drop of wine, spirits or beer. In the Kaffir war (1852) a march was made by 20 men, in which 1,200 miles were covered in 71 days, or at the rate of 15 miles a day, the men were nearly naked, exposed to great heat by day, while at night water froze in a bell tent with 21 men sleeping in it—the men got only biscuit and ½ pounds of meat, with what game they could kill. Yet this march was made without spirits, and no man was sick till the end of the march, when two men who had got hold of some liquor had dysentery."

Officers in India had an opportunity to compare marches made through a malarious region by men who used spirits, and those who used tea instead. The figures demonstrated the superiority of the tea ration; and Sir Garnet Wolseley speaks unequivocally against the "rum ration," and urges the substitution of tea. The suggestion of the use of tea for the army came from studying the experience of the Canada lumbermen, who spend the whole winter in the backwoods engaged in the hardest labor and exposed to a freezing temperature, being allowed no spirits, but an unlimited quantity of tea. Now that the true nature of malaria has been discovered, the demonstration of the inability of alcohol to counteract it follows, of course.

Many working men believe that alcohol increases their capacity for labor, their deception coming from the general sensations and appearances. Liebig says:

"Brandy, in its action on the nerves, is like a bill of exchange drawn on the health of the laborer, which, for lack of cash to pay it, must be constantly renewed. The workman consumes his principal instead of interest, hence the inevitable bankruptcy of the body.

And Dr. Parkes and Count Wolowicz conducted a careful series of experiments on a strong and healthy man, and by comparing the figures of the water days and the alcoholic days, they demonstrated the truth of Liebig's "overdraft" theory and where it gets in its work. The mischief came in the quickening of the beat of the heart; and they proved the ruinous acceleration of the heart beat thus: the heart of the adult makes 73 beats a minute—multiply it by 60 for one hour, and 27 for a day, and allow for the slowing of the pulse during sleep, and we make an average of 100,000 beats per day; at each of these strokes, the heart lifts six ounces of blood into the vessels leading from it, which equals for the actual work done by the heart, the lifting 116 foot-tons; the alcohol so quickened the beat of the heart that it had to do extra work equal to lifting 24 foot-tons, on the last two days, and the sphygmographic tracings taken afterward showed the feebleness of comparative exhaustion in the muscles of the overworked heart itself.

There are those who imagine that it is a quickener of the mental faculties. Rev. Stopford A. Brooke says:

"It has been said that moderate doses of alcohol stimulate work into greater activity, and make life happier and brighter. My experience since I became a total abstainer has been exactly opposite. The fact is that alcohol, even in the small quantities I took it, while it did not seem to injure health, injured the fineness of that physical balance which means a state of health in which all the world seems pleasant. * * * My power of work is now increased, and it is not much to say that the work of the world would be one-third better and more swiftly done, and the enjoyment of life increased by one-half, if no one took a drop of alcohol. Let the young man make the experiment of working on water only."

Mr. Andrew Clarke testifies:

"For all purposes of sustained, enduring, faithful work, it is my experience that alcohol does not help but hinders it. * * * I am bound to say that for all honest work alcohol never helps a human soul. Never, never."

In 1893 a body of gentlemen, known as the committee of 50, and which included such representative men as Dr. John S. Billings, President Eliot and Mr. Seth Low, undertook an investigation of the liquor problem; and, authorized by them, Prof. O. F. Hodge, of Clark university, undertook a series of experiments to demonstrate the effect of alcohol, administered in small recurring doses (the toper's style), to dogs and cats. If anyone still has doubts of its destructive effects upon the animal tissues, let him look at the unerringly honest, unprejudiced testimony of the photographs of these creatures, where the dosed and healthy are shown side by side. He will understand the phrase, alcoholic dissolution, and perhaps be restrained from beginning to taste that, the "end whereof is death." They are to be found, showing the wasted and degenerated animals, side by side with their healthy "control" brothers and sisters, in the Popular Science Monthly for March and April, 1897.

Since the day when William and Mary stimulated the production of intoxicating liquors, under the idea of thus "encouraging agriculture," there has been a large body of people who honestly believe that breweries and distilleries, with the immense capital invested, and the large number of men employed in the work, are an important element in national prosperity; but those who can look below surface indications know better; and realize that if the enormous sums spent for intoxicants were spent in good food, warm clothing and comfortable homes, it would do much to eradicate the misery and consequent discontent among the very poor. This is the dark side of the picture; but the hopeful signs of what can be done will show that even in the matter of intemperance there is great and growing improvement.—N. Y. Independent.

WORK OF EXTERMINATION.

Common Use of Alcohol in Brittany Is Rapidly Decimating the Population.

According to Dr. Brunon, in the Normandie Medicale, the population in Brittany is being decimated rapidly by alcoholism. Alcohol has become a part of the staple food of the home. Bread, coffee and eau de vie form the basis of the dinner and frequently even the coffee is absent. The most distressing feature of the case is the lamentable effect this use of alcohol has on the young. The infantile mortality is enormous, such as met with nowhere else. Of 50 children who had come to the free dispensary of Dr. Brunon two began to drink coffee and alcohol before they were a month old, four at three months, two at five months, five at eight months, one at ten months, five at 18 months, 15 at a year and 19 at three years. With these facts staring us in the face it can no longer be a matter for surprise that the population of France is diminishing year by year, that the rural population is degenerating, that crime and insanity are greatly on the increase, and that industry is on the decline.—Medical and Surgical Reporter.

TEMPERANCE TIDINGS.

"Do you think that stimulants would hurt me, doctor?" "Not if you leave them alone."

The board of directors for Renwick park, on Cayuga lake, Ithaca, N. Y., have decided that no beer, wines, liquors or spirituous drinks of any kind shall hereafter be sold upon the grounds.

Among the prizes offered at a farmers' institute, recently, in a certain town in Wisconsin, was "a bottle of whisky to the woman that could make the best loaf of bread." Any new way to get people to drink is eagerly adopted by the liquor sellers.

The total number of breweries in the world is 42,988 and their output is 5,659,726,670 gallons of beer, or 141,493,166 barrels, or 1,414,931 car loads, or one continuous train load of 10,000 miles long, or a train load 46 times as long as from Columbus, O., to New York city.

The W. C. T. U. of Churubusco, Ind., have succeeded in entirely ridding the town of saloons. Sixteen women appeared before the county commissioners and were successful in defeating the three remaining saloon keepers, who desired to continue in business and had applications for renewal of license pending.

Dispatches from Wichita, Kan., state that 20 women raided and burned a saloon in a big store building on the Kansas and Oklahoma territory line, on March 24. The citizens on the Kansas side claimed that it was subject to the laws of that state and ordered it closed. The owner refused, with the above result.

A Brave Girl Graduate.

The graduating class of Concepcion college, Chili, consisted of five girls who had been there from five to eight years. One of them is the daughter of one of the wealthiest men in southern Chili, and she had the courage to discuss "The Temperance Problem," as her subject at commencement. The Spanish professor tried to dissuade her because of its unpopularity, but the young lady replied: "Some one must take the first stand, and I may as well be the first." It means something to have influential persons take a decided stand on the side of temperance when, among the rich and poor, wine is used more freely than water.

Must Wear a Brass Collar.

They had an excellent way of checking excessive drinking in Manitoba. When a man had been twice or thrice convicted of drunkenness he was sentenced to wear a brass collar, which marked him out among his fellows as a person to whom no publican could with impunity serve liquor. The drastic measure often proved a cure. On the authorities being satisfied that the branded individual had served a sufficiently long term of probation he was uncollared and endowed with the liberty of drinks.—London Telegraph.

Does the Saloon Pay?

Talk about saloons paying! All the gold in the world would not pay for one broken heart, all the silver of the Cordilliers cannot half compensate for the gloom of one hour on the part of some loving wife. It pays to sow corn because we may eat the bread; it does not pay to sow saloons, because we reap drunkards. Yea, a saloon is sloven, it germinates, it bears thorns that pierce the souls, it empties its fruits into the grave dug by votes cast for license.—Kentucky Gleaner.

The Old Negro Was Right.

A negro man earnestly prayed in one of the meetings of the colored people that the Lord might "keep 'em from up-setting sins." After he was through another member of the meeting said: "Brudder, you isn't got the hang of dat ar word. It's not upsettin' sins, it's besettin' sins." "Wall," said the first, "if dat's so, it is; an' I can't help it. But I was prayin' de Lord to keep us from de sin ob 'toxication; an' if dat ain't an upsettin' sin, den I dunno what am."

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

AT EMMAUS.

From fair Jerusalem, return
At early eve departed,
Two faithful friends—of one they speak,
But both are heavy hearted.

A quiet voice inquires: "And why,
O friends, so full of sorrow?"
Their answer: "O, we hoped our Lord
Would meet us on the morrow."

"But yesterday is past; and yet
We wait and linger sadly;
Could we but see the Master's face,
Him we should welcome gladly."

With friendly touch and kindly word,
The stranger asks, discerning
Their loyal love; and while He speaks,
Their hearts within are burning.

They reach the door; they ask Him in,
And seated round the table,
Delighted hear His sweet discourse,
With clear instructive fable.

Nor know Him yet their Lord to be,
Till, when the word is spoken,
He takes, he breaks the paschal bread;
They know Him by the token.

O might desired, when sweet discourse
By burning hearts incited,
Allure us now to meet the Lord,
To speak with Him invited.
—Henry Clark, in N. Y. Observer.

SENSITIVENESS.

Is a Christian Grace, But Often an Intense Form of Selfishness Hides Under the Same Name.

Sensitiveness is a Christian grace. Sensitiveness is an un-Christian vice. The sensitive person is a blessing to society. The sensitive person is a nuisance in any community. The sensitive spirit should be assiduously cultivated by all. The sensitive spirit is by all means to be striven against and conquered.

It all depends upon what you mean by sensitiveness. There is a true sensitiveness which implies great delicacy of feeling and perception. And there is a false sensitiveness that should be spelled selfishness. What a pity that one name should be applied to two qualities so nearly opposite.

"There is the "sensitive plant." How it shrinks from every rude touch! Just brush its leaves carelessly with your hand, and straightway they fold themselves close together and droop downwards, a touching picture of hurt feelings.

Society abounds in sensitive plants. They grow luxuriantly in the church. Everywhere we may find them. They are always on the lookout for slights and criticisms. They think a great deal about their rights and dignities. They may be good workers, but they must be appreciated. Their feelings are very tender, and they wear them where they will be exposed to the most violent shocks. A suspicion of neglect, a word of opposition or criticism, and they are offended. They stop work at once, and will not do anything more till they have been duly flattered and cajoled. And even then they often assume the air of martyrs.

But are they as careful of the feelings of others as they expect others to be of their feelings. Very rarely. As a rule, your sensitive soul is quite careless of the rights and feelings of others. When you hear one say "I am exceedingly sensitive" you are safe to conclude that he is exceedingly selfish.

True sensitiveness, on the other hand, is that delicacy of spirit and quickness of perception that makes us very tender in our treatment of others. It does not make us more ready to take offense, but it saves us from giving offense. It makes us considerate of the weaknesses and prejudices and foibles of our neighbors. It restrains us from trespassing on their rights and prerogatives.

Two men were partners in a country store, both of whom liked a joke, but one was universally popular, while the other was equally unpopular. One day the latter said to the former: "Why is it that you can joke with people as much as you like, and they never seem to mind it; but if I joke them they always get angry?" "That is plain enough," replied the other. "I always joke people about something that they care nothing about; but when you joke a man you select the sorest spot you can find and then hit him as hard as you can right there." The first man was sensitive in the proper sense, the second was not.

Jesus Christ was the most truly sensitive of men, yet He never took offense. His own feelings were entirely consecrated to His work. He never "stood on His dignity;" He never claimed His rights; He never fretted because He was not appreciated. But how tenderly He treated the feelings and rights of others; how patient with Samaritan prejudice; how gentle towards Galilean ignorance and stupidity; how careful at all times to treat even bigotry and superstition in such a manner that the smallest bud of faith should not be blighted.

Of such sensitiveness the world can never have enough. To quickly perceive that we are hurting another's feelings or that we are touching an unwelcome topic; to avoid all words or actions that might make others happy; to have the faculty of soothing ruffled spirits and relieving the friction and jarring of life—this is a great gift. It is a most Christly grace. But he who possesses it will never be heard saying: "I am exceedingly sensitive."—Rev. George H. Hubbard, in S. S. Times.

POINTS FOR PARENTS.

Religious instruction saves from destruction.

Christ is on trial in your home as much as He was before Pilate.

Don't poison your home life with worry and fret whenever things go wrong.

Many a fibbing mother has been puzzled to make out how her children learned to lie.

How foolish for a mother to talk to her children about religion unless she can show them what it is.

What folly for a father to warn his boys against tobacco if he does it with a breath that smells of smoke.

If the parental example is a sowing of bad seed, how absurd to look for a good fruitage in the lives of the children.

If you claim in church that the Lord is your rest and peace, let the children see that you told the truth about it when you get home.

Think of a father talking religion to his son on Sunday and going to the store to do business with a short yardstick on Monday.—Ram's Horn.

Making the Best of Things.

He lives richly who makes use of life's unpromising things. We seek the philosopher's stone, and find that nothing turns to gold. If we would seek to turn everything, even the things which promise the least, to gold, we would find the philosopher's stone. Better than untold wealth of opportunity is an eye that discovers an opening where the rest of the world sees only a wall.—S. S. Times.

Life and Love.

Life alone can lead to life; love alone can beget love; light alone can lead to light; truth alone can infuse truth, and that truth gives real liberty.—Rev. C. W. Burns.

True Religion [illegible]—Faith and Works Always Go Together.

The epistle of James presents a practical test for true religion. It is the well-known passage: "Show me thy faith apart from thy works, and I, by my works, will show thee my faith." In the Sermon on the Mount Jesus lays down the same test for false prophets and, indirectly, for all doctrine, but is emphatic in the allegory of the vine, where He declares: "He that abideth in Me, and I in him, the same beareth much fruit." This is a reasonable test. It is the same in principle that we use in the investigation of every-day facts. The scientist, the mechanic, the merchant, the farmer demand more than a theory; they wish to see the theory work. The fruit-tree agent—his promise, his faith—stands at the judgment bar of practical test when the farmer eats the fruit, or finds none to eat. The theory or law is put to a practical test in the laboratory, the machine is tested in the factory, the business in the balance sheet—tested by the results, the work, the outcome or income. Thus we may test our faith. Does the law of faith result in holiness of heart and life? Does the "word of the cross" work out the fabric of righteousness? Does the "goodly pearl" of salvation by faith pay dividends in "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, self-control?" "For if these things are yours and abound they make you to be not idle or unfruitful unto the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Faith is the life principle, and wherever it exists there will be fruit, no matter what the surroundings or the circumstances may be. The garden may be wild and uncultivated, but the vine will bear its grape and impart the joy of its fruit to whosoever passing may partake. The "word of faith" draws its life from "the Life." "The words I have spoken unto you are spirit and are life." The Christ-life within will speak or act without. No brother or sister will be sent away naked and in lack of daily food, with a mere compliment to feast on, from his door; neither will the destitute get a mere compliment from him who has the true faith. The widow's mite of impotent purpose, a sincere desire to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, will as truly express the mind of Christ as the costly ointment expressed the devotion of Mary and be as pleasing to Him:

"'Tis not the wide phylacatory,
Nor stubborn fast, nor station prayers
That make us saints; we judge the tree
By what it bears.

"And when a man can live apart
From works, on the theologic trust,
I know the blood about his heart
Is dry as dust."
—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

THE GLORIFIED CROSS.

What Was Meant by Jesus' Enemies to Be a Disgrace Has Become an Emblem of Honor.

Romans, Greeks, Jews and everybody else in the time of Christ regarded the death upon the cross as exceptionally shameful. It was reserved for the basest criminals. That the chief priests and their followers demanded it for Jesus, and insisted upon it when Pilate sought not only to satisfy them by a milder penalty but even would have released Jesus as an innocent man, reveals the intense malignity of their hatred. Nothing in their eyes could be too disgraceful to be inflicted upon Jesus.

How amazed they would be could they revisit this world and realize what the cross has become to the human race, and as the direct consequence of their own action. Indeed, the signs of the coming change must have begun to be evident, even to some of them before they died. For once crucifixion failed to disgrace. Its publicity was not less distressing. Its anguish was not mitigated. But its shame forever was transformed, even while the living victim hung there on the cross, into honor. The very Roman soldiery appreciated this fact and bore testimony to it.

Ever since through all the centuries that tremendous object lesson has been impressing itself upon a wicked world. Instead of disgrace attaching to Jesus because He was crucified, His cross has been radiant with a halo of glory for that very reason. And what is more, the great principle suggested and illustrated by the crucifixion of Jesus and its results has been insinuating itself more firmly in the soil of the heart of the race, and has been sending forth richer and more beautiful fruitage. Whatever is painful, shameful, dishonorent in itself ceases to be so, and ceases to be considered so, when it is done or borne for the sake of [illegible] nessness in the spirit of Christ. [illegible] long ago became admitted. It is a fact established upon the bed rock of human conviction.

Take courage, then, you who are facing experiences from which you shrink, and which you may be conscious that you have not deserved. Be sure that, accepted as Jesus met His, they will glorify your life instead of blasting it.—Congregationalist.

RELATIVE VALUES.

A Man's Wealth or Poverty Is in His Personal Qualities—Character the Main Essential.

Every life must be commended or criticised as it has helped or hindered the cause of humanity. The most important result in the development and use of material resources, in the making and use of a fortune, is their influence in the development of men. If in building estates or fame, men do not also build themselves up in noble Christian manhood, they have made a sad mistake. Fortune and fame are outside of men, and are not very important adjuncts to them. Men are not rich by reason of anything outside of themselves. Their essential wealth or poverty is in personal qualities. He is poor, indeed, who has nothing good but the house he lives in, the clothes he wears, the food he eats, the body which is going to the grave, and an estate which he must leave behind him. He is fortunate who is such in disposition and personal character that he is delightfully at home under the law of Christ, and in the society of "just men made perfect." Such an one is a good man for this world, for he will scatter blessings among his fellows. He will be a good man for Heaven, for his life will swell its anthem of praise.—N. Y. Examiner.

Doing.

Doing, not dreaming, is the secret of success. Not the faithful talker, but the faithful toiler, leaves the broad mark of work accomplished. "Not he that saith, Lord! Lord! but he that doeth my Father's will;" not the son that promised, but he that went, was the one who received the reward. "This one thing I do"—not "this one thing I think"—made a St. Paul. "Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily." Going about continually doing good was the example left by Christ, and the promise is given to them who, by patient continuance in well-doing, seek for glory and honor and immortality—eternal life.

THE LAYING BREED.

GOOD POINTS OF THE SPANISH AND POLISH CLASSES.

Habits and Temperament

In the PATHWAY

of the Expectant Mother, dangers lurk, and should be avoided.

"Mother's Friend"

so prepares the system for the change taking place that the final hour is robbed of all Danger. Its use insures safety to the life of both mother and child, and makes child-birth easy and recovery more rapid.

"'Mother's Friend' is the greatest remedy ever put on the market, and all our customers praise it highly."

W. F. King & Co., Whitewright, Tex.

Sent by Mail on receipt of price, $1 PER BOTTLE. Book "To Expectant Mothers" mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

When a young man asks a father for his daughter's hand in marriage, if the father is a wise one, he thinks of one thing equally as important as the young man's morals, health and family, as character and intelligence. A young man who suffers from the effects of youthful indiscretions, may be healthy and honest, and yet be unfit to become a father. Scrofula is the most universal disease with which the human race is afflicted, and it is the most fatal to offspring. While all diseases may not be directly inherited, the constitutional tendency to acquire them is inherited. If a man is a consumptive, the chances are that his children will have weak lungs, and a predisposition to acquire the same disease.

The young man who suffers from bronchitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood or any disease of the air passages which, if neglected, leads to consumption, may take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with almost certain assurance of recovery. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases when taken in time. It cures other and kindred diseases of the throat and bronchial tubes, and lungs, such as lingering cough, facilitates expectoration, drives out all impurities and disease germs from the tainted blood and builds up sound and healthy tissues.

Mr. John Corn of 1 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "Some thirty months ago I said to my wife, I don't think I can live to keep anything down. I was in the last stage of consumption. In December, '95, I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I could hardly speak in whispers. I have taken four bottles and can say with truth I am cured. People are surprised to see me. I weigh 200 pounds, and my wife says I look like a fat pig. My cough was so bad I could not sleep at night. I could not walk a mile without stopping to rest. Now I can do anything."

The Successful Remedy for NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. It is rapidly absorbed by mucous surfaces without irritating or injuring them, and perhaps more generally relieves the first symptoms of Catarrh than any other remedy. Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane, and to be cured must be reached by a remedy of a healing character. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to its influence. The Balm imparts instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrh sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is quickly and thoroughly absorbed by the diseased membrane. It does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money?

The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1.00 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

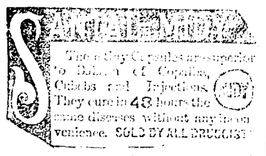
INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months.

Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,


Cures Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Whites, Stricture, Prostatitis, Urinary Troubles, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Sexual Decay, Premature Decline, Wasting Diseases, Blood Poisons, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Nose, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, Blood, Nerves, Bones, Joints, Muscles, Tissues, Bladder, Kidneys, Rectum, Prostate Gland, Testicles, Penis, Scrotum, Vas Deferens, Seminal Vesicles, Urethra, Chest, Throat, Tongue, Teeth, Gums, Tonsils, Adenoids, Pituitary Body, Pineal Gland, Thyroid Gland, Thymus Gland, Adrenals, Spleen, Pancreas, Appendix, Colon, Duodenum, Pelvis, Spine, Nerve Centers, Nerves, Muscles, Tissues, Cellular Tissue, Arteries, Veins, Capillaries, Lymphatics, Glands, Cartilage, Ligaments, Tendons, Bones, Periosteum, Epidermis, Epithelium, Hair, Nails, Sweat Glands, Sebaceous Glands, Mucous Membrane, Synovial Membrane, Pituitary Membrane, Pineal Membrane, Pleura, Peritoneum, Pericardium, Endocardium, Epicardium, Dura Mater, Pia Mater, Brain, Spinal Cord, Medulla Oblongata, Pons Varolii, Cerebrum, Cerebellum, Corpus Callosum, Corpus Striatum, Optic Thalami, Optic Tracts, Optic Nerves, Olfactory Nerves, Auditory Nerves, Facial Nerves, Pneumogastric Nerves, Phrenic Nerves, Glosso-Pharyngeal Nerves, Spinal Nerves, Sympathetic Nerves, Ganglia, Plexuses, Medullary Substance, Cortical Substance, Gray Matter, White Matter, Fibrous Tissue, Connective Tissue, Adipose Tissue, Areolar Tissue, Muscular Tissue, Osseous Tissue, Cartilaginous Tissue, Epithelial Tissue, Nervous Tissue, Vascular Tissue, Lymphatic Tissue, Glandular Tissue, Secretory Tissue, Excretory Tissue, Germinal Tissue, Embryonic Tissue, Granulation Tissue, Cicatricial Tissue, Malignant Tissue, Morbid Tissue, Healthy Tissue, Diseased Tissue, Entire Human Frame, Entire Human Mind, Entire Human Soul, Entire Human Being, Entire Human Life, Entire Human Existence, Entire Human Destiny, Entire Human Hopes, Entire Human Fears, Entire Human Joys, Entire Human Sorrows, Entire Human Pleasures, Entire Human Pains, Entire Human Passions, Entire Human Affections, Entire Human Sympathies, Entire Human Antipathies, Entire Human Loves, Entire Human Hates, Entire Human Good, Entire Human Evil, Entire Human Weal, Entire Human Woe, Entire Human Happiness, Entire Human Misery, Entire Human Life, Entire Human Death, Entire Human Time, Entire Human Eternity, Entire Human Heaven, Entire Human Hell, Entire Human Salvation, Entire Human Damnation, Entire Human Redemption, Entire Human Perdition, Entire Human Sin, Entire Human Holiness, Entire Human Purity, Entire Human Impurity, Entire Human Truth, Entire Human Falsehood, Entire Human Wisdom, Entire Human Folly, Entire Human Knowledge, Entire Human Ignorance, Entire Human Faith, Entire Human Unbelief, Entire Human Hope, Entire Human Despair, Entire Human Love, Entire Human Hate, Entire Human Peace, Entire Human War, Entire Human Joy, Entire Human Sorrow, Entire Human Pleasure, Entire Human Pain, Entire Human Passion, Entire Human Affection, Entire Human Sympathy, Entire Human Antipathy, Entire Human Love, Entire Human Hate

READ..... THE SENTINEL.
It Gets the News by ASSOCIATED PRESS.... The same day it occurs.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ALL THE WAR NEWS.... IN THE SENTINEL.
Hours in advance of all Contemporaries.

ESTABLISHED 1833. EIGHT PAGES. SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898. [PART FIRST.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LACE CURTAINS
—IN—
GREAT VARIETY.
AND AT
VERY LOW PRICES!

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN

From $10 to Any Amount.

Any Person in Need of Money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, Etc.

THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR POSSESSION.....

All Business Private and Confidential.
No Delay. Lowest Rates
IT PAYS TO BORROW OF US.
LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE (Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.
Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

MAGNOLIA BLOSSOM.
Woman's Favorite Remedy.
A Simple Home Treatment for all Female Troubles.
FOR SALE BY
FREESE & RANKE,
Agents. Druggists,
88 Calhoun Street.

Our Window Displays.

HANDKERCHIEFS
15c, 2 for 25c.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,
80-80½ Calhoun St.

WE DO NOT ADVERTISE

To give you our best teeth for $4.00 per set and then charge you $10, $12 and $15 when you wish to buy, but we do as we say.

THE BEST TEETH $8 Per Set

No one can make you a better set, no matter what you pay. Black, Red or Maroon Plates, all at the same price.
Painless Extracting and Filling, all work warranted.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
"Over Baldwin's Music Store."
Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.
DR. J. A. WILLIAMS, Mgr.

MONEY TO LOAN
At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.
Loans placed same day application is made.
No charges taken out in advance.
Business confidential. No publicity
Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 4 Seidel Block, up stairs. 82½ Calhoun St.

BABY'S SKIN

In all the world there is no other treatment so pure, so sweet, so safe, so speedy, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair, and eradicating every humor, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

Cuticura

EVERY MOTHER

SAMPSON'S PRIZE

Flagship New York Captures a Spanish Transport Near Havana.

Had Aboard One Thousand Soldiers of Spain for Cuban Service.

Spanish Freighter Pedro Also Taken by the New York.

The American Fleet Has a Busy Day in Cuban Waters--The Alfonso XII. is a Rich Prize and is Worth a Million Dollars--Admiral Sampson's Squadron Has the Port of Havana Blockaded Effectively.

HAVANA, April 23.—Admiral Sampson with the South Atlantic squadron is anchored off Havana, which port is now in a state of blockade.

Two Spanish prizes have been taken by the flag ship New York in these waters. The Spanish transport, Alfonso XII, from Barcelona, and the Spanish freighter Pedro, from Bilbon, were both compelled to strike their colors to the United States cruiser.

A RICH SPANISH PRIZE.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A special to the Press from Key West, Fla., 4 a. m., says:

The cruiser New York has captured a big ship which at this hour is supposed to be the Alfonso XII from Barcelona for Havana with 1,000 Spanish troops. The steamer was sighted about ten miles off Havana by the flagship of Captain Sampson's fleet. The New York sent a shot across the Spaniard's bow. This did not stop her. Then Captain Sampson ordered all steam on, and a stern chase of four miles followed. When the flagship got in better range she sent three more shots after the Spaniard. Then the steamer hove to.

She will be towed to port this morning. The Alfonso, if it is she, is a particularly rich prize.

She is a mail steamer of the Compagnie Espanla Trans Atlantique and and is worth a million dollars

WILL CUT THE CABLES.

KEY WEST, Fla, April 23.—The United States steamer Mangrove left here at 5:30 this morning, fully equipped as a cable ship. She headed southeast and her destination is said to be the south of Cuba. There, it is believed, she will cut off cable communication with the island proper, so far as the southern cables are concerned. It is understood she is to be convoyed by one or more warships. Another report has it, on the authority of one of her officers, that she is going out to the Key West channel to remove the buoys.

SPANISH SHIP PEDRO CAPTURED.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The New York Journal prints the following from Key West today:

The Journal's dispatch boat Echo arrived this morning with the following dispatch:

"FRIDAY, April 22.—(On board Antia, fifteen miles east of Havana, off the Cuban coast).—One of the first shots fired in anger from the gun of an American ironclad across the bows of an enemy's ship since the close of the civil war was hurled from the deck of the New York as a signal to the Spanish freighter Pedro, of Bilbon, to heave to shortly before 6 o'clock this evening.

"The little Pedro, running like a scared rabbit close in shore, favored by the closing in of a foggy misty day, was sighted by the New York and immediately brought about with a solid shot across her bow. It was after 5 o'clock that the New York signalled the fleet to halt and scudded away like a greyhound along the coast of Cuba.

"Far off against the dim, vague background of Cuban hills, half seen, half guessed, could be traced a faint film of grayish smoke the one visible evidence of a frightened Spanish freighter striving vainly to race out the day without being discovered by the great grey monsters that blackened the sky to the west in one solid mass of black cloud from the funnels of roaring furnaces.

"Vainly the Spaniard raced. Charging along at trial test speed, the New York soon lay across the bows of the Spanish ship, and the crashing challenge blazed from the deck of the cruiser.

"A huge puff of white smoke rolled out from the side of the flagship and far off, just in front of the Spaniard, a fountain of white foam leaped into the air.

"In a moment the course of the strange Spaniard was changed, and she hove to. Shortly after the New York led her prey further out from shore and laid her to.

"Crew and captain could be seen rushing about the deck of the ship like a nest of ants, hiding their valuables and striving to avert some impending fate they could only guess at in their ignorance.

"As she came around her name could be clearly read on her stern. She is the M. Pedro, of Bilboa, a Spanish freighter, two masted, with a black funnel and single yellow stripe and hull black above red.

"As soon as she was laid alongside, the Pedro was boarded by Ensign Frank Marble, of the New York.

"Ensign Marble led a prize crew consisting of a file of marines and seamen. With great formality the ensign swung aboard and assumed command. A burly, bare-footed American tar shoved the Spanish quartermaster away from the wheel and began to set the course of the Spaniard.

"The Spanish crew gathered in a terrified huddle near the forecastle and awaited developments.

"Hardly had the prize crew been put on board before another freighter was seen going down to cost to the eastward. The New York, leaving the captured Spanish craft in charge of the prize crew, drew across the bows of the stranger and sent a shot into the water nearly in front of her bows. She paid no attention to the challenge but kept steadily on, and a few seconds later another shot was sent hurling across the water in front of her.

"After this hostile demonstration she hauled up and was soon following the New York out to sea. It was discovered, however, that she flew the German flag and consequently was permitted to proceed.

"As this is carried from the scene of the occurrence by the Echo, the Pedro is being headed for Key West, to be used as a transport in carrying American troops to Cuba."

PEDRO TAKEN TO KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 23.—The Spanish steamer Pedro was brought in here at 6:30 this morning under her own steam in charge of a prize crew.

BUENA VENTURA WAS SCUTTLED.

KEY WEST, Fla. April 23.—The captured Spanish steamer Buena Ventura is still aground and leaking badly. There is a strong suspicion that she was scuttled by her Spanish crew.

SPANISH SENATE ORGANIZED.

MADRID, April 23.—12:15 P. M.—The Spanish senate was organized today. The senators took the customary oath, and the Cuban senator, Senor Pleado, felicitated Capta n General Blanco and the Spanish army in Cuba on the enthusiasm that the are showing in defense of Spanish territory. The senator added:

"I am persuaded the army will rather die than suffer defeat."

PORT IS BLOCKED.

Sampson's Fleet is Anchored at Havana.

The Cuban City Goes Wild With Excitement.

Appear Brave, But Fear a Sudden Bombardment.

The Signal That the Fleet Had Arrived Brought All Soldiers to Man the City's Defenses

Copyright 1898 by the Associated Press.

HAVANA, April 23—8:30 A. M.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The city of Havana is agitated by war enthusiasm. The United States fleet can be seen in the offing. Great confidence is felt among the Spaniards in the effectiveness of their batteries.

Crowds, before night fall, assembled at every point of vantage to gaze upon the blockading fleet.

HAVANA EXCITED.

Appearance of the American Fleet Set the Cuban Capital Wild

HAVANA, April 22—9:30—(Delayed in transmission.)—At 4:45 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon the semaphore signalled that a fleet had been sighted on the eastern side of the island. It was said to be without any colors to show nationality.

From the front of Morro castle the correspondent of the Associated Press saw smoke in the distance and soon afterwards he made out three vessels on the horizon. At that time La Punta, the fort on the side of the harbor opposite Morro Castle was crowded with curious people, including many ladies. In addition crowds of people could be seen at various points of vantage, many of them gathered on the tops of houses.

At 6 p. m. the semaphore signalled that it was the United States fleet which was in sight, and at 6:15 p. m. a red flag was run up at the signal station, warning guns were fired from Morro Castle and afterwards from Cabanas fortress adjoining it.

This caused excitement throughout the city and was the first real note of war. When the first signal came from the sempahore station a British schooner, which was in the harbor, put to sea.

She was immediately followed by the German steamer Remus.

Sometime afterward the American steamer Saxato a put to sea.

The cannon shots from the fortresses stirred up the regular troops and volunteers throughout Havana and its vicinity and there was a rush to quarters. The signal guns from the fortifications echoed to the palace and through the street, causing people to rush from the houses with the result that all the thoroughfares were soon crowded with excited inhabitants.

Captain General Blanco heard the shots while at the palace, to which place the generals and commanders of the volunteers promptly reported, full of excitement and warlike enthusiasm. Some time afterwards the captain general, accompanied by his staff, the generals and others, left the palace and was warmly acclaimed by the soldiers and populace.

The general then made a brief final inspection of the fortifications and went to a spot from which he could see the approaching fleet. There certainly was no sign of alarm anywhere. The Spaniards are confident that Havana is prepared for any eventuality and they have great faith in the strength of the forts, batteries, etc., and in the effectiveness of their heavy artillery.

In fact, there was a feeling of satisfaction at the warlike tremors which spread everywhere when it was seen that the hour of battle was apparently approaching and that the Spaniards were soon to give battle to their enemies. Only those who witnessed the demeanor of the people, military and civilians, can understand the enthusiasm which prevailed on all sides.

As the time passed more and more people crowded the spots from where the fleets could be most favorably seen. By 8:30 o'clock there was a great movement through all the streets and on all the squares. The coffee houses and clubs were crowded with excited people discussing the arrival of the American ships.

The Spaniards expressed themselves as anxious to measure arms with the "invaders," and there was no exhibition of doubt as to the result. Many of the stores are closed; their owners and employes are volunteers and therefore have been called to the defense of the city.

As this dispatch is sent the civil and military authorities of Havana are in consultation at the palace and every precaution possible to the Spaniards had been taken to guard against a night surprise and to resist an attack if the bombardment is commenced.

Throughout the evening the scenes of enthusiasm continued in the harbor districts and San Lazaro avenue was full of people who shouted defiances at the distant American fleet, yelling "Shoot away," "Why don't you shoot?" etc. When the news of the capture of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, by the United States cruiser Nashville, twenty miles off Key

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

MEN OF AMERICA

Now is the Time to Rally Round the Flag of Your Country.

The President Issues a Proclamation Asking for Volunteers.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Soldiers Called Out.

The Troops Will Probably be Assembled Next Week at Chickamauga Park--Details Will be Made Known Monday--Naval Reserves Have Been Called--Provisions of the War Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Today President McKinley issued a proclamation calling for one hundred and twenty five thousand volunteers for service in the war against Spain.

The term of enlistment will be for two years unless sooner discharged.

The details pertaining to the quota to be furnished by each of the several states will be forwarded to the governors at once and made public probably Monday.

Secretary Alger has decided to concentrate the volunteers at Washington, Richmond, Atlanta and possibly one other point.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG.

By the President of the United States:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By a joint resolution of congress approved on the 20th day of April, 1898, entitled: "Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect"; and

Whereas, By an act of congress entitled, "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898, the president was authorized in order to raise a volunteer army to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call for and hereby do call for volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000, in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution; the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia according to population, and to serve for two years unless sooner discharged.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities through the war department.

In witness, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this, 23rd day of April, A D, 1898, and of the independence of the United States, the 122nd.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President:
JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State.

NAVAL MILITIA ORDERED TO REPORT

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The naval militia of the following states have been ordered to report at once to man the auxiliary ships: New York militia to the Yantic, Maryland to the Dixie, Michigan to the Yosemite, and Massachusetts to the Prairie.

WAR REVENUE BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The war revenue measure will be introduced in the house just before adjournment this afternoon. It is estimated that it will produce about $100,000,000 in revenue. The tax on beer, ale and fermented liquors is increased from $1 to $2 a barrel but no relate from unused beer or destroyed stamps is allowed. The tax to tobacco and snuff is increased to twelve cents a pound, upon cigars to $4 per thousand, weighing more than three pounds per thousand, and $2 on cigars weighing less than three pounds per thousand; $4 upon cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand and $2 on cigarettes weighing less than three pounds.

A $500,000,000 loan is provided in the new war tariff bill in the form of 3 per cent. 10-20 bonds; $100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, to bear 3 per cent. interest, are also provided for.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL PASSES HOUSE

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Hull bill for the reorganization of the army was passed by the house this afternoon. There was considerable debate and opposition, but it finally went through without division.

WAR WILL BE DECLARED.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The president will send a message to congress on Monday asking that a formal declaration of war be made.

DEFEND THE FLAG.

Governor Mount Has Received Orders From Washington.

Three Regiments of Infantry and One of Artillery

Will Be Indiana's Quota of Troops Under First Call.

The Militia Will Mobilize in Indianapolis Sunday--Will Remain in Camp a Few Days Then Go to Washington.

The Indiana militia will be called out today and tomorrow will mobilize in Indianapolis at the state fair grounds. Captain Reese this morning received information that Lieutenant W. W. Kerr had been appointed mustering and recruiting officer and since the issuance of the president's call he expects the infantry to be called at any hour. The following dispatch from THE SENTINEL representative at Indianapolis indicates that Governor Mount will issue his call within a few hours

SPECIAL TO THE SENTINEL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 23—Governor Mount today received telegraphic information from Washington to effect that Indiana's quota of troops under the first call will be three regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery.

The troops will be mobilized in this city Sunday or early next week, and will remain in camp here for a few days, and then will be sent to Washington before final arrangement to go to the field are made.

PREPARING FOR TROOPS.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—The entire Indiana national guard, with the exception of two batteries at Dana and Fort Wayne, will assemble in this city at the state fair grounds tomorrow to be mustered into the federal service for prosecuting the war against Spain.

As yet the people of Indianapolis have had little experience in witnessing what the real preparations for war are, but tomorrow they will be given a sight that will strongly impress upon them the fact that this country is now at war.

It was practically decided yesterday to not call out the batteries at Dana and Fort Wayne, but these two organizations will be the only component part of the Indiana guard that will not be assembled tomorrow.

Governor Mount has been urged for a week or more to take action at once and have the Indiana guard assembled here preparatory to responding to the call, but he has declined to do anything beyond allowing preparations to be made till the orders come from Washington. Lieutenant May, of the regular army, General McKee and others have suggested that this will be the better plan to save confusion, but the governor has declined to allow any troops to be moved till orders are received from Washington. Governor Mount was not at the state house yesterday, being confined to his house by sickness, and as the developments of the day crowded upon each other several officers were heard to express the wish that the governor had consented to act sooner that the confusion of the present moment might have been averted. For there is considerable confusion on account of the Sunday movement which will be necessitated on account of the issuance of the orders this morning.

The war map containing the movement of trains will be followed as closely as possible, though the delay of the call till Saturday makes a Sunday movement necessary, and as the train movement on Sunday is slightly different from that on other days, the changes will be made accordingly. These will not be of any importance, however.

At a consultation held in the governor's office yesterday afternoon by Gen. McKee, Charles Wilson, Adjt-Gen. Gore and Lieut. May, it was practically decided to move the troops to Indianapolis tomorrow. The Big Four will handle the companies from the northern part of the state, the Pennsylvania in the main from the southern part of the state, the E. & T. H. will bring Evansville, Princeton and Bloomington, and a special will run down from Fort Wayne. Mr. Richardson said he had completed his arrangements according to the official war map and based upon the hypothesis that the call for the entire national guard, except the Fort Wayne and Dana batteries, would reach here this morning. The captains of the companies will receive telegraphic orders from headquarters to move by a certain train and the railroad officials will be ordered by wire to bring on the troops on the orders of the captains.

The agricultural society will put in new power. The camp has already been selected by General McKee in the open space west of the administration building at the state fair grounds. Lieutenant May raised the point yesterday that tent pegs should be prepared for pitching tents, but Adjutant General Gore told him all this had been arranged. There was nothing to do but move the stuff from the state house to the fair grounds.

The national guard camp materials

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

ENEMY SCORES.

Chartered American Liner Paris Reported Captured.

Overhauled by Spanish Cruiser Off the Coast of Ireland.

Story is Not Believed by the Owners of the Ocean Racer.

It is Declared No Spanish Warship is Fleet Enough to Catch the Paris--American Merchantman Shenandoah Taken Prize by Spanish Cruiser--Cape Verde Fleet is Sailing to the West.

LONDON, April, 23.—The afternoon papers of this city have received dispatches from Belfast saying trustworthy news has been received there to the effect that the American liner Paris has been captured off the Irish coast by a Spanish cruiser.

OWNERS OF THE PARIS HAVE NO FEAR.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23.—The fear of the safety of the steamship Paris expressed in some quarters is not shared by the officers of the International Navigation Co. Clement A. Griscom, jr., one of the managers of the American line, laughed at the idea of the capture of the Paris.

"There is not a vessel in the Spanish navy which can steam within two knots of the Paris speed," he said. "If the day is clear a vessel can be sighted twenty miles away. If there is any doubt of the vessels' nationality it is hardly likely that the Paris will try to make it out. Of course a careful lookout will be kept for Spanish vessels, but we don't expect any will be sighted which will give her any trouble."

AMERICAN SHIP CAPTURED.

LONDON, April 23.—It is reported here that the Spaniards have capured the American ship Shenandoah, Captain Murphy, which left San Francisco on January 5th for Liverpool. She is a four masted vessel of 3,128 tons register and owned by Arthur Sewell & Company, of Bathe, Maine.

SEWELLS DISCREDIT THE REPORT.

BATH, Maine, April 23.—The members of the firm of Arthur Sewell & Co., owners of the schooner Shenandoah, which is reported to have been captured by the Spanish on a voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool, refuse to credit the story that she has been taken and expect soon to receive news of her safe arrival at Liverpool, where she is now due. The Shenandoah is laden with wheat and a general cargo.

SAW SPANISH TORPEDO FLEET.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The steamer Trojan Prince, which arrived here today from Naples, reports that on April 11, in latitude 36, longitude 10, she passed an unknown cruiser and three torpedo boats steaming west at full speed, supposed to be Spanish.

SPAIN CALLS IT PIRACY.

MADRID, April 23.—10 a. m.—The capture of the Buena Ventura is characterized by the newspapers as an act of piracy.

The capture has aroused the greatest indignation, the Spaniards claiming that hostilities are not yet supposed to have begun.

It is again rumored that the Spanish squadron has sailed from the Cape Verde Islands, but its destination is not given, though it is believed the Spanish warships will suddenly appear and create a surprise.

SPANISH FLEET HAS SAILED.

LONDON, April 23.—A report has reached the United States embassy here to the effect that, in spite of denials, the Spanish fleet left the Canary Islands several days ago.

PARIS STORY DISCOUNTED.

LONDON, April 23.—It is believed that the Belfast reports of the capture of the Paris are simply repetitions of yesterday evening's reports, which have since been found to be untrue.

PARIS HAS NOT RETURNED TO SOUTHAMPTON.

LONDON, April 23.—The American line Paris has not returned to Southampton. The only information obtainable is that she passed the Lizard yesterday evening.

SOMERS READY TO SAIL.

FALMOUTH, Eng., April 23.—The United States torpedo boat Somers is ready for sea. She has steam up; but it is reported that great difficulty is experienced in getting a crew for her. Ensign Hazleton, her commander, has started for London.

THE TOPEKA SAFE.

LONDON, April 23.—It was reported here this morning that the United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes and recently purchased, had foundered Tuesday evening in a collision with the Albatross after leaving Falmouth.

The Topeka is safe. It was not the cruiser which collided with the Albatross. The steamer Jesmond, British, has arrived at Cardiff in a damaged condition. She reports having been in collision with the Albatross

SPANISH CRUISERS TRYING TO CAPTURE THE PARIS.

FALMOUTH, Eng., April 23.—The American line steamer Paris, Captain Watkins, chartered by the United States government, which left Southampton yesterday afternoon, passing Hurst Castle at 3:35 p. m., passed the Lizard yesterday evening. She has on board 150 passengers and her cargo includes a number of guns and a quantity of ammunition intended for the United States government.

According to report, Spanish cruisers are trying to intercept her. She should now be well on her way westward.

GERMAN PRESS IS HOSTILE.

BERLIN, April 23.—With singular unanimity the German press of every stripe is condemning the United States. All the newspapers of Germany impute selfish and base motives to America and praise the attitude of Spain in contrast to the "undignified course of America."

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

MADRID, April 23.—12:15 p. m.—The reported capture of the Paris has aroused great excitement here and favorably affected prices on the bourse.

WILL BE CAPTURED.

LONDON, April 23.—A dispatch from Singapore says there is reason to believe the Spanish mail boat Isla de Mindanao will be captured by the United States cruisers before she arrives at Manila.

THE AUDAZ STILL AT CORK.

QUEENSTOWN, April 23.—There is no truth in the report, published by the Belfast Telegraph, that the Spanish torpedo boat, Audaz, left this port yesterday at about the same hour the American liner Paris left Southampton and that the Audaz captured the liner. The Audaz is still at Cork.

Evening Sentinel

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

For Mayor.
HENRY P. SCHELLER
For City Clerk.
HENRY B. MONNING
For Water Works Trustees.
PHILLIP L. SINGLETON
MURRAY HARTNELL
WILLIAM TAGTMEYER
For Councilmen.
FIRST WARD.
GEORGE R. HENCH
EDWARD J. CHRMAN
SECOND WARD.
FRANK E. PURCELL
WILLIAM J. HOSEY
THIRD WARD.
JOHN J. O'RYAN
DAVID C. ECKERT
FOURTH WARD.
JOHN J. BAUER
JAMES J. HAYES
FIFTH WARD.
CHARLES HAAG
JOSEPH ZURBUCH
SIXTH WARD.
SYLVESTER M MAHON
HENRY SCHWARTZ
SEVENTH WARD.
PETER J. SCHEID
JOHN SUELZER
EIGHTH WARD.
CHARLES H. BUHR
K. K. WHEELOCK
NINTH WARD.
FRANK X. SCHUHLER
FRED C. BOLTZ
TENTH WARD.
B. BORKENSTEIN
W. E. GERDING

TONIGHT.

Brewers' Union No. 62—Regular meeting.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27; Rathbone Sisters.

War Will Make Us Stronger.

If, as many conservative-thinking men believe, the war with Spain shall prove no before-breakfast game, but lasts many months and even a year or two, the United States will be growing constantly stronger, while Spain will grow constantly weaker.

Our natural resources are in a practical sense limitless. We can produce in this country absolutely every thing we need, both in food and manufactures. Our great foundries and arsenals will turn out our own cannon and rifles in quantities to equip any force we may find it necessary to place in the field. We have as fine shipyards as there are in the world and the warships built in these yards are as good as any that ride salt water. Several battleships of the first class and improved type are now on the ways, two have just been launched and congress has lately appropriated millions for more, besides a large fleet of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. If need be these orders may be doubled or trebled and the country still be able to pay for them.

We have a virile, patriotic population of more than seventy millions, wealth that cannot be conceived, a public debt that is comparatively small, and a national credit that even a big war will not greatly injure

Above and beyond these material considerations is the pre-eminent intelligence of the American people Brains count as effectively in war as in the pursuits of peace and the same aggressive and progressive intelligence that has made this nation the greatest on the planet would make it invincible in war.

Our enemy presents the opposite of every superior condition possessed by the United States. She is poor and bankrupt. She cannot produce all the foodstuffs she requires. She has no shipyards of significant magnitude. She has no modern cannon foundries or arsenals. All that she needs in war she must buy abroad and she has neither credit nor money to pay for large stores Her course as a nation is retrogressive. Her populace is illiterate and haughty with a pride that is always blind to danger.

In war we can wear Spain to the mere skeleton of a nation, and all continental Europe, too, if the nations should become her allies. For Europe to make war on America would be for Europe to insanely invite starvation. We feed the people over there. They will not seek to devastate the great grainfield that produces their bread. Europe will not interfere offensively on this side the water.

And if Spain can by any miracle prolong the war two years the expiration of that period will see the United States of America risen to the first military and naval power on the globe. We have the raw material for those tremendous achievements right here on our own soil.

One hundred thousand volunteer soldiers added to the 20,000 regulars will make a military force entirely sufficient for our offensive operations in Cuba. Then to these will be added the 25,000 seasoned Cuban soldiers who constitute the armies of Gomez. With 150,000 troops it will be neither trick nor trouble to conquer the island and hold it. In view of complications, however, President McKinley would not be acting unwisely in calling out another 100,000 or so as a guarantee to Spain and any possible allies of America's cheerful good faith in this matter. Half a million or even a million men can be spared for war by the United States without disturbing our business and social equilibrium a great deal.

Emperor William has crammed his "mailed fist" into his trousers pocket and with the other hand has been drawing a picture which is now exhibited. It shows the first Hohenzollern receiving the sword stroke of knighthood and has aroused the inquiry why even an emperor should be allowed to paint like that.

Now if it had been base ball instead of Polo that bolted, where in Sam Hill would this nation be at?

Spanish bonds are getting down to a point where they can be sold only in bunches like spring onions.

The war will be over before dog day's and there need be no halt in preparations for the street fair in Fort Wayne.

The race between Don Carlos and Blanco in issuing manifestos is getting right warm and the betting should offer no odds.

So long as Spain keeps her fleet on the other side of the Atlantic our noble squadron must be content with lumber scows and other small game.

General Blanco has issued a proclamation that war exists in the island of Cuba. By the time he gets that notice served in the outside townships Mr. Blanco will understand that he hasn't promulgated a tropical dream.

How is the nation is a great sea fighter going to announce that "we have met the enemy and he is ours" if he has only a barnacled old barge to tow triumphantly into port? Admiral Sampson must scour Cuban waters for something that won't strike her colors for a bow shot from a six-pounder. The big guns need exercise.

A state of war exists between the United States and Spain, but there does not appear to be a great deal to do except to go down and take possession of Cuba, haul down the yellow flag of Spain, hoist the stars and stripes, and notify the folks at Madrid that we're in charge and have found they left a very dirty house behind them when they quit.

YOUNG SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Son of the Late Vice President Is Candidate for Mayor of South Bend.

South Bend, April 23.—Schuyler Colfax, the republican nominee for mayor of this city, is a very popular young man, and the indications are that he will win the election. The issue is to be decided on May 3rd. Mr. Colfax is the only son of the late Vice President Schuyler Colfax. The father was always loved by the people for his honesty, uprightness and kindly disposition, and the son inherits all of his father's good grace. The republican candidate is twenty-eight years old. He was born at Washington in 1870, and came to this city with his parents in 1873. After his graduation from college Mr. Colfax became a manufacturer of cab, hackney and pony vehicles, and his plant here is the finest of its kind in the world.

The young man had taken an active interest in politics ever since he attained his majority. In the campaign of 1896 he organized one of the largest marching clubs in the northern part of the state. He worked hard for the republican side, and made many speeches during the campaign. In 1895 Mr. Colfax married Miss Katherine Nelson, the daughter of John G. Nelson, surveyor general of the state of Minnesota. He and his wife reside at the home of Mrs. Colfax, widow of the late vice president, on Colfax avenue, the house in which the vice president spent so many years of his remarkable life.

BROWN WAS POISONED.

Analysis Shows That His Stomach Contained a Quantity of Arsenic.

Logansport, Ind., April 23.—Dr. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health, has reported an analysis of the stomach of the late Commodore Brown, of Burrows, who died several months ago under very peculiar circumstances. The report was made to the coroner of Carroll county.

The doctor found forty-five and one-seventh grains of arsenic in the contents of the stomach, enough to kill ten men. Commodore Brown was fifty-nine years of age and was taken ill December 31 with paralysis. For several weeks he was thought to be better and then suddenly died in great agony.

Two years before this time Jos. Shuey and Lewis Jones quarreled about Mrs. Brown and Jones shot and killed Shuey and was acquitted on the ground of self defense. D. N. Brown, the brother who has caused the investigation, obtained his clew from letters found in Shuey's effects, said to have been written by Mrs. Brown, who was present during the post mortem examination, with her attorneys.

The affair has caused considerable excitement in the little town. Brown was also known in Terre Haute, Ind., where he was sued and judgment taken against him for $1,000 for breach of promise.

ENGLAND'S SONS FIGHT.

Naturalized Britishers in New York Eager to Enter the Fray.

New York, April 22.—It is announced by Henry Clews, the Wall street banker and broker, that English-born citizens of this country will raise and equip a regiment for use in the war with Spain.

"It will be composed of naturalized Englishmen who know how to fight," said Mr. Clews. "Those of us who are too old to go to the front will do our part by contributing the money necessary for the equipment of the regiment."

Mr. Clews was born in England, but came to this country at a very early age. "All English-born Americans," he continued, "are eager to see an Anglo-American alliance. They believe that the two nations together would dominate the earth now and forever."

Nick Weisner, who has charge of the reservoir, went down to Decatur, Ind., this morning to spend Sunday with his wife and mother-in-law. The latter is very sick.

SPRING'S GREAT BARGAIN BEGINNINGS.

A Veritable Climax of Price Wonders.

MEN'S CLOTHING BOYS'

We start right at the beginning of the season with the low prices that usually do not come until the season's end, and this, too, with a matchless stock, tremendous in its assortments.

We display ten styles where others show one--immeasurably superior in every way to any other clothing stock in Fort Wayne, and at prices from 15 to 25 per cent less than others ask for equally good, equally dependable, equally stylish garments. Prominent among the many bargains are the following:

MEN'S SUITS.

MEN'S NOBBY AND WELL-WEARING SUITS. made of staunch service giving, Wool materials, in the very newest patterns, Workmanship, trimmings and everything about the suits, strictly first-class. Price commencing now ... **$5.00**

MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS. made from all the well-known fabrics in the newest Overplaids, Checks and broken effects; also in the quieter plain designs so very stylish just at present. Exquisitely tailored and trimmed. Price commencing now ... **$8.00**

MEN'S FINE SUITS. made from high-grade domestic woolens, trimmed and tailored throughout with that careful attention that only insures good wear and tasty appearance; a superior assortment—over thirty confined patterns to select from. Price commencing now **$10.00**

MEN'S VERY STYLISH SUITS. garments designed and made to suit the taste of the most fastidious dressers—Suits in the manufacture of which nothing but the very choicest materials were employed; made of the most desirable novelties and plain Suitings. Price commencing now ... **$12.00**

MEN'S FINEST SUITS. the choicest of the choice, the acme of perfection in clothing ready to wear, all the real nobby cloths, colors and patterns; all the correct, thoroughly up-to-date styles; in fact, an exact duplicate of the best merchant tailor work. Price commening now.. **$15.00**

LEHMAN'S,

34 and 36 Calhoun St.

PEACE OF THE SOUL.

Find it in the Sanctuary of the Lord.

Sabbath Services and Sermons in the Churches of Fort Wayne Tomorrow —Announcements of Pastors.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Hiram Philley will address the men's meeting at 3 p. m.; Bible class at 4 p. m.

The regular services at the Berry street M E church Preaching at 10:30 and 7:30, by C. C. Cissell, pastor.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue.—Preaching Sunday, at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. N. L. Stambaugh, pastor.

Services at Grace Reformed church tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, pastor.—Sermon at 10:30 a. m.; lecture and Bible school at 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 4:15 p. m.

Hanna street Baptist mission will meet in their new room, the Hartman block, between Wallace and Buchanan streets. C. M. LaRue, superintendent.

At the Baptist Tabenacle Rev. L. L. Henson will preach tomorrow morning the first of a series of sermons on "Whence Came the Bible?" Baptism at night.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. C. U. at 6:30 p. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. A A. Hundley, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.

There will be a devotional mass meeting of the Young People's union at the Westminster church Sunday evening from 6 to 7 o'clock, led by the Rev. Mr. Davies, of Bethany Presbyterian church.

Third Presbyterian church—Rev. J. M. Boggs will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. These will be the last services of his pastorate. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m; Y. P. S. C. E, 6:45 p. m.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:30; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; Epworth League meeting at 7 p. m.; preaching at 7:45 by the pastor.

The services at Westminster Presbyterian church tomorrow will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. Morning service at 10:30, subject, "A Question That Has Never Been Answered." Evening service at 7:30, a gospel service.

Service in Plymouth Congregational church at 10:45 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Evening theme, "Lessons From the Life of Henry Drummond." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. James S. Ainslie, minister.

Simpson M. E. church.—Sunday school, 9:30. At the morning hour for services a class will be received from probation into full connection. Both infants and adults will be baptized Junior league, 2:30; Senior league, 6:45. Evening services as usual at 7:45.

Services at Wayne St. Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. D. Parr—9:30 a. m. Sunday school; 10:30 sermon; 12 m., classes; 3 p. m., Junior league; 6:30 p. m. Epworth league; 7:30 sermon, subject, "Is Our War With Spain a Righteous War?"

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boon and Fry streets, George E. Davies, pastor—Morning services, 10:30 a. m., public worship with baptism preceding. Sunday school at 3 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following; the theme of the evening sermon will be "Our Present War."

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ services will be held as usual tomorrow. The last sermon in the series, "Back to Christ in Life as in Doctrine" will be delivered in the morning at 10:45. A temperance sermon will be delivered in the evening at 7:30. P. J. Rice, minister.

Heidelberg Reformed Church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; subject, "A Broad Partition;" evening service at 7:30, a temperance topic. Every Wednesday prayer service at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15. Catechetical instruction every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Higgs, pastor.—Services tomorrow as follows: Bible school at 9:15 a. m.; communion at 10:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; Junior endeavor at 2:30 p m.; senior endeavor at 6:15 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m. J. V. Updike, the noted evangelist and former pastor, will preach both morning and evening.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Cass and Fourth streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 7:30, morning subject, "Strength in Weakness;" evening, "The Momentous Question." The choir will render special music at both services. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Wesleyan Brotherhood at 3; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m; Sunday school, 2:30 p, m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren. —Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m, (in German), 7 30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church German Evangelical, Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

QUARTER OF A CENTURY

Have Mr. and Mrs. George D. Ohneck Traveled Down the Walks of Life Together.

It was twenty-five years ago yesterday that Mr. and Mrs. George D. Ohneck promised to love, cherish and obey each other as long as life might last and in celebration of the occasion the happy couple went through the ceremonies of a quarter of a century ago and tendered to their friends a reception. At 9:30 o'clock in the morning at the Cathedral the nuptial ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Guendling. Mrs. Ohneck wore a handsome costume of green and black grenadine, with salmon colored trimmings, and was unattended. Just twenty-five years ago at 7:30 o'clock in the evening they were married by Rev. Father Benoit, it being the last marriage ever performed in the evening in the Cathedral. Mrs. T. J. Quinn was the bride's maid and Louis Fox was the groom's best man. Mr. and Mrs. Ohneck have two children, Edward G., who is now en route to Klondike, and Miss Velma, who is one of Fort Wayne's most popular society young women. In the evening a reception of old friends numbering many, who were guests at the ceremony twenty-five years ago, was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ohneck, on the north side. A 'bus party conveyed the guests from the street car to the door. The house was profusely decorated with carnations and smilax and vocal and instrumental music added to the occasion. Among the guests was Miss Elizabeth Glutting, god-mother of Mr. Ohneck. A number of beautiful presents were received.

LIBERTY.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll Will Speak on That Topic Friday Evening, April 29.

Those who have never listened to the superb oratory and impassioned eloquence of the greatest living master of the English language, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, should take advantage of his appearance in this city Friday evening, April 29, and

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

hear him tell what he thinks of the "Liberty of Man, Woman and Child." While this lecture touches lightly upon the religious question it does not offend. In its delivery the celebrated speaker brings to his use all the wonderful powers of oratory which have made his name a household word in all English speaking countries.

He will dwell at length on the Spanish-Cuban question in his matchless style.

GUARDING AGAINST SPIES.

Extra Precautions are Exercised at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Vallejo, Cala., April 22.—Renewed precautions have been taken at Mare Island to guard against spies. None except government employes may enter the navy yard unless having a pass, and this will be issued only to persons having business at the office. An attempt to visit any other section of the yard will be followed by arrest.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

WILL OPEN BIDS.

Important Meeting of the Board of Works Next Monday.

Bids for the Paving of Many Streets Will Be Opened—Competition Certain to Be Strong.

The meeting of the board of works next Monday afternoon will be one of the most important since the adoption of the new charter. At that time bids will be received for the paving with asphalt of more than three miles of streets. Heretofore only the Trinidad company has been allowed to bid, but during the past few months the board of works has opened up competition and four companies will be allowed to bid. Each claims to lay just as good pavement as the other and the board made a thorough investigation before allowing the several companies to compete. The Trinidad has been tested and has not been found wanting in any particulars. Competition assures a much lower price than heretofore, and if the asphalts to which bids are limited come up to the expectations of the board or equal the Trinidad, Fort Wayne will have some of the best pavements in America and the citizens will have saved thousands, probably tens of thousands of dollars by allowing competition.

NEW HAY MARKET.

The council committees on finances and rules, regulations and buildings met in the city clerk's office last night and after discussion decided to recommend to the council the purchase of the land off Clinton street, on the banks of the St. Marys river, for a hay market. The consideration will be $2,000.

THE DEATHS.

Peter Kestel, aged sixty years, died this morning at his home, No. 211 Lafayette street. Mr. Kestel was born in Germany and had resided in Fort Wayne about forty years, at one time having been a teacher in the Allen county schools. He leaves one son.

WEBER.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Weber will occur Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house, No. 102 North Harrison street, and at 2:30 from the Evangelical church, corner Clinton and DeWald streets, Rev. Baumgartner officiating.

HUMBRECHT.

The funeral of the child of Mr. and Mrs. George Humbrecht will occur Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the St. Mary's Catholic church.

BUSH.

At 10:15 this morning, at his home, No. 79 Stophlet street, occurred the death of Peter F. Bush, aged 72 years. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy several days ago. Mr. Bush was born in Germany and leaves three sons and one daughter to mourn his death.

MEEKS.

U. S. Meeks this morning received the sad news of the death of his brother, John, who left here in January to make his home with a sister in Paunee, Okla. Pneumonia was the cause of his death. Mrs. R. C. Reinewald is a sister of the deceased.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending April 23:

Josephine Sallot, 86 years old, accident, burned.

Carl Bohlinger, 1 day old, exhaustion.

Arthur Meyer, 2 months old, bronchitis.

George Humbrecht, 6 months old, lung fever.

Helena Webber, 63 years old, Bright's disease.

George Nerhood, 7 years old, pneumonia.

William Russell, 70 years old, old age.

Mary V. White, 65 years old, mitral stenosis.

William F. Moore, 20 years old, heart failure.

John H. Grimme, 75 years old, paralyisis.

Henrietta Subkowski, 35 years old, rheumatism.

Elizabeth Holsteiner, 77 years old, paralysis.

Henry Fruth, 46 years old, typhoid fever.

William Horstman, 55 years old, Bright's disease.

Peter Kestel, 60 years old, complication.

COAL FOR CALIFORNIA.

Eight Thousand Tons Being Shipped by Rail.

San Francisco, Cal., April 23.—A big fleet of coal is on its way to San Francisco from Australia and English ports. No more coal can come here from British Columbia, the principal source of San Francisco's supply, and to guard against a shortage, the government has made arrangements for the transportation of 80,000 tons by rail from Pennsylvania.

Social and Entertainment.

S. W. Stirk circle No. 18, Ladies of the G. A. R., will give an entertainment and social at their hall in the Bank block, Monday evening. The following program will be rendered, after which light refreshments will be served:

America	Audience
Recitation	Miss Maude Weingartner
Duet	Mildred Rhinehart and Gretchen Neidhammer.
Recitation	Henrietta Zollinger
Vocal solo	Miss Anna Holmes
Dialogue	Gretchen Neidhammer and Roy Close
Duet	Mrs. Fisher and Alba Beals
Recitation	S. Ellen Uran
Duet	Anna and Carrie Holmes
Recitation	Nettie E. Rice
Marching Through Georgia	Audience

There was a wedding last evening at the home of H. A. Short, on Elm street, at which the invited guests did not enjoy the wedding cake. When the time came to serve the cake it was missing. A number of lads had seen the tempting sweets and stolen it for a meal.

PORT IS BLOCKED.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

West, reached here, Admiral Manterola, the Spanish naval commander, wished to prevent the sailing of the American steamer Saratoga, but Captain General Blanco was opposed to this and she was allowed to sail.

It was estimated this evening that there were from 45,000 to 50,000 men under arms in Havana proper. The district outside of Havana at the same time was held by the battalions of engineers.

Everything breathed war. Armed men were to be seen on all sides, the batteries were alive with artillerymen and carriages, and pedestrians were not permitted to pass certain places, and outside of the Vedado district no movement at all was allowed.

Scout boats are sent out from the harbor, always in a straight line, and they will be coming and going throughout the night. Coasting steamers have been forbidden to leave ports on the north coast of the island.

General Arolas, the military commander of Havana has issued orders for the establishment of patriotic committees to prevent criminal acts in case of a panic during the seige, or should the city be bombarded.

The local authorities and the priests have been appointed on these committees, which will have full power to pass sentence upon lawbreakers and carry out the sentences imposed.

Indeed the only thing necessary is to notify the interested parties of of their crimes and of the sentences imposed upon them.

The carrying out of the decisions of the patriotic committees will be very prompt. All doctors, lawyers and professional men have been compelled to render service to the government under penalty of being most severely dealt with.

WAR FEVER RAGES.

Spain Is Ablaze With Patriotic Enthusiasm.

Demonstrations in the Streets Are Encouraged by Officials—Crowds Capture the Theaters.

Madrid, April 23.—8 a. m.—The war enthusiasm continues here and in the provinces. The civil governor of Madrid, Senor Agueliara, appeared again last evening in the midst of the crowds in the streets and encouraged them to patronize demonstrations. The people invaded the theaters, orators appeared on the stages, speeches were delivered to the audiences, who heartily cheered the stirring utterances and sang in chorus the national and patriotic airs played by the bands.

While these popular ebullitions are proceeding, the ladies of the Spanish aristrocrcy besides aiding in obtaining contributions to the national fund for the increase of the Spanish navy are organizing religious associations, under the auspices of the bishops, for the purpose of holding day and night special services of prayer for the success of the Spanish arms, and the newspapers and clergy will use the press and the pulpit to keep the patriotism of Spain up to its present pitch of enthusiasm.

The panic on the stock exchange has been counteracted by supreme efforts upon the part of the financiers. The tone of the Bourse has notably improved and the rush to the banks for the purpose of changing notes into silver has been stopped by the determination of the treasury officials to allow the free coinage of silver. Some bankers have even offered a premium on gold.

There is no lack of evidence that Spain has put forth her whole energy for a prolonged struggle.

Great indignation continues to be expressed against Great Britain, which is regarded as being partial toward the United States and unfriendly to Spain.

The Liberal, referring to the attitude of Great Britain, says: "Great Britain is never disinterested and must have secret understandings with the United States, which should make the European powers open ther eyes."

The stories of a ministerial crisis are denied and it is understood that after agreeing to the financial program, the cortes will adjourn until May 15.

Although the patriotic demonstrations continue in the providence, public orders is not disturbed. Senor Moret, the minister for the colonies, declares it is impossible for telegraphic communication with Cuba to be interrupted even if the Key West cable is cut as three other cables, protected by the guarantee of the telegraphic convention, reach the island.

The rumor that the minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo, will resign his office in order to command one of the Spanish squadrons is without foundation.

The Spanish fleet in the Antilles will be commanded by Admiral Manterola, Spanish naval commander at Havana, and the flying squadron of Spain is to be commanded by Admiral Cervero Belcrevero.

A cable dispatch has been received here from the governor general of the Phillipine Islands in which that official says he is not in the least afraid of the American squadron, now at Hong Kong.

London, April 23.—The Evening News publishes a dispatch from Singapore, saying:

"I am informed on the highest authority in the Phillipine islands, through a confirmed channel, that an American protectorate would be welcomed at present as a guarantee of public safety, pending the creation of a reformed administration. There is reason to believe that the Spanish mail boat Isla De Monda (Mondano) will be captured before she arrives at Manila. Before starting she was provided with British and Russian flags and painted out the name on the funnel in imitation of the steamers of the Russian volunteer fleet, a number of which are on their way to Port Arthur. Admiral Dewey learned of the scheme from General Lee on April 13.

"A homeward bound Spanish mail steamer has mounted two Hontoria quick-firing guns and two Nordenfeldts on improvised mountings at Manilla, though the vessel will not bear the shock of a discharge of the guns owing to the weakness of the fixings."

THE OREGON.

Navy Department is Not Worried About the Big Battleship.

Washington, April 23.—The navy department is fully aware of the whereabouts of the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta, but for prudential reasons the officials positively decline to say where the vessels are, whether or not they have been ordered to return to San Francisco, or in fact to make any statement respecting them further than that they have no apprehension for their safety.

It is known that the department has taken steps to have the commander of the Oregon met by friends and warned of the outbreak of hostilities and of the presence of the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario at Buenos Ayres in the path of the warship on her way to the North Atlantic station.

A SPANISH TRICK.

McKinley's Ultimatum to Woodford Held Until Full Discussion Was Had.

Biarritz, France, April 23.—In forestalling General Woodford by breaking off diplomatic relations with the United States in advance of the presentation of the American ultimatum by the minister of the United States, Spain resorted to one of her old devices.

President McKinley's telegram to General Woodford conveying the ultimatum was held by the Madrid telegraph authorities while a copy of it was sent to Premier Sagasta. After the government had had time to read and discuss the document and consider the course to be taken the message was released and delivered to General Woodford.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Frances Williard union of the W. C. T. U. for the county convention to be held in the West Jefferson street Church of Christ, April 27 and 28. Miss Hadley will arrive in the city today, and will remain through the convention. The preliminary work for the convention will begin Monday. All temperance people of the city are urged to rally.

The Hanna Street Baptist Mission will give an ice cream social at the home of Mrs. Davenport, corner Oliver and Buchanan streets, for the benefit of Hanna street Mission.

New York Barrooms Too Economical.

"There is scarcely a hotel in New York, or a barroom, for that matter," said a man who sells the liquor and knows what is done with it, "that uses the same whisky in mixed drinks that is used when whisky alone is ordered. An inferior brand is almost invariably substituted, and this is done not at the cheaper places, where one might expect to find it, but at the highest-priced hotels. The motive is, of course, economy. The barkeepers argue that in a cocktail an inferior whisky is quite as good as one of better quality. That is, of course, false. I know one hotel at which the whisky is deservedly well known and liked. But the cocktails, in spite of the fact that they are made by a man who has been in the place for more than twenty years and has not forgotten his skill, are always inferior. The reason of that is to be found in the fact that the whisky is of such an inferior brand that it ruins the mixed drinks. But the man who drinks it plain has nothing to complain of. There are the same causes for complaint in two-thirds of the New York bars. Men often wonder why cocktails are inferior and the rest of the liquor good. That is the reason."—New York Sun.

Not Their Fault.

Tourist—But it is terrible to think of hanging a man under such circumstances. No time to repent—no clergyman present— Westerner—Well, we invited a minister to jine the lynchin' party, but he wouldn't have nothin' to do with it.—Puck.

Tracing Him.

Howse—That was a very strange case of Van Stanton's. He left his home one day about four years ago, returned yesterday and says he can't remember where he has been or what happened to him. Holmes—Let's see. What's the name of the last vice-president of this country?—Puck.

"Darkest Europe."

A Leipsic professor delivered a lecture the other day on "Darkest Europe"—Upper Albania, where the custom of blood feud costs the country 1,000 lives a year and makes most people afraid to leave their village.

You know what is in it.

The only baking powder having a statement of its composition on the label is

Cleveland's Baking Powder

This is a satisfaction to housekeepers and a safeguard against adulteration.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

"77" BREAKS UP COLDS

"Seventy-seven" is but one of **Dr. Humphrey's Specifics.** There are 35 others just as good. Here are a few:

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	$1.00

At all Druggists or sent prepaid.

Specific Manual to be found at Druggists or sent free, **tells all.**

Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York.

This is the Self-Oiling Crank Shaft of

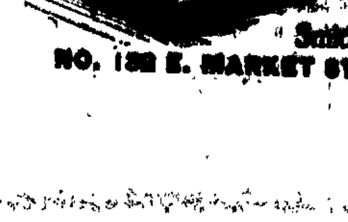
THE STEARNS BICYCLE

"THE YELLOW FELLOW"

1898 MODELS $50.00

BLACK & PELTIER,

1-Dozen W. Wayne St.

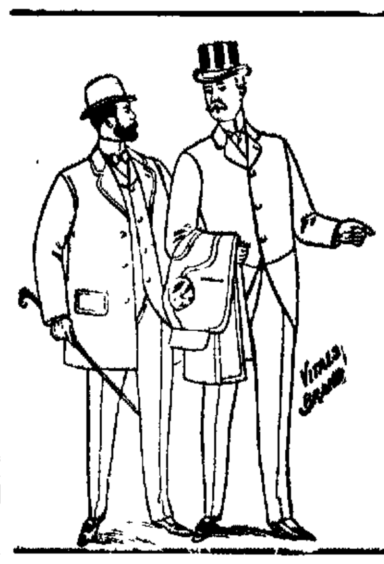


The Smith Premier Typewriter

THE SIMPLE, DURABLE, EASILY OPERATED, MECHANICALLY SUPERIOR WRITING MACHINE.

Smith Premier Typewriter Co., NO. 128 E. MARKET ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Globe



PLAIN FACTS.

Why wear clothes that do not fit. Disgusted parties, who left measures with tailors, but refused to take their suits owing to bad misfits and cheap finish, are buying our high grade suits every day. No more tailors for them, as they find we take the proper pains to turn out the best fitting clothing in the city. Besides the style, finish and patterns of our

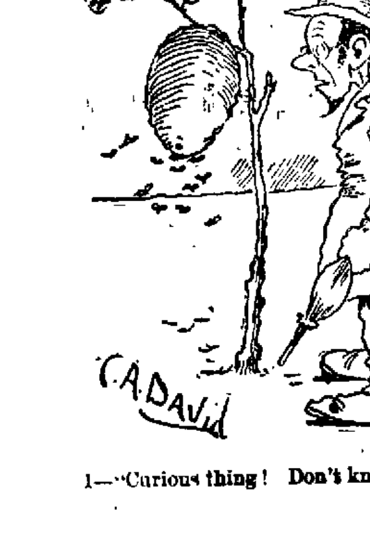
$10.00, $12.00, $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00 Suits

Can only be equalled by the highest price tailors. If you want to dress in first-class style, come and try one of our nobby spring suits.

GLOBE M. H. Hurst & Co.

Headquarters --FOR-- Men and Boys' Swell Spring Outfits.

BEFORE AND AFTER.



1—"Curious thing! Don't know what it can be."

2—He nose now.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a few cents. Still greater economy in 4 pound package. All grocers. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

This is the exact size and shape of the Regular Spanish Cigar. The only 10c ... Made by ... 346 Calhoun Street.

SHOP AND RAIL.

A Shopman Who Served in Her Majesty's Army.

Is Now Ready to Offer His Service to the United States — Office and Depot.

One of the patriots at the electric works who stands ready to offer his services to the United States in case an opportunity occurs is William Mills, the well known machinist. Mr. Mills is a native of England, but when he came to this country to reside he announced his allegiance to the stars and stripes and is now a patriotic, loyal American citizen, ready to defend the honor and interests of the government even if it cost him his life. Mr. Mills served fifteen years in her majesty's service, being a member of the Royal regiment of artillery, Battery No. 1 and Brigade No. 7. It was just forty years ago yesterday when he enlisted. This morning Mr. Mills brought his discharge paper down to the shop and exhibited it to the men there employed.

A SHOPMAN HURT.

Henry Eix, an employe of the Bass blacksmith shop, had his right foot painfully injured last night. While he was helping to forge out a big piece of steel, the hoisting chain broke and the heavy weight fell, alighting upon the foot and almost crushing it. It is not believed that the bones are broken, but the member is fearfully bruised and will be lame for many days.

PATRIOTISM AT THE SHOP.

If there is a call for recruits the shopmen will respond liberally. Patriotism is at the maximum point there and hundreds of men will be only too glad to have the opportunity to enlist in the service of their country. All the shops here will be represented in the militia if the call to arms is made. And some of the men feel so certain that it will be made today that they resigned their places and bade their comrades "good bye" this morning.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Fireman John Lelander, on the Nickel Plate, is sick and off duty.

The New York Press insists that J. T. Harrahan is seeking the presidency of the Nickel Plate.

Nickel Plate Conductor R. C. Ross is working again after a lay off to look after private business.

Master Mechanic George James, of Stony Island, made his regular monthly visit here yesterday.

L. G. Dailey, of the Pennsylvania offices, is entertaining his brother-in-law, Roswell Miller, of Wabash.

Foreman Daniel Petgen, of the Pittsburg copper shop, is in Chicago today looking after business for the company.

After two week's sickness, C. S. Weaver has returned to his work on the Nickel Plate. He is a yard brakeman.

Valentine Koehl, a moulder, has resigned a position at the Kerr Murray works to accept one at the Bass works.

A. G. Rosenberry, a Nickel Plate brakeman, has returned from Pennsylvania, where he spent a week with relatives.

Foreman Joseph Slater, of the Bass blacksmith shop, is in Indianapolis today, attending to some business for the firm.

William Lawson, Nickel Plate fireman, has been transferred from the Third to the Fourth districts and will reside in this city.

Blacksmith J. D. White, of the Pittsburg shops, and his children went to Waterloo, Ind., this afternoon and tonight will give a concert there.

The veteran employes on the Cleveland and Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania lines will hold their annual banquet at Pittsburg, May 10.

Mrs. William Reiter and Mrs. W. H. Wefel went to Toledo today to visit friends over Sunday. The husbands of the ladies are carpenters, employed in the Wabash shops.

The summer uniforms for the Pennsylvania passenger trainmen arrived yesterday and will be put into service May 1. They are not different from those now worn by the men.

Capitalists who have been building railroads in Texas have decided to build no more roads in that state until a more friendly disposition is manifested by the state railroad commissioners.

All of the western lines have voted in the affirmative on the proposition to pay none but the regular commissions on any class of business. The decision is to cover all business done after April 1.

Brakeman F. Cain has taken W. Williams' place in the crew of Conductor William Smart, on the Nickel Plate. Mr. Williams has taken a place on a "short haul" out of Bellevue, in Conductor William Harper's crew.

All the bench hands and operators of lathes and planers in the Wabash shops are off duty today. This idleness is made necessary in order that the expenses may be kept within the limits of the appropriation for the month of April.

The weekly output from the Pittsburg machine shop included engines 92, 23, 416 and 122, all of which have been thoroughly repaired. During the week engines 248, 150 and 332 were added to the engines in the repair shop, making eleven now in the machinists' hands.

The passenger department of the Pennsylvania has under consideration making Cresson a magnificent picnic resort where summer excursionists can enjoy their outings in the groves on the summit of the Allegheny mountains.

The Panhandle company has been making extensive improvements to its yards at Carnegie, rearranging the system of tracks. A new interlocking plant is being put in position, the largest in Pennsylvania. When the improvements are completed the fast trains can run through safely at a speed of sixty-five miles an hour.

COAL CONTRABAND.

Much Interest in the Attitude of Great Britain.

Blockade of Cuba Makes It Desirable to Obtain Coal in West Indies—Middle Course by Britain.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—It is very hard to secure from the naval authorities any admission touching the movements of the squadrons or individual ships. Secretary Long has reasoned that if he undertakes to answer questions of this character, even though they may not be of importance, shrewd and correct inferences might be drawn from his refusal to answer other questions and the enemy might profit thereby.

The navy department is prepared to take immediate advantage of any action of congress in the direction of providing for coal depots and has ascertained the feasibility of stocking them at very short notice.

The attitude of the British government upon the question of making coal contraband is awaited with keen interest in naval circles. Operating for the blockade of southern Cuba as our ships must necessarly do, anything like a complete blockade is to be maintained, the problem of supplying them with coal is a question of the greatest importance. This may be done expensively and with uncertainty, owing to the danger of forage by the enemies' ships, through the use of steam colliers sent from the United States.

It is highly desirable, however, that in an emergency our ships may have the opportunity to draw upon some of the British coal supplies in the West Indies. It is believed, however, owing to the guarded manner in which Mr. Balfour replied to the direct question as to governments making coal contraband that Great Britian will adopt a middle course.

She will probably refuse to allow any of the warships of the combatants to take on a full supply of coal at any British port.

But on the other hand she probably will allow any such ships arriving at her ports short of coal to take on a supply sufficient to take them to their next port, thus applying the common rule of neutrality. The decision of the British government that the Spanish cruiser Audaz, now under repairs at Queenstown, be not detained under the neutrality law is not without some moment to the United States inasmuch as we have the torpedo boat Somers, just purchased from Germany, in dock at Falmouth, Eng., repairing damages sustained in the passage over from Germany. There was some fear that she might be subject to detention.

HANNA ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

Senate Committee Says He Secured His Election by the Use of Money.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23.—Four of the five members of the senate committee appointed to investigate the charge that Mark Hanna procured his election to the United States senate by the undue influence of money reported yesterday afternoon that in their opinion the charges were sustained, while the fifth member, Senator Garfield, presented a minority report, containing a summary of the most important evidence and holding that the election was fair.

Senator Garfield insists that if there was any conspiracy it was hatched and furthered by the democrats and anti-Hanna republicans. The majority report alleges the existence of a conspiracy to bribe Representative Otis, of Cincinnati, and in proof gives lengthy extracts from the testimony of Hollenbeck, Maj. E. G. Rathbone, Maj. Charles Dick and H. H. Boyce.

The report will be forwarded to the United States senate with a request that Mr. Hanna be unseated.

THE PRESIDENT WELL.

Mr. McKinley Feeling Better Than for Several Weeks.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President McKinley was an early riser today and at 9 o'clock Mr. Webb C. Hayes and General Hastings, his guests, had joined him at breakfast. He was in excellent spirits. The president is gaining a little more rest now than usual and it is said he has not appeared so well physically for a couple of weeks as today.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD

THE SEASON OPENS.

First Game in the Inter-State Next Monday.

The Fort Waynes Will Play in Dayton—Team in First Class Shape—Handsome New Outfits.

The championship season in the the Inter-State season will open next Monday, Fort Wayne playing at Dayton, Toledo at New Castle, Grand Rapids at Youngstown and Mansfield at Springfield.

Reports from every one of the cities in the league indicates that all the players are in excellent condition prepared for a hard campaign. Most of the cities lay claim to the championship and while Fort Wayne is not that confident the lovers of the game and the management believe that the Hoosiers will be in it from beginning to end. The season will open with the Fort Wayne team practically what it was last season.

Every other team in the Inter-State has made several changes and each claims that they are stronger. If this be true the spectators at ball games in the Inter-State league will see better base ball than any other league in the country, except the National league, can put up. One thing, too, is almost certain and that is that Toledo will not carry away the pennant for the third time. The Mud Hens are not as strong as last season and Manager Strobel and Captain Gilks will be crying for quarter before the Fourth of July. New Castle and Mansfield will be heard from, but Manager Armour, of Dayton, has lost many of his best players and will do well to finish in the first division. But this is all guess work, time alone will tell.

The war scare may or may not affect the attendance at the ball games. Patriotic citizens may want to vent their patriotism in cheers and there is no better place to do it than at the ball park just after a sensational play has been made by some of the players. Here's hoping that the Inter-State will have a most successful championship season.

NEAT AND CLEAN.

There will be no better appearing and neater set of ball players on the diamond this season than the Fort Waynes. They will wear the new uniforms purchased just before the close of last season and today handsome red caps, stockings and belts were received. Each member will carry a suit bag and a bat bag and next Tuesday at Dayton will don nice new coats similar to those worn by the Cleveland league players. The team will present a most respectable appearance at all times.

NOTES.

Beck is back in the game for Toledo and is playing good ball.

The Shamrocks will leave for South Bend over the Grand Rapids at 2:40 tomorrow morning.

Armor, of Dayton, says he will not have an exhibition game next season, as he regards them unprofitable.

The Toledo Commercial says of the work of Larry Bruner, the new twirler: "Bruner is pretty much Darby in his work. He floats the ball over with a sort of a cold molasses delivery. He has curves, and with speed might be quite effective. He will doubtless be sent adrift for another job."

"Chic" Stahl played his first game of the season yesterday without a hit. He was not lonesome, however, as not a member of the Bostons connected safely with Hughes' curves. Hanlon's California find has pitched two games in the National league and allowed two hits, and Bill Lange said he wasn't good enough for Chicago. This record was never before equaled by a young twirler.

Manager O'Meara announces that during the season Monday and Fridays will be ladies' days. These two days are selected so that two ladies' days will not come in the same series of games with one club. The lady patrons of the game can do much to make it a success, and they will accept the kindness of the Inter-State in offering to them two days in each week when base ball can be seen without expending any admission fee.

THE COURTS.

Commissioners Appoint Reviewers for Hoffman Ditch—Court Items of Interest.

The county commissioners appointed the following viewers for the Hoffman ditch against which there was such a big remonstrance: Jerome Gloyd, William Spindler, William Kennerk. These are among Allen county's most substantial farmers and ought to be trusted to do just the proper thing by the county and remonstrators.

Judge Hench is acting as temporary judge in the superior court while Judge Dawson is enjoying a vacation.

Through his attorney, E. V. Emrick, Eli Larimore has commenced proceedings for divorce from Anna Larimore. The complaint alleges desertion.

The Pennsylvania company has given notice that it will ask for the transfer to the United States court of the case of Pauline Sordelot, administrator, against the Pennsylvania company. The suit is for $10,000 damages for the death of Emil, the son of Mrs. Sordelot, who was killed December 28. The case will be tried at Indianapolis.

LICENSED TO WED.

Oliver M. Albaugh and Laura B. Salisbury.

Lawrence White and Pauline Bobay.

She Picks the Oldest.

An old lady in Mexico, whose age is said to be 115 years, was recently married to a man of 98. She had been married several times, and each time a husband has died she has picked out as his successor the oldest man in the neighborhood.

The U.S. Government Report shows ROYAL Baking Powder to be stronger, purer and better than any other

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DEFEND THE FLAG.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

in the state house, including tents, wagons, harness and a vast amount of other stuff, will be moved at once to the fair grounds under the supervision of the adjutant general and quartermaster general, who will employ a number of civilians to do the work as is the custom when the guard is going into camp.

The troops will be quartered in tents and in the vacant buildings which are water tight, clean and comfortable. There are 200 tents in the basement of the state house, but it is believed not more than half of these will be needed. The rest of the troops will be housed in the buildings. Other buildings will be used for officers' quarters, regimental headquarters, a hospital, headquarters for the signal corps and other necessary purposes, including stables for the horses.

After the guard has pitched camp the strictest military discipline will be enforced. Picket lines will be maintained and every one will be barred. No visitors to the camp will be allowed as the government will require all haste possible in examining and mustering in the men. General McKee and the quartermaster general were busy yesterday arranging for provisions for men and horses.

It was decided yesterday that the troops will not be brought though the union station on account of the crowds that will collect. It is not desired to make any demonstration, this being a war-like move and entirely different from the annual camp of the guard. The troops will be taken direct to the fair grounds.

After the guard has been mobilized at the fair grounds the government will be notified formally and will then send a regular army officer here to muster the men into service. He will appoint a number of examining surgeons from the guard surgeons and the arduous and important work of examining the men for service will be begun. This examination will be very strict. The government realizes that it is receiving men destined for the most dangerous kind of warfare—a warfare that will in all probability throw the men into guerilla tactics in jungles and swamps, in a tropical and fever-infested district surrounded by the most unhealthful conditions. On this account the most severe scrutiny of each man will be made and many members of the guard will be discarded. All such will be returned to their homes at the expense of the government.

The government will furnish the men everything needed as soon as they are received. This will include horses for the officers, uniforms, arms, side arms and accoutrements, blankets, tents and, in fact, everything needed.

The guns will be of the most modern Krag-Jorgensen kind and will have to be sent here from Springfield, Mass. The uniforms will probably be sent here from Jeffersonville barracks, where the government has vast stores of such material. The uniforms are cut in varied sizes, there being nine sizes of trousers and six sizes of blouses.

The men will be told to wear nothing but woolens in case they are called upon to go to Cuba. Nothing cotton will be tolerated. Woolen underwear and socks will be a necessity and many of the officers are already ordering their woolens. The underwear includes an India belt for the waist.

All this will take time, and it is predicted that the Indiana troops will be camped at the fair grounds at least two weeks. This time may be lengthened. Captain Howard, of the regular army, who is on the retired list, was a visitor at the adjutant general's office and said he did not believe the government had 100,000 Krag Jorgensen guns on hand and there might be considerable delay before they were delivered. The Indiana troops would, of course, be held till fully armed and equipped.

Undecorated.

Miss Williston—How is it, colonel, that you have no medals? All the other officers in your regiment have lots of them. Col. Copeton—Well, you see, I don't belong to any bicycle clubs and never made a century run in my life.

A Sine Qua Non.

Clubman Number One—The woman must have brown eyes. Clubman Number Two—The one of my choice must not have red hair.—Count de Monte Carlo—Ah, for me I care not ze color of ze hair or ze eye, so long as my fiancee have ze green backs.—Judge.

Rather Pointed.

Smith—Every time I call I find you with a pen in your hand. You must be very fond of writing. Brown—Oh, yes, a regular pen-holder, as it were. Smith—Isn't it wonderful how many sticks are converted into pen-holders?—Chicago News.

Fortunate Fellow.

From Judge—New Arrival (Dawson City)—You seem the only happy man in town. Native—I am, sir. I've got dyspepsia so bad I can't eat anything.

WHAT SHE CHARGED.

The Colored Lady's Fees For Washing Surprised the St. Louis Woman.

Every one finds it difficult in St. Louis to obtain reliable help. A colored woman named Matilda Snowball answered an advertisement which called for a woman to do day's washing.

"So you will come to the house and wash?" asked the lady of the house.

"Yes, mum."

"What are your terms for a day's washing?"

"When I comes in de mawning, I gits er dram ob whisky, and about 7 breakfas', wid coffee an cakes an beefsteak an sich, an about 10 I has er pint ob beer an some crackers an cheese, an dat does me ontil lunch, an arter lunch I works erlong ontil dinner, when I has soup an ros' beef an chickens an pertaterses an termarterses an inyuns an sich, an I allers has puddin an pies an ice cream fur dessert. Erbout free o'clock I has corfee or tea and some fruits and cakes, an dat does me ontil supper. Den when I leabs I gits er $2 bill."

"Say," interrupted the lady of the house, "how much would you charge just to feed all day long?"—New York World.

His Misfortune.

Landlady—Why, here are all your paintings back again. I thought you had sold them at the art lottery.

Painter—I won them all back.—Lustige Blatter.

A Sad Case.

"Of all the men I knowed that got into trouble with them bunko fellers," said the farmer meditatively, "Hiram Haystack had the wust luck."

"What happened to him?"

"Well, he got circulars from them fellers an got writin to 'em an made arrangements to meet one of 'em in New York—jest in the reg'lar way—an paid $100—all the money he had to spare—fer a package containin $1,000 in counterfeit bills"—

"I s'pose you mean it was to contain counterfeit bills, but really had sawdust or somethin like that?"

"No; it had counterfeit bills, an pretty good lookin ones at that."

"An what happened to Hiram?"

"He got five years fer tryin to pass off them bills in this neighborhood."—New York Journal.

Both In the Same Fix.

This is no romance. It happened, and not two months ago.

An author wrote an ... story for a certain publication. ... accepted but the check for it di... arrive "on time."

The author was anxious about it, and for reasons. He wrote to the editor:

"Will you please send that check in time for my wife's Easter hat?"

The editor was prompt in replying. He wrote:

"I can't. I'm married myself!"—Atlanta Constitution.

He Was Right.

Dixon—I don't believe young Shortlough is half as extravagant as people say he is.

Hixon—Perhaps not, but I've noticed that he has a suit of clothes for every day in the week.

Dixon—Is that so? Why, he always had the same suit on every time I met him.

Hixon—Well, that's the one.—Chicago News.

Historic, Not Prophetic.

Simpkins was given an egg at the restaurant today that had a distinct "W" marked on it.

"That must refer to the Spanish war."

"That's what Simpkins thought until he opened it. He says it was the war of 1812."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Why He Quit.

Binks—So you've quit your job again, have you? What's the trouble now?

Hinks—I had to get up too early. The boss expected me down every morning before the last editions of the afternoon papers were out.—Town Topics.

He Agreed Fully.

Mrs. Higgins—What wretched taste that Mrs. Wilkes has!

Mr. Higgins—Yes, I met her down town this afternoon and she was wearing that ugly old $25 hat that you thought you wanted.—New York World.

It Wasn't a Palace.

Flim—I suppose the count proposed after seeing her home?

Flam—No. That was just the trouble. He saw her home.—Brooklyn Life.

...

... Crawford— ... you realize ... much I have done for you, Bridget, since you've been with me I have made you a competent cook.

Bridget—Yis, mum. That's pwhy Oi'm after stroikin yez fer $5 extree a month.—New York Journal.

RICH STRIKE ON YUKON.

Dr. Crewe, of Chicago, Tells of Gold on Monte Cristo Island.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 23.—Dr. E. O. Crewe, of Chicago, who arrived from Skaguay this morning on the steamship Brixham, is the bearer of the first authentic news of the latest rich find in the Klondike district. He left Dawson March 22 and the following day in company with John Elwell stopped on Monte Cristo island, where the discovery was made early in March by two Swedes, who were on the island, which is heavily timbered, to chop wood rather than dig for gold. Dr. Crewe declares the discovery to be hardly second in importance to that of El Dorado. The whole island, which is about 2,800 feet long and has an average width of 500 feet, he believes to contain a veritable bed of gold. The diggings run from 50 cents to $8.75 to the pan. Since the discovery the entire island, which is in the center of the Yukon, about sixteen miles above Dawson, has been located.

Speaking of the Klondike, Dr. Crewe said:

"The amount of gold that will be brought out this spring will surprise the world. It will not be less than $15,000,000 or $20,000,000. El Dorado is admitted by all to be the best producer, and I think Hunker, rather than Bonanza, will be the second. Dominion is good, and there is a big gold deposit apparently in all of them.

DISABLE BOATS.

Engineers on Torpedo Fleet Don't Want to Engage in Fighting.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 23.—The British steamer Asloun, Captain P. H. Barnett, arrived from Las Palmas, Grand Canary, one of the Canary Islands group.

Captain Barnet arrived at Las Palmas March 31, two days after the Spanish torpedo flotilla left that port. He was reliably informed that the machinery of the several torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers was purposely disabled in pursuance of a plot by the engineers. They did not relish the trip across the ocean in torpedo boats, and, finding the Spanish government determined to make them go, as a last resort crippled the machinery.

None of the engineers were allowed to repair it, the work being done by a local machine shop at Las Palmas.

MAKE A PROTEST.

Owners of the Buena Ventura Allege that Her Capture Was Illegal.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—The owners of the Buena Ventura the Spanish ship captured by the U. S. Cruiser Nashville yesterday, have issued a signed protest against her capture. They say the cargo belongs to British merchants and was insured in Great Britian. They further allege the capture was illegal as the ultimatum of the president had not expired when she was captured.

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache

Cures where all others fail. All druggists.

SUNDAY GAZETTE.

Strictly First-class on Metropolitan scale.

Full Associated Press War News.

Local and Illustrated Cuban and Fashion Features.

Gazette will hereafter be issued Monday. No Change in Price.

F. M. SMITH & CO.

RUN EASY. OAK LAWN, NEW QUAKER CITY, CONTINENTAL LAWN MOWERS

At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. Smith & Co.,

Phone 204. 22 Calhoun Street

Dr. B. A. Stockdale SPECIALIST.

Cures Chronic Catarrh and all diseases of Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach.

NERVOUS DEBILITY & SKIN DISEASES.

Hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale,

33 W. Washington St., Fort Wayne, Ind. Not in Office Wed. and Thurs.

D. D. & W. E. WEISELL 36 Calhoun St., DENTISTS

Painless Extracting by our own Safe Method.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO., Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO. 141 CALHOUN STREET

WANTED.

WANTED—A good nurse girl. Call on Mrs. C. S. Bash, 290 West Wayne street.

WANTED—A young man to feed cylinder press. Apply at Newspaper Union.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent girl for general housework. 105 E. Berry St. 21t3

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing at Libbing & Co.'s, 39 E. Main St. J. Denz, watchmaker, formerly with M. Mariotte. mar30-1mo

WANTED—Lady agents. Experience not necessary. $4 to $6 per day easy. Ladies, do not let this chance go by. Address Box 7, care Sentinel. 21t3

WANTED—Young men to learn barber trade. New method, eight weeks required. Send for catalogue. Moler System Barber Schools, Chicago or Cincinnati. 21t4

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 8 City Hall; telephone, 445. tf

WANTED—Upright persons to travel. Salary $780 and expenses. Reference. Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion company, Chicago. 23t3

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 18t6-sat-tf

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 22 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11-1m

WANTED—$7.00 daily selling specialty soaps giving customers double value in handsome presents exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio

WANTED—At employment office, 39 West Washington street, good girls for all kinds of housework, cooks, chambermaids, dining room girls, etc. good places at good wages. Mrs. Fitzgerald. 21-1m

WANTED—A pleasant room and board west of Calhoun, south of Main, north of Creighton, by a young gentleman of good and quiet habits references, please state terms. Address Wm. P., care Sentinel. 22t2

WANTED—A strong boy between 16 and 20 years of age to take care of horses. One who has had experience. Must come well recommended. Apply Dr. Kappel, 180 East Washington street, between 6 and 8 o'clock this evening

WANTED—A young man desires a position as bookkeeper and clerk in any kind of office or business house. Good education, graduate; not afraid of work; best city reference. Address, H. M. Brothers, 24 Wefel street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 18t4

WANTED—Agents. $33 every week, giving away free Specialty Soaps as sample and introducing and selling Perfection Gaslight Burners, no chimney, no smoke, no wick, makes kerosene lamps give brilliant clear gaslight; sample free to workers. N. K., Perfection Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents. Murat Halstead's great war book, "Our Country in War." All about Cuba, Spain, Maine disaster, armies, navies and coast defenses of United States, Spain, and all nations, over 500 pages, magnificently illustrated; one agent sold 89 in one day, others making $9 per day; most liberal terms guaranteed; 30 days credit, price low, freight paid; handsome outfit free; send 12 two-cent stamps to pay postage. Educational Union, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago. 18t6

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—No. 16 West Jefferson street. $20 per month. H. M. Williams. 21tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with modern improvements. 108 East Berry St. 15tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room with privilege of bath. at No. 373 Calhoun street. 19t6

FOR RENT—Four furnished rooms. Can be used for light housekeeping. Inquire, 123 West Jefferson St. 4tf

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms on South Calhoun St., modern improvements. Inquire, 31 West Williams St. 6tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—169 East Berry street; all modern improvements, bath room, electric light, furnace. Inquire, 49 Harmer St., cor. E. Wayne. 21tf

FOR RENT—Seven room brick house, 182 E. Lewis street, bath tub, all kinds of water and good barn, all modern conveniences. Inquire at 164 East Lewis street.

FOR RENT—A good house of eight rooms with water gas and bathroom, at 79 West Main street. Inquire of F. W. Antrup, south west corner West Main and Webster streets.

FOR RENT—Eight-room house at ... Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric chandeliers in all rooms; cement cellar, with slate laundry tubs; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 187 West Berry str..., corner Harrison. 2tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A phaeton at half price. Inquire at 27 West Butler street. 22t2

FOR SALE—A good cow with calf three weeks old. Inquire at 19 Holman street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a bay horse. For particulars call at 247 East Lewis street.

FOR SALE—Nice road wagon, spring back and light cushions: also single harness, at 185 Jackson street

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, a nice cottage of six rooms, in Williams' addition, because owner lives out of city. Inquire at 229 East Washington street. 21-tat-tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have two large stock farms: three 160 acre farms; three 80 acre farms, several 40 acre farms, and quite a number of small pieces of land, including 4 acres on West Main street, that are suitable for gardening. Also houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 36 E. Berry St., Postoffice drug store, City. 10tf

FOR SALE—Improved dwelling property on West Berry street, West Washington street, East Suttenfield street, West Wayne street, West Jefferson street, West and East Creighton avenue, West DeWald street, South Harrison street, Fairfield avenue, Brandriff street, West Third street, Hendricks street. Vacant lots in Fletcher's addition, Lakeside Park addition, Rockhill heirs' addition. Houses to rent and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, first floor No. 7 Court street. 2tf

FOR SALE—One two-chair barber outfit, one victor safe, one Keller dental engine, one coffee urn, one sewing machine, three barber mirrors, one butcher's scales, one grocer's counter scales, one cash register, one grocer's oil tank, one hotel range, good cook stoves, second-hand bicycles, and all kinds of unredeemed pledges in watches, diamonds, firearms, musical instruments, etc., at a bargain. Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing, at Libbing & Co.'s, 39 E. Main St. mar30dawlmo

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and Residence 26 Madison Street. Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company. Pittsburg, Pa., April 20, 1898.

NOTICE. The annual meeting of the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Pittsburg, on Wednesday, May 18, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three directors in the place of a like number whose term of service expires on that day.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

Ap 20,23,25,27,30-m2,5,7,10,12,14,16

TEMPLE THEATER.

One Solid Week,

—COMMENCING—

MONDAY, APRIL 25th.

Appearance of the Popular Playats.

MR. and MRS. ROBERT WAYNE,

Accompanied by the Eminent Comedian and singer,

Will S. Rising,

And a competent company of players, presenting a repertoire of High class Plays. Change of bill each night. MONDAY NIGHT. The sensational comedy drama

"Jim, the Westerner."

POPULAR PRICES—10, 20 and 30c.

Seats on sale at the box office.

SPECIAL—Monday night any lady will be admitted free if accompanied by one person having purchased a reserved seat ticket at the box office before 6 o clock that evening.

Ingrain Carpets.

There's nothing in this make of Carpetings that has ever been sold before, equal to these extra fine Ingrains we now exhibit.

The Quality is Extra Fine.
The Colorings are Rich and New.
The Patterns are Handsome.

The price is the same as are asked for those of the lesser grades. Housekeepers wanting

. . . A Good Ingrain . . .

As handsome as a Body Brussels, must call and see this line

Fine Wilton Carpets.

We now show the Mills new lines of these elegant Carpets—patterns exclusive and cannot be seen in any other house. These are shown in all the handsome new colorings.

Japan and China Mattings.

Large new invoices of these clean, cool floor coverings in new designs, 12½c up to 40c a yard.

H and H is the compound to clean your Carpets and Rugs.

THE RURODE DRY GOODS COMPANY,
—SUCCESSORS TO—
ROOT & COMPANY.

Golden, The Hatter....

To see is to admire the Line of

Ladies' Sailors, Neckwear, Men's Furnishings. Hats & Caps

That we offer. Needs only to be seen to be admired. Any one who desires to be in good style, to have durable material, and to accomplish this economically, you will find we are headquarters for just such needs. Try us.

GOLDEN, - THE - HATTER,
96 Calhoun Street. - - Opposite Fruit House.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

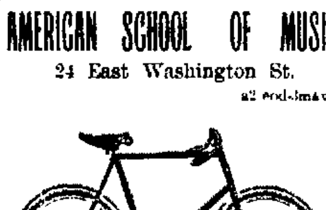
I am prepared to make loans of any amounts on first mortgage security on farm or city property, at low rate of interest, with the privilege of paying back all or any amounts at any interest paying time. I also have farm and city property to sell and exchange. Any one intending to buy, sell or exchange, will find it to their advantage to call on me.
Phone 622 **Louis F. Curdes,**
Office open evenings. 8 & 9 Pixley-Long Bl'k

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.
KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.
Abstract of Titles.
Mortgage Loans.

I PAY THE BEST PRICE......
For cast off Clothes. Please notify me by postal card and I will call. S. Fieldbleat, 76 Barr St.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Easy Terms. Strictly Private
Loans made on Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Wagons, Horses, Bicycles, etc., on same day as application, the property remaining in your possession. We have a NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN which gives you a much longer time at a very low rate. If you are thinking of borrowing, call and we will explain same to you.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.

THE VIOLIN,
King of instruments on account of its difficulties, should be taught by a competent and experienced teacher only. M. M. PLUMADORE is well qualified, having studied under the best masters of this country, and having had fifteen years experience as a teacher. His methods are modern and simple. Terms reasonable.
VIOLIN, PIANO, VOICE SPECIALTIES.
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
24 East Washington St.
a2 eod-3maw



BICYCLES
$10, $15, and $20.
Warner, $10. Munson, $10. None better at any price. Repairing and Renting.
CUT PRICE HOUSE. 31 Clinton Street

A. Hattersley & Son
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.
48 E. Main Street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

SOMETHING NEW.

Dame Nature and Dame Fashion decree, that at this time of the year our winter apparel should be laid aside, for now the heavy coat begins to feel burdensome and show signs of wear, and we instinctively desire something new. Where may your desire be more perfectly gratified than HERE.

EVERYTHING

that is new and desirable in Gentlemen's

SUITINGS, TOP COATINGS AND PANTINGS

are here in endless variety and the prices for first class, stylish, perfect fitting clothes are the lowest in the city.

See our great lines of suitings in Cheviots, Scotches and Worsteds made to your order and made to fit, at

$18, $20, $22, $25.

Fine Cheviot and Worsted Pantings at

$5, $6, $7, $8.

Call and inspect our superb stock.—We'll be glad to show you whether you wish to purchase or not

I. MAUTNER & CO.,
Popular Tailors . - 52 Calhoun St.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - - No. 173.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - - No. 650.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—For Indiana: Rain tonight with colder in central and southern portions; probably clearing by Sunday night; northerly wind.

NEWS NOTES.

Dr. D. J. Swartz, of Auburn, is in the city today.

Mrs. Morin, of Sturgis, Mich., is visiting in the city.

Contractor John L. Stewart left this morning for St. Louis.

Mrs. Rev. Fisher is visiting her sister, Mrs. Urban Hoffman.

I. Straus, a prominent banker of Lagonier, is in the city visiting relatives.

Rev. L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, is in the city, the guest of Dr. J. W. Younge.

Mrs. Everett, of East Washington street, has returned from a visit in Rome City.

Mrs. N. E. Kaag, of Barr street, left yesterday for Kendallville for an extended visit.

Hon. Newton W. Gilbert, of Angola, is in the city today attending to some political matters.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Warde, of 133 East DeWald street, have returned from a visit to Minneapolis.

Mrs. McCrea, of Wabash, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Wilson, of West Berry street.

Misses Mabel Geller and Anna O'Brien will leave Saturday for Chicago to visit Miss Mabel's aunt.

B. W. Fenton, of Findlay, Ohio, chief engineer of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western railway, is in the city.

Siegmund Kirscheimer, who was formerly in business here, but who is now located in Chicago, is visiting in the city.

Dr. Deming left yesterday for New York City. Later he will join Mrs. Carnahan and Miss Louise at Dansville, N. Y.

John Fulton, of Kansas City, Kas., is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Fulton, of 51 Douglas avenue.

Ma and Pa Duesenberry and their girls from Vermont, will make first appearance in the city at the social given by the Degree of Honor, No. A. O. U. W., April 26.

Mrs. J. Cunningham and the Misses Sherdren, of Defiance, Ohio, who were the guests of Mrs. P. F. Cunningham, of No. 115 Baker street, have returned home.

A progressive pedro and hop will be given by the Laundry Worker's union on Monday evening, April 25th, at the A. O. U. W. hall, corner Superior and Calhoun street.

The Fort Wayne Cycle club will make a run to Maysville tomorrow, weather permitting. The roads to Maysville are as good as any in the county and if the heavens clear by morning the trip can be made.

The Friday Afternoon Pedro club was entertained yesterday by Miss Georgia Lumbard. Tied to the score cards were dainty bunches of sweet peas and mignonette. Dainty refreshments were served after the game.

A very delightful party was given Thursday evening by Miss Kate Fox, in honor of Miss Rosa Pressler, who will be married next week to Frank Gates, of Indianapolis. Progressive pedro furnished entertainment for the evening. The first prize, a silver paper knife, was won by Miss Tillie Gerke, and Miss Pressler was awarded the consolation prize. Luncheon was served at 11 o'clock.

The United States civil service commission has directed that the local board of examiners supervise the technical and scientific examinations to be held in this city on April 25th and 26th. Applications will appear for the positions of bookkeeper, farmer (Indian service), junior civil engineer, matron, observer weather bureau, and teachers (Indian). Several of the examinations will require two days time. William J. Hess will be examiner.

"Prof. Henry Drummond, the Great Scotchman, the Great Scientist and Eminent Christian," will be the subject of discourse by Rev. Jas. S. Ainslie, at Plymouth church, Sunday evening. Prof. Drummond first became famous as the author of that epoch-making book, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," and from that time till his death, in March, 1897, he was the best known and most loved scientist and Christian worker on two continents.

The W. C. T. U. unions of Allen county will hold an institute Wednesday and Thursday of next week at the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ. Miss Hadley, state superintendent of institute work, will conduct the session. An interesting program has been arranged and a profitable and enjoyable time is anticipated. An interesting feature will be the en masse visit to the home of feeble minded as per invitation of Superintendent Johnson.

Strawberries, Pine Apples, Oranges and Lemons.

Fresh Florida Strawberries, 15c quart.
Large Ripe Pines, 18c each.
Large Navel Oranges, 30c dozen.
California Seedling Oranges, 20c.
Choice California Oranges, 10c.
Large Wax Messina Lemons, 15c.
Fresh Michigan Lettuce, 10c lb.
Fresh Ripe Tomatoes, 10c lb.
New Green Peas, 7c qut.
New Wax Beans, 12c qut.
Large Cucumbers, 12½c each.
New Bermuda Onions, 10c qut.
FRUIT HOUSE.

G. W. Colwell, of Angola, was in the city yesterday.

W. D. Shadd, of Chicago, is in the city on business.

G. W. Ely, of South Whitley, was in the city yesterday.

The W. R. C. held an interesting meeting last evening.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Hadix, of Creighton avenue—a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Evans, of Toledo, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bond.

Mrs. Martin Witz, of Monticello, is the guest of Mrs. Manon, of 197 East Jefferson street.

Mrs. A. P. Bachman has returned from a three weeks' visit with relatives in Canton, Ohio.

Mrs. S. J. Garmire, of Barr street, left yesterday for a visit with relatives in Lagrange.

Miss Mollie Harter, of Ossian, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Sophie Seaton, of Superior street.

A large class will receive first communion at St. Peter's Catholic church on Sunday morning.

Master Ben Hoerline, of Chicago, is visiting his cousin, Miss Mamie Vordermark, of Maumee avenue.

Miss Lilly Fox returned last evening from Huntington where she has been the guest of Miss Gertrude Goring.

Mrs. M. E. Tuttle, of West Washington street, arrived home from Valparaiso last evening, where she has been in attendance upon her mother who is quite ill.

Peter Cloud, father of Mrs. William Derby, of West Washington street, has gone to Indianapolis, to spend the summer with a daughter who resides in the capital.

Warsaw Times: "Mrs. John Bowling received a telegram from her sister, Mrs. L. M. Shepler, of Fort Wayne, announcing the serious illness of her husband. Her mother left for his bedside today."

A reunion of old school friends was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. F. I. Brown, on Fairfield avenue. Mrs. Evans, of Toledo, and Mrs. Brannon, of Grand Forks, N. D., were guests of honor. Conversation and fancy work occupied the time till 5 o'clock, when light refreshments were served.

Dr. J. W. Younge has offered a fifty-dollar prize gold medal to any person that will organize a Sunday school class in the Christian church Sunday school, corner Jefferson and Griffith streets, to average an attendance of forty scholars from the first of July to the first of next January. This is open to any person, whether a member of the church or not.

E. V. Emrick has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at a banquet given by New Haven lodge I. O. O. F., Tuesday, April 26, in honor of the lodge which is the richest in the United States per capita, it having a membership of sixty-seven. Mr. Emrick will also deliver an address at the district meeting of the I. O. O. F., at Argos, Ind., April 27.

The students of the High school met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organizing the Fort Wayne High school cadets. Andrew Ellison was elected temporary chairman and Charles Rothschild acted as secretary. Officers were then elected as follows: President, Guy Smith; vice president, Ray Barrows; secretary, Kinsey Evans; treasurer, Hugh Smaltz. About twenty-five names were enrolled.

The inclement weather kept many from attending the entertainment at the Fort Wayne Athletic club last evening. When the second event of the evening was over Jack Brady remarked that he had been whipped and whipped right by George Lawler. The first bout of the evening was by far the cleverest and prettiest sparring exhibition ever seen in Fort Wayne. The boxers were Patsey O'Leary, the victor of thirty-four battles, and Jack Grace, an old timer who is the champion light weight of New York. They sparred three rounds.

Monroeville Breeze: "Mrs. Bell Atmore, who has been at the St. Joseph hospital in Fort Wayne for several weeks past under treatment, or rather recovering from a very dangerous and difficult surgical operation, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Meeks and other relatives over Sunday last. It is reported by the physicians who performed the operation that it is a miracle that the lady survived the strain through which she passed, as it was one of the most difficult and dangerous operations that physicians attempt to perform."

The gymnastic entertainment given by the Fort Wayne Turn Verein last evening at the Masonic Temple was well attended considering the bad weather and the interesting program was rendered in a manner that showed the physical benefits derived from regular and constant practice. The boys' class on the inclined ladder elicited much applause. The beautiful silk flag, made by the ladies, was presented by Mayor Scherer, and at the sight of the beautiful banner the patriotism of the audience was demonstrated by applause long and loud.

The ladies of the Third Presbyterian church gave a farewell reception in the church parlors last evening in honor of the Rev. and Mrs. Boggs, who will soon leave the city. Mr. and Mrs. Will Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Fitch, Mrs. Isabelle Diffender, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Morgan and Mrs. William Harrison constituted the members of a reception committee. Ices were served by Mrs. Frank Sessions, assisted by Jessie Fitch, Marion Baker, Carrie Glenn and Ruth Owen. Mrs. Frank Griffith presided at the tea table, her assistants being Miss Fitch, Della Dexter, Anna Sinclair and Mamie Lee. The rooms were prettily decorated with palms, carnations and wild flowers. About two hundred guests were present.

E. J. Woodworth went to Toledo on a business trip today.

James McCormick, of Bluffton, was in the city yesterday on business.

Dr. Havice will not leave for Philadelphia until the latter part of next week.

John Mohr, jr., has returned from West Baden Springs, where he spent a week or two.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Henkenius will entertain the Fourteen club at their home this evening.

Miss Hulda Henker, teacher of dancing, last night gave a reception to her advance scholars.

Deputy County Clerk Willis Souder is entertaining his cousin, Harry McCardel, of Chicago.

Miss Carrie Scharf is confined to her home, No. 113 Hanna street, with a severe attack of bronchitis.

Miss Estella Mulqueen will entertain pupils and friends at her dancing parlors next Thursday evening.

Mrs. Anna Flinn has this week been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Slattery, of Dixon.

The Catholic ladies of the north side met last evening at the Misses Motherwell, No. 105 High street.

The Catholic ladies of the north side will give an entertainment and coffee at Library hall, Tuesday, April 26.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Logan, who have resided for the past year on East Wayne street, will move into their house on Edgewater avenue, Lakeside, next week.

Victor Didier, of Jefferson, Ind., father of Mrs. A. Havert, of No. 146 Holman street, and James Didier, of the east car shops, suffered a paralytic stroke Tuesday, and his recovery is doubtful on account of old age.

Miss Stella Uran, an employe of the Troy Steam laundry, living on St. Mary's avenue, was stricken with blindness while at work, Thursday evening. She is under the care of Dr. G. B. Stemen. No cause of the trouble can now be assigned.

Arrangements have been completed for the social and entertainment to be given by Degree of Honor, lodge No. 2, next Tuesday evening at the lodge rooms, corner Superior and Calhoun streets. A big crowd and a royal good time is anticipated.

Mr. Ritchie has resigned his position as steward of the Randall hotel and Charles Rossington has been appointed to succeed him. Charles Jefferies is appointed day clerk to succeed Mr. Rossington and Frank France succeeds Mr. Jefferies as night clerk.

Another meeting of the district cabinet of the Epworth league of the Fort Wayne district will be held at the Berry street M. E. church on Monday evening. At this time the program for the coming district convention, which will occur in June, will be arranged.

The Monday afternoon pedro club was entertained at the home of Mrs. Enoch Cox last evening, Mrs. Cox being assisted by Mrs. Wagner and Mrs. Baker. The first prizes were won by Mrs. Adam Link and Mrs. Frank Randall. Mr. Cox and Mr. Link carried home the consolations.

Hon. T. E. Ellison and Mr. Alex. Johnson have received invitations from the Hon. Thomas C. Stewart, to a dinner at the home of the latter on May 17. Mr. Stewart is the president of the National Congress of Charities and Correction, and his home on Washington square, New York, is a most magnificent one.

W. J. Hess has been notified to hold a civil service examination at the postoffice in this city next Monday to examine applicants for technical and scientific work and bookkeeping, and for junior civil engineers. Some of the work will be in the hospital service and in Indian affairs.

A number of the members of the local militia companies are attendants at the First Baptist church, and the pastor, the Rev. L. L. Henson has decided to hold a reception in the church parlors in honor of the boys who will go to the front. If possible, whenever the calls comes the congregation will be called together to bid the boys farewell and God speed in their patriotic mission.

NOT FOR FRIENDS

Are We to Eat What We Don't Want.

A famous physician, in a late article on the subject of health, speaking particularly of the value of good digestion, says:

"Don't eat anything you don't want, even to please your friends.

"Don't be afraid of microbes; they will not hurt you.

"A healthy condition of the stomach makes a healthy skin and a good complexion.

"Learn and practice good habits; they are easy and most pleasant.

"A diet with an eye to acquiring flesh should consist of liquids—milk, water, but not coffee or tea; no hot breads, plenty of butter and cheese.

"Above all, eat slowly and never exercise until half an hour after meals."

Another says: "I have known weak eyes cured by leaving off coffee, and hundreds of other cases of nervous troubles like kidney complaints, dyspepsia, liver and heart trouble, and bowel complications directly relieved by the abandonment of coffee and the use of Postum Food Coffee."

The alkaloids of coffee are a serious poison to many people and when one finds disease coming on, it is high time to stop the cause and take some natural food like Postum Food Coffee, which rebuilds the broken down nerve centers all over the human body. Ten days trial will prove the facts and furnish great relief to the sufferer.

15 and 25 cent packages at grocers.

Miss Theresa Matthias is ill.

Miss Jessie Montgomery is in Indianapolis.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Kintz, of 139 Archer avenue—a daughter.

Mrs. S. G. Seabold, of 112 North Harrison street, is visiting her parents at Ossian.

Charles and Jennie Mooney left this morning to spend Sunday at Mansfield, Ohio, with relatives.

The Rasberry club will attend the popular price theater in a body Monday evening, April 25.

Miss Eva Kunkle has returned from Huntington, where she was the guest of Miss Lizzie Gross.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lapes and daughter Goldie, Miss Ida Deppler and C. Deppler will spend Sunday at Rome City.

The Ministerial association will meet at Plymouth Congregational church Monday morning at 10 o'clock. It is earnestly desired that every minister be present.

EXCHANGING NOTES.

Powers Will Make Strong Representations to United States and Spain.

BERLIN, April 23.—There has been a lively exchange of notes in regard to the proposed concerted action on the part of some of the powers for the protection of neutral flags. It is understood that Germany, Austria, France and Italy have about agreed to send a strong note to both the United States and Spain, warning them to exercise the greatest caution in dealing with neutral shipping, adding that in otherwise full reparation will be insisted upon. These powers also intend to send vessels to the seat of war, to observe the naval and other operations. Germany will probably send the Koenig Wilhelm. Great Britain and Russia are still hanging back. The German government is strongly incensed at the sale of the Hamburg-American liners Normannia and Columbia to a Spanish company, as the vessels were auxiliary cruisers, and, therefore, the consent of the government of Germany, which was not obtained, was necessary for the sale.

Ingersoll Lecture.

Tickets for reserved seats for the Ingersoll lecture will be on sale commencing Monday morning, at No. 10 East Berry street.

The line will form opposite and around court house fence.

The sale will continue on Tuesday morning at C. B. Woodworth & Co.'s Aveline House Drug store.

Come early and secure good seats, as the demand from out of the city is great.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Wheat—May, $1.14; July, 85¼c; Sept., 81½c; Dec., 83¼c.

Corn—April and May, 32¼c; July, 33¼c; Sept., 34¼@¾c.

Oats—April, 27¼c; May, 27¼@¾; July, 24¼@¾c; Sept., 22½c.

Pork—April, $10.85; May, $10.85; July, $11.05.

Lard—April, $5.45; May, $5.47; July, $5.57; Sept., $5.65.

Ribs—April, $5.40@5.43; May, 5.40@5.42; July, $5.50; Sept., $5.60.

Barley—Cash, No. 3, 38@45c.

Rye—Cash, 57c; May, 56¼@½c.

Flax—Cash, $1.30; N. W., $1.30; May $1.30; Sept., $1.12@1.14.

Timothy—April, $2.97½.

Don't forgot Miss Lowry's Auction Sale of Dinner Sets, Chamber Sets, Lamps, Jardiniers, Ornaments, Cut Class and Fancy China now in progress at No. 22 W. Berry street.

Improve the appearance as well as the running qualities of your bicycle by attaching a Centlivre Gear Case, noiseless, dust-proof and indistructible. Weighs but fifteen ounces and makes your wheel run ten pounds lighter, on all kinds of roads and all kinds of weather; no more dirty greasy chains to clean, or soiled clothing. The only perfect skirt protector for ladies' wheels. Positively saves fifty per cent. of power over dirty chain, or any other form of gearing.

If your dealer does not sell them, call at factory.

THE LATEST NEWS

Is that we are the only exclusive Carpet Cleaning company in the city, and that we are better prepared to clean your carpets than ever, as we have increased the capacity of our new suction process, which removes all moths and vermin from your carpets. Carpets cleaned, washed, remade and laid. Promptness and satisfaction guaranteed.

THE ZIMMER CARPET CLEANING CO.,
Phone 496.

THE MONDAY MORNING JOURNAL.

Beginning Monday, April 25, the Journal company will publish seven days in a week. No increase in price of subscription—10c a week. If you want a live morning paper on your breakfast table every day, telephone No. 18 and get the Journal.

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000. Inquire or write to W. E. CLAPHAM, Pres.,
27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg.

Before buying elsewhere, inspect Heine & Israel's line of wall paper. A more beautiful line of papers never shown before. Prices from the cheapest to the best. Will make a cut of 25 per cent. on all papers. 123 Broadway. 13tf

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 3tf

Buy your millinery at 31 East Berry street.
21eod&wtf Mrs. N. B. Rowe.

SHERMAN TO RETIRE.

Secretary of State Will Soon Resign His Office.

Assistant Secretary of State Will be Made His Successor—Mr. McKinley Said to Desire the Change.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—It is understood from an authorized source that President McKinley will sign a proclamation today calling for volunteers, the number probably to be 125,000 but this proclamation, it was at first decided, would not be transmitted to the governors of the states until Monday, the purpose being to avoid any unseemly demonstrations on Sunday.

The president also concluded to defer at least until Monday a message to congress recommending that a declaration of war be passed.

Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, some days ago expressed it to be the view of the committee that a declaration of war should be made in pacific tones by congress, but since then has expressed the belief that it is not now necessary.

Members of the cabinet, however, with only one or two exceptions still believe a war declaration is absolutely necessary in order to fix a proper status of this government as such a declaration unquestionably would enlarge the scope of the rights of this government in case of a general conflict and it is not unlikely that congress will be asked to take this step on Monday or soon thereafter.

There seems to be no longer any reasonable doubt that Secretary Sherman will leave the cabinet. Assistant Secretary Day is his probable successor, although so far he has persistently declined to allow his name to be used in that connection. The president, however, it is understood, will insist on Mr. Day taking the office.

SHERMAN TO RETIRE.

The Evening Star today says: "On the best information it can be stated that Secretary Sherman contemplates leaving the cabinet, and that he will probably withdraw within the next few days. It is generally understood that he will be succeeded by Judge Day, now assistant secretary of state. Secretary Sherman will withdraw from the cabinet because of a breaking down of health and inability to keep up with the train of the present situation.

"The fact that Mr. Sherman's health had been failing since his entrance in the cabinet is well known. President McKinley and all of the cabinet members, together with hundreds of close personal friends of the secretary have noticed this condition, but owing to the sincere desire to have Mr. Sherman at the head of the state department his attention was never called to what he himself had not observed.

"Secretary Sherman's physician has advised him that he ought not attend to any work in the department and should retire. He is the only person who has spoken to the secretary on the question of his health. The almost unanimous opinion that Secretary Sherman will retire to his home and devote whatever time he chooses to the management of his personal affairs. The opinion that Judge Day will succeed Secretary Sherman is based on the knowledge that President McKinley desires this."

$10,000 wanted at 5 per cent interest, no commission, on $30,000 worth of Fort Wayne business property, first mortgage. P. O. Box 86, City. 22-tf

THE MONDAY MORNING JOURNAL.

Beginning Monday, April 25, the Journal company will publish seven days in a week. No increase in price of subscription—10c a week. If you want a live morning paper on your breakfast table every day, telephone No. 18 and get the Journal.

Examine our stock of millinery; all prices. 31 East Berry street.
21eod&wtf Mrs. N. B. Rowe.

Buy your Lawn Grass Seed and Lawn Fertilizer of S. Bash & Co. 28tf

Just received, a full line of nobby spring suitings, at lowest prices. Fit guaranteed. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main St. 11tf

Spiritualism.

The First Spiritual society will meet tomorrow in the hall above the gas office, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. G. H. Brooks, noted medium and lecturer, will serve the society. Subject for the evening lecture, "The Moral Influence of Spiritualism." The public is invited. Charges 10c. Children's Lyceum at 9:30 a. m.

Bicycle Experts!

Examine the Racycle Pacemaker and the Racycle Special at the Racycle headquarters, opposite Masonic Temple, 81 Clinton.
WM. O'CONNELL,
18-6 Manager.

For bulk Garden Seeds, all kinds of Flower Seeds, Tube Rose bulbs, Canna Roots, etc., go to S. Bash & Co. 28tf

Millinery all prices; trimmed hats 50c, 75c, $1, and any price to suit you. 31 East Berry street.
21eod&wtf Mrs. N. B. Rowe.

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Plum, Pear, Cherry, Grapes, Currents, Roses and Ornamentals, freshly dug, from Geneva, N. Y., nurseries, at reasonable prices. Corner Barr and East Main streets. 2t2

Card of Thanks.

I desire in this manner to thank my neighbors and friends for their kindness during the sickness and death of our father and husband.
MRS. HENRY FAUTH.

SPRING RENOVATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS

now, repairing and brightening up the ravages that winter has made on house, barns and fences. A new coat of paint makes your house look like new. But "all isn't paint that glistens." The stock of paints, oils, white lead, colors, etc., and the fine line of mixed paints to be found here are warranted to stand all kinds of weather.

Pastime Lawn Mowers, the Latest Improvement.

Call and See Them.

Seavey Hardware Co.,
Solo Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.
19 and 21 West Main Street.

Every Transaction at This Store!
Is the Forerunner of Many More.

Customers are supplied with all in the grocery and provision line that the market affords, or the most fastidious taste requires. Meats are carefully selected, and I take pride in being able to furnish the best in the market. Cheaper meats are sold but NONE BETTER.

Money Spent Here is Well Spent.

Carefully selected Queen Olives. Imported and Domestic Jams, Jellies and Canned Goods are brands of National reputation. If you want the best, you will always find it at

JOHN N. PFEIFFER'S,
Both Phones 378. - - - 40-44 W. Berry Street.

INGERSOLL!
COLONEL ROBERT G.
SUBJECT,
LIBERTY!
Fort Wayne, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 29th, at Princess Rink.

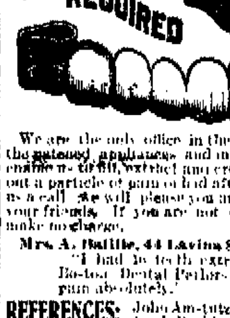
Seats can be secured one week in advance at the Aveline House Drug Store. For further particulars call or address John A. Scott, 10 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HERE TO STAY!
The BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS are not connected with any other Office in the City and are here to stay.

Perfect Work Makes Our Success Continuous.

NO MORE DREAD OF THE DENTAL CHAIR..........

TEETH Extracted Without Pain. Crowned Without Pain. Filled Without Pain.

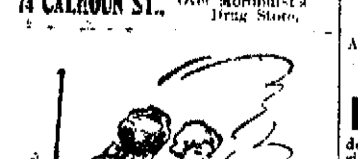


Set of Teeth	$4.00
Best Teeth, (S. S. white)	$6.00
22k Gold Crowns	$5.00
Vitalized Air	50c
Gold Fillings	$1 up
Silver Fillings	50c
Bridge Work, per tooth	$4.00

A written guaranty for 10 years with all work.

No Charge for Extracting when Teeth are Ordered.

Have you a plate that falls in your mouth? Come to us, we make a specialty of remedying such annoying defects.
The Boston Dental Parlors will be under the personal management of Dr. Bender, acknowledged by the profession to be the easiest and quickest extractor of teeth in the United States to-day.
Our success is causing consternation among competitors.
Beware of dentists who ass[illegible] us.



We are the only office in the city that have the patented appliances and ingredients which enable us to fill, extract and crown teeth without a particle of pain or bad after effects. Give us a call. We will please you and you will send your friends. If you are not satisfied we will make no charge.

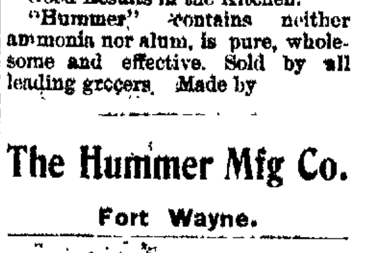
Mrs. A. Baillie, 44 Lavina St., says: "I had 16 teeth extracted at Boston Dental Parlors without pain absolutely."

REFERENCES: John Amstutz, Leo, Ind.; Mrs. L. J. Bockhoff, 344 E. Washington St.; Mr. A. Carnahan, Auburn; Chas. Spencer, State Medical Institute; Mr. William Woebnker, 9 E. Washington.

Open until 9 p. m.; Sundays until 2 p. m. Lady Attendant.

Boston Dental Parlors,
74 CALHOUN ST., Over Mordhurst's Drug Store.

"HUMMER" BAKING POWDER.



Gunpowder for Peace and Prosperity in Cuba!
"Hummer" Powder for Peace and Good Results in the Kitchen.
"Hummer" contains neither ammonia nor alum, is pure, wholesome and effective. Sold by all leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.
Fort Wayne.

WAR MAP
THE WORLD on one side, 28x21 inches.
CUBA HAVANA HARBOR and WEST INDIES On other side.
Each map formerly sold at 25c to 75c.
Send 15c for sample map and terms to agents or 2c for special pocket form edition.
Our men earn $15.00 to $35.00 weekly.
Rand, McNally & Co., Map Dept. No. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $450. Small cash payment, balance on monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you.
PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
N. E. cor. Oliver and Emily St.

GRAND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT
—Given by the—
FORT WAYNE TURN VEREIN
Friday Evening, April 22, 1898,
At the Masonic Temple.
Admission 25c. Reserved seats 50c.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical. nov.15-3m
A. C. COCKE, Druggist.

MONEY!
Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rate of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.
The J. F. Schell Loan & Investment Co.,
24-25-26-27 Pixley-Long Block,
16 & 18 E. Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

For Mother and Child.

The bath is the means of development, health, good nature, cleanliness for every member of the family, and to teach the children dainty and cleanly habits it has no equal. Expense has nothing to do with it. You can bring up your family better if you have these facilities, and our work is not expensive, anyhow. It's the best to be had.

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER
Phone 672. 88 Barr St.

CANNED GOODS DOWN.

3-lb Apricots, 12c a can. 3-lb Peaches, 10c a can. Red Salmon, 10c a can. Sardines, oil or mustard, 5c can. Soda Fountain complete, $100.

S. CANZER.
287 E. Lewis Street.

LOANS TO Salaried People.
(ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
ROOM 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOCKADE OF CUBA.

Will Be Recognized by All Foreign Nations.

The Right to Maintain it Not Questioned.

A Naval Strategist Discusses Spain's Chances.

A Waiting Game and Sacrifice of Cuba and Porto Rico Would Be Her Best Campaign.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Members of the diplomatic corps say that no question can be raised as to the right of the United States to declare a blockade. This being conceded, foreign powers will accept it as binding. Speaking of the blockade, the military attache of one of the leading foreign establishments here said:

"The right of blockade is clearly recognized, and this blockade of Cuba will be universally respected by foreign powers. The limited extent of the blockade is doubtless due to necessity of making the blockade effective.

"Unless effective, a blockade is not binding, and with the extended sea coast surrounding Cuba it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to maintain an effective blockade of the entire island.

"The blockade will have the effect of stopping all commerce, even in neutral ships, to and from the ports covered by the president's proclamation. But at the same time it should be understood that a neutral ship may take her own chances of running the blockade. In that case, she acts at her peril and she can, under no circumstances, expect indemnity from either of the belligerent powers."

This military aide, who is a recognized authority on war strategy also pointed out the two strategic moves open to the Spanish navy, one or the other of which, he believed, would be adopted. He said: "The first, and probably the best, strategy naval move by Spain, would be to concentrate and hold her fleet at the Cape De Verde Islands and the Canaries, and wait until the American fleet came to them.

"They would then have the advantage of position, base of supplies and ample coal. It would be a waiting game, but it would promise much better results than seeking a decisive naval engagement far away from the base of supplies and from coal.

"The only serious difficulty would be that it would necessitate the abandonment of Cuba and Porto Rico. Whether the Spaniards are willing to make so great a sacrifice as a strategic move for ultimate naval success, remains to be seen.

"If not, then the Spanish navy must choose the other strategic move of making a dash to this side and risking everything on the chance of a decisive victory at the outset.

"It would be a desperate move but if successful it would prove of inestimable value, not only in its material results, including the defense of Porto Rico, but also the also the sentimental influences of encouragement inspiring enthusiasm.

"But it would be a most hazardous move, as the Spanish ships would have the Atlantic between them and the home ports, with little or no chance of replenishing their coal supplies. What course the Spanish strategists will adopt I do not know, but all things considered it seems to me likely they will adopt a waiting game and a retirement of their naval forces until the United States fleet, eager for a contest, goes in quest of them."

The foreign representatives are beginning to feel much uneasiness over the situation of foreign subjects residing at Havana and other points covered by the blockade.

So long as the blockade is peaceful the foreign residents are not likely to suffer. But in case of a bombardment the foreign element might be in jeopardy along with the native population, unless ample time were given to foreigners to withdraw. For that reason earnest inquiries are being made at the embassies and legations as to what notice the United States will give foreign residents at Havana and elsewhere of the imminence of a bombardment.

There is no doubt this government would give ample time for foreigners to withdraw, and in case of noncombatants it is usual to give at least twenty-four hours notice of a bombardment but there might be serious difficulty in the way of such notice, in case the Spanish forts open fire on American ships, as it is hardly to be expected that the ships would remain under fire for twenty-four hours without returning the fire. Under the existing circumstances members of the diplomatic corps are looking for a notification giving ample time for the withdrawal of all foreign colonies.

A MANIFESTO.

Colonial Government of Cuba Protests Against Intervention of United States.

HAVANA, April 23—10 A. M.—The colonial government has published a manifesto protesting against the intervention of the United States, "at the moment of establishment of the new regime and political liberty, and when Cuba, for the first time was going to elect a colonial parliament, replacing Spain's sovereignty in Cuba with autonomy."

The manifesto also intimates that it is the intention of the United States to annex Cuba, and adds:

"It is the duty of all inhabitants to repel the invaders. Remember the heroic conduct of the defenders of Havana over a century ago against the invaders of Albemarle (referring to the British invasion.)"

The manifesto concludes with acclaiming Spain, Spanish Cuba, the king and queen regent.

QUART SHOP LAW.

It is Held Valid by the Supreme Court.

General Statute for Penalty for Doing Business Without License Applies to Illegal Sale of Liquors.

The supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the circuit court of St. Joseph county, fining Peter Daniels, who kept a "quart shop" at South Bend, for selling beer without a license.

The appellant asserted that the law passed by the last legislature requiring every liquor dealer to take out a county license except wholesale dealers, who do not sell in less quantities than five gallons at a time, was inoperative on account of its failure to prescibe a penalty for its violation. But if the court should adopt the theory that the general statute prescribing a penalty for doing any act without a license applied to such sales or liquor, then he insisted that the law violated the federal constitution by discriminating against wholesale dealers, corporations and druggists."

The supreme court holds that the general law imposing a penalty for doing business without a license applies to illegal sales of intoxicating liquor, and that the act is constitutional. In reaching a decision of the latter question, the court finds it necessary to hold that the law does not apply to brewers, distillers and others who sell only to dealers, but only to those who sell to consumers.

Judge Hackney, who wrote the opinion of the court, says:

"Provisions as to notice of application for license, as to location of room, regulations as to screens, etc., all disclose an intention to restrict the trade with consumers and to detect unauthorized sales to them. The license feature of existing laws have not even a remote application to sales by the brewer, the distiller or the wholesale dealer. If they did apply, the brewer, before selling and delivering less than five gallons of beer or ale to the saloonkeeper, would be required to procure a license authorizing him to sell beer or ale by the drink for consumption on the premises, and would be subject to all the restrictions with reference to location of business, screens, etc., as applied to the saloon.

The same would be true with reference to distillers and others who make sales to retail dealers. The scope of our laws on the subject, we have no doubt, includes only such dealers as sell to consumers, and must be construed with reference to such class or classes.

NOT A COURT QUESTION.

"The argument against the injustice of requiring the same steps to procure a license, the payment of the same license fee, etc., that the saloon-keeper is required to pay, should have some force with the general assembly, for we feel that the interests of the liquor trade and the cause of temperence should recognize a distinction between the licensing and regulating of the saloon, and the drug store or the dealer who sells for home consumption. But this argument is not of value when addressed to the courts, since it does not involve the validity of the law, and relates alone to the wisdom or propriety of the legislation. As we have constructed the law, every one who desires to sell to consumers must take out the license required, unless he shall desire to sell in quantities of five gallons or more.

"The sale of intoxicants has always been held subject to control by the police power of the state. The police power belongs to the state and to the federal government. In its exercise, the state may make such regulations as will promote the health, morals and good order of society. Questions of sex, age and moral fitness have always been regarded as proper subjects of control, and we may suggest that it is not unreasonable to require that the holder of a license to conduct a business fraught with so many dangers shall be one subject to the processes of law and to the enforcement of criminal punishment, rather than a corporation."

PARIS SAILORS.

The Chartered Liner Enroute to Go Into Naval Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 23.—The steamer Paris, of the American line, chartered by the United States government, sailed at 2:15 p. m. today for New York, though her regular sailing day is Saturday. She had on board 150 passengers and her cargo included a quantity of guns and ammunition. There was great enthusiasm among the crowds on the the dock and the band of the Union Steamship company, steamer Britian, played "Yankee Doodle" as the Paris steamed seaward.

The Winter Picnic club was entertained yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Frank Keplinger. Mrs. W. H. Watt was the guest of honor.

SPAIN'S MANY WARS

Four Hundred Years of Bloody Conflicts.

Infamous Persecution Marks Her History.

Her Soldiers Made Murder Their Trade.

The Bloody Reign of Philip Who Is Famed for the Myriads He Ruthlessly Slaughtered.

Spain, as we understand the name, came into being with the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella. By this union two great provinces were made one and others came in to make the whole. Under Ferdinand and Isabella began the voyages of discovery which were to give to Spain the control of nine-tenths of the new world. In that reign the Moors were driven from Spain; the Inquisition was established; Torquemada was a power second only to the pope himself; the Jews were expatriated; there were many wars in Italy; there was a war with France to recover Cerdagne and Roussillon, which had been mortgaged to France by Ferdinand's father; there was the rise and the world-filling fame of Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great soldier; there was the utter defeat of the French on Italian soil; there were successful wars in Africa and the wars of the so-called Holy League.

In the days which followed Hernando Cortez fought and conquered Mexico and Francisco Pizarro, under contract, fought and conquered Peru. This man gave to Spain a territory which extended through thirty-nine degrees of latitude and included all of those countries now known as Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile. Every day of Pizarro's adventurous life in the west was a day of warfare, and every main actor in the drama of the Incas died a violent death. These possessions poured into the coffers of the conquering country a steady stream of gold and silver. Within fifty years the Spanish navigators made of Spain the greatest empire the world had ever known. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans became Spanish lakes, and became so through constant wars. Every foot of this vast western holding, with the exception only of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been lost by war. Since the dethronement of Ferdinand VII. and the enthronement of Joseph Bonaparte revolutions have cost Spain nearly all of her trans-Atlantic colonies. Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Ecuador went in 1824 Venezuela went in 1823; Mexico achieved independence in 1829, and the isthmian republics in 1823.

In 1519 the Frankfort Diet gave the crown of Germany to Charles V., who was a Hapsburg, and Spain leaped at once into prominence and power in the wide field of European politics. For eighty years it dominated the nations of Europe, always at war and always ruling, when it ruled, with an iron hand. At that time facing each other were four of the greatest kings of history. They were Charles V. of Spain, Francis I. of France, Henry VIII. of England and Solyman the Magnificent. The ablest of them was Charles. During all of his reign his people had small breathing time between wars. For thirty years he was engaged in what are called the Italian wars. He was really behind the Constable de Bourbon's sacking of Rome in 1527, because Pope Clement had absolved Francis from a truce, and that merry monarch had immediately begun fighting again. In the eight years between 1527 and 1535 he had his usual war with Francis, a war with the Florentines, assailed the Barbary pirates and captured Tunis. In 1536 he invaded Provence, and in that year whipped the rebellious burghers of Ghent. He had an African war in 1541, and another war with France from 1542 to 1544. In 1543 he began his savage attacks on Protestantism. In 1547 he took Maurice of Saxony prisoner, and fought him again in 1552. He followed this with one more war with his old foeman of France. At this time Spain was mistress of Mexico, Peru, Franche Comte, the Netherlands, Naples, parts of Germany, and a dozen other principalities. During his reign Charles rolled back the Turks from Europe, fought for Christians in Tunis and Algiers, had traveled over Italy, France, England, Germany and Flanders forty times in war and peace. He had fought every one who disagreed with him on any subject, and when he resigned his crown to Philip and retired to a monastery, was the most potent and dreaded monarch of his day.

Philip, who came to the throne when twenty-nine years old, fought the Pope; fought France; fought long years with the Protestant Netherlands; fought the Turks viciously; made one of the Holy League which fought the great sea fight of Nepanto, which forever shattered the Turkish dream of an empire in Africa, and in which Cervantes, a private soldier, lost the use of his left hand; fought Henry of Navarre; maintained a perpetual sea war with England after the accession of Elizabeth. He sent the invincible armada in 1588, and of the 30,000 men who manned his ships only 10,000 returned. He sent another armada in 1596-7. Mexico was coined into ducats for these wars—English, French and Dutch. Philip was royally Spanish or Spanish royal. He lived and breathed murder. He attempted to assassinated Elizabeth, Henry of Navarre and John of Olden-Barneveld, the great burgher, and he did assassinate Egmont. Hoorne, William the Silent, Don Carlos, at that time his only son, his illegitimate son, Don Juan, millions by one edict in the Netherlands, and his private secretary, Escovedo, who knew too much. For many years of Philip's reign the skull of the chief justice of Aragon adorned a Spanish market place. Here is what he governed: Peru, Mexico, Brazil, the Antilles, seventeen Netherland provinces, twelve kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, the two Sicilies, Milan, parts of Tuscany, Barbary, Guinea, the African coast south-west, the Indian sea peninsulas and archipelagos, the Phillippine and Malucca islands, the grand duchy of Florence and the republic of Geneva. He was titular king of England, through his marriage with Mary, and a claimant to the throne of France through his daughter.

Under Phillip III., Phillip IV. and Charles II., the great empire rapidly retrograded. Under Phillip III. there were thirty years of war. Phillip IV. reigned forty-four years, which were of almost uninterrupted war with the Netherlands, Italy and France under Richelieu. Philip V., who was a Bourbon, and Ferdinand VI. were comparatively quiescent. Charles III. was guilty of two foolish wars with England, in both of which he was worsted. In the Spanish war with England in 1762 the English took Havana, with $15,000,000 in plunder, and also Trinidad and Manilla. Spain bought them back with Florida. In 1795 Spain warred with France, a war which was ended by disgraceful concessions of Spanish territory. In 1797, Spain being then once more embroiled with England, the battle of St. Vincent was fought. It resulted in the practical annihilation of the Spanish marine. This was followed by her lengthy troubles with France under Napoleon, in all of which she lost strength and prestige. Finally came the successful revolutions of her American dependencies and the civil war of Don Carlos. Spain today, after four centuries of steady warfare, has but little more territory than was hers when Aragon and Castile joined hands.

Y. W. C. A. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Some Notes Concerning an Evangelistic Series That Will Soon Commence.

The association has secured the services of Mrs. J. S. Norvell, of San Francisco, to lead a series of meetings, beginning April 30. Mrs. Norvell was a missionary in China with her husband for three years and a half, but on account of her husband's ill health they were obliged to return and have been doing evangelistic work since that time. It is a rare privilege to hear a woman of so broad experience in Christian work and it is expected that many women and young women will hear Mrs. Norvell while she is in this city.

Each afternoon at the association a Bible reading will be given at 4:15 o'clock. Each evening, except Wednesday, a gospel service.

The Religious Committee met Saturday at 3 o'clock to discuss the plans for the special services to begin April 30th.

The members of the gymnasium classes will close the year's work with a social evening on Friday, April 29.

The Ladies' Chorus will hold an important meeting on Saturday evening at 7:30. Every member of the chorus is requested to be present.

The girls' branch will meet Saturday at 2 o'clock.

The Saturday service for young women will begin as usual on Sunday at 4 o'clock. At this service the final announcements regarding Mrs. Norvell's meetings will be made.

DRUGGISTS WORRIED.

Proposed War Tax on Proprietary Medicines Causes Comment.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Members of the wholesale drug trade in this city are much exercised over the proposed imposition of a war tax on proprietary articles handled by druggists.

At a meeting of the drug trade section of the New York board of trade and transportation the matter was discussed and the committees on legislation and ways and means were instructed to consider the subject and report a plan of action.

Some of the members of the section were in favor of organizing a strong delegation to go to Washington for the purdose of presenting their views to the congressional committees. They want the tax restricted to 1 cent on each package.

HANNA GIVES HIS YACHT.

Tenders the Comanche for the Use of the Naval Forces.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 23.—The yacht Comanche has been tendered the government by M. A. Hanna. She is the largest yacht on the great lakes and one of the finest in the world. It was on this yacht that President McKinley, with Senator Hanna, came from Buffalo after the G. A. R. encampment at that city. She has fuel capacity for a long trip and is one of the finest craft of her kind afloat. She was built in Senator Hanna's yards here.

BOUGHT FOR A CRUISER.

Naval Department Secures a New Steel Steamer in Canada.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 22.—The United States government has purchased the new steel steamship recently built by the New England Fish Company for the Vancouver halibut trade. The negotiations have been on for some time and now that hostilities are about to begin the deal has closed. The vessel is known as the New England and will be used as a cruiser. The purchase price was not divulged.

Neat and nobby are the patterns, and a perfect fit guaranteed, in our spring suits. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main street. 11

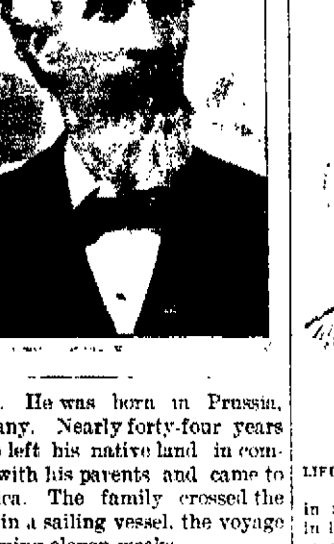
A SUCCESSFUL LIFE.

One Whose Endeavors Have All Succeeded.

A Business Man and Respected Citizen Whose Career Shows Forty Years of Hustling—A. R. Schnitker.

It has been announced heretofore in THE SENTINEL that A. R. Schnitker, of New Haven, would be a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, to be held in Fort Wayne, Saturday, June 1. Mr. Schnitker is too well known throughout the county to stand in need of newspaper adulation, but a brief summary of his busy and successful career will prove not uninteresting.

Mr. Schnitker comes of sturdy German stock of the sort that has contributed so much to the substantial citizenship of the United



States. He was born in Prussia, Germany. Nearly forty-four years ago he left his native land in company with his parents and came to America. The family crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, the voyage consuming eleven weeks.

From New York, at which point they landed, they went to Cincinnati to visit the elder Schnitker's brother. From Cincinnati they started to Fort Wayne, coming by packet, as there were then no railroad accommodations to these parts. They stopped for the first night of their arrival at the old American house and next day proceeded by canal to the Gronauer lock east of New Haven, thence to their log cabin, one mile from that point. The family resided at this homestead about a year, when, shortly after the death of his mother, the subject of this sketch, in 1856, went to New Haven. From that time until 1863 Mr. Schnitker received his schooling, studying both English and German and pursuing his education along those practical lines which equipped him for a singularly successful career in business.

In 1863 Mr. Schnitker began, under John French in New Haven, an apprenticeship to the harnessmakers' trade. His employer shortly afterward enlisted in the 129th Indiana regiment and the shop was closed. Mr. Schnitker then took employment in the slave factory of Begue, Beugnot & Co., in whose service he remained until 1865, when he came to Fort Wayne and went to work for Louis Traub, resuming the harness trade.

Like all men of independent spirit and ambition, Mr. Schnitker longed for mastership in industry, and determined to embark in business on his own account. In pursuit of this purpose he returned to New Haven, where on June 13, 1865, he established a harness shop. He had practically no means, but a high repute for integrity and the confidence it commanded, united with native pluck and energy that knew no discouragement, proved an excellent capital and the business succeeded. His first set of harness was made for J. L. Richard, from whom he received his first money as an independent business man. Mr. Schnitker has since continued in the harness business, though larger activities have prevented his giving it his entire personal attention.

In 1881 Mr. Schnitker associated himself with F. H. Buoter in the business of manufacturing wooden handles of all kinds. Two years later John Fischer purchased an interest in the business, which was thence after conducted under the firm name of Schnitker, Buoter & Co. A year subsequently Mr. Buoter retired and the business, now one of the important and stable industries of Allen county, is conducted by Schnitker & Fischer.

In politics Mr. Schnitker is a democrat whose faith and loyalty are deep rooted in the imperishable tenets of the party. He stands squarely and with no attempt at evasion upon the Chicago platform. His services have ever been at the command of his party and he has never been a laggard when democracy's banners were unfurled and the bugle sounded forward. Mr. Schnitker has been honored by his fellow citizens of New Haven in election to local offices. Four years ago he made a canvass for the nomination for the county treasurership and acquitted himself in an unsuccessful but highly creditable race. Mr. Schnitker is again before the voters and THE SENTINEL has no hesitancy to affirm that he will conduct his canvass in a manly, honorable way, fair to his opponents and just to himself. If his candidacy is successful it will be his to say of truth that the victory was achieved with honor. It is with such understanding that he submits his candidacy to the people.

If nominated and elected Mr. Schnitker will make a capable and creditable official. He is popular with the people, his long and eminent business career has given him an unusually extensive acquaintance and he feels no fear that his faithful affiliation with the democratic party will fail to be substantially recognized in the coming county convention.

BEGAN AS A PAGE.

Career of the Man Who Commands the Dynamite Cruiser Vesuvius.

Lieutenant Commander John E. Pittsbury, who is in command of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, is recognized as one of the greatest experts in the service in hydrography and geodetic work. His knowledge of tide and currents is particularly comprehensive. A few years ago the U. S. of State Department published charts of his that are the standard in the service.

Commander Pittsbury was born in Lowell in 1846 and soon thereafter his parents moved to Chelsea, where the family lived for a number of years and where his sisters were born. When 14 years of ago, he was appointed a page in the house of representatives at Washington and served two years retiring to accept an appointment by President Lincoln to the Naval academy

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN E. PITTSBURY.

in September, 1862. He was graduated in 1866, and the two years following he spent on the Minnesota, which was then the practice ship of the naval cadets.

In 1868 he received his first promotion to the rank of ensign. He was assigned to duty at the Charlestown navy yard, remaining there three years and while there being advanced to the rank of master. From 1870 to 1872 his tour of duty was on the Colorado, the flagship of the Asiatic squadron, of which Admiral Rodgers was in command. In 1872 he was commissioned lieutenant. The year following he was assigned to torpedo duty at Newport, after which he was engaged in special torpedo experiments on the Swatara for three years.

He was assigned to duty in the coast survey department in 1875 and at once attracted attention by his special aptitude and knowledge on matters relating to that branch of naval science. At the completion of his assignment he was transferred to the hydrographic office at Washington, where he further pursued his studies and experiments in matters relating to that department.

After a tour of sea duty on the Kearsarge in the north Atlantic station he was again assigned to the coast survey division, remaining on that work for 12 consecutive years, half of which time he was in command of a coast survey steamer.

WILL SERVE AFLOAT.

Patriotic Nurses Volunteer For Duty on the Ambulance Ships.

The soldier or sailor of today who goes to the hospital or the ambulance ship to be patched up after a damaging encounter with the enemy will have many more chances of pulling through than did the boys of '61. For one thing, he will be nursed by young women who thoroughly understand their business. During the civil war there were many brave and loyal women who went to the front as nurses, and their memory is honored, but there are just as many brave and patriotic young women today, and they know far more about nursing than did their mothers.

To combat the effects of modern explosives there will be the modern trained nurse. Already there have been many volunteers. Some of them have been individual nurses, but some have offered their services as organizations. Among the latter are the young women who are members of the Graduated Nurses' Protective association. The organization has tendered to the navy department the services of 20 of its members as a corps to do duty on the new government ambulance ship Creole, recently purchased of the Cromwell line for the purpose. These women are willing to serve for nothing. Surgeon General W. K. Van Reypen, at Washington, replying for the navy department, informed the department the women that their services would be desired.

The nurses purpose to wear a distinctive costume. It is a navy blue india silk waist and skirt, with a white apron. This style of dress was decided upon because

MISS ELLEN EMBURY IN A NURSE'S UNIFORM.

the material is light and can be put in small bundles. After it is washed it does not require ironing. For traveling the nurses intend to wear long cloaks and at [illegible]

These nurses [illegible] with the laws [illegible] of New York. It [illegible] considerable difficulty in [illegible] superintendents of training schools [illegible]. Any nurse that is a graduate of a recognized training school who wishes to join these women in their work may obtain information from Miss Ellen Embury, vice president of the Graduated Nurses' Protective association, at 10 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, New York.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

APPRECIATED NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ITS EXISTENCE.

Its Members May Not All Be Able Seamen, but They Are Found Useful on Modern Fighting Craft. How the Reserve Came to Be Organized.

The day of the naval militiaman has come at last. For years he was derided. Henceforth he will be appreciated. The national guardsman has often been roughly treated. He has been called a "tin soldier." But the ridicule which

NAVAL MILITIAMEN REPORTED FOR DUTY.

he has had to stand has been small in comparison with that heaped upon the naval militiaman, at whom the term "dry land sailor" was the least offensive of the many which have been aimed.

When the navy department came to hunt up crews for something like 30 new craft, however, and it was remembered that the naval militiamen were available their services were eagerly accepted. They may not all be old salts with a practical knowledge of how to loosen a row of gaskets while straddling a waving yardarm 50 feet above the water, but most of them can do a wigwag trick if pressed into signal corps work, they have a fair idea of how guns, big and little, are handled, and in the ordinary drills, such as those with cutlass, rifle and gatling gun, they are proficient.

At any rate they are far more useful than an untrained landsman would be, and since they were put on the old monitors and the new boats of the mosquito fleet they have shown themselves to be capable of picking up the rest of their duties in short order.

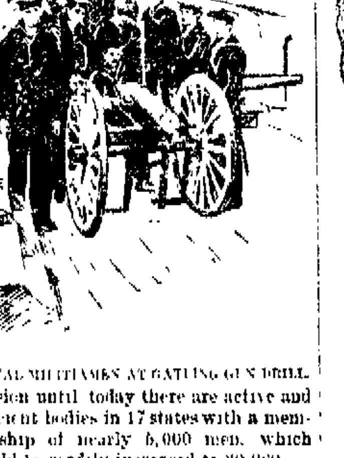
Probably the shortsighted statesmen who have in the past blocked the progress of the naval militia's evolution by cutting down the annual appropriation now see their error and wish they had been more liberal. The organization has had an almost continual struggle for existence. It has survived not because of federal encouragement, but in spite of the lack of it.

The first attempt made in the United States to establish a naval reserve was in 1850, when President Fillmore drafted a bill providing for a reserve of 50,000 men. Nothing came of the measure, and the result of this inaction was only too plainly seen in the condition of the navy at the outbreak of the civil war.

In 1885 an effort was made to induce congress to act in the movement, but the only bill introduced failed to pass. In the meantime the attention of Lieutenant J. C. Soley, United States navy, while stationed in Paris as the naval attache of the United States legation, became interested in the movement. He made inquiries as to similar movements in Europe and found that England had its royal naval reserve of 2,000 officers and men and its royal naval artillery volunteers of over 2,000 officers and men. Every country in Europe had a naval reserve.

On his return from Paris Mr. Soley retired from active service, took up his residence in Boston and immediately set about organizing a naval reserve for Massachusetts. He secured the passage of an act through the state legislature establishing a "naval battalion to be attached to the volunteer militia." This was in May, 1888, but it was not till March, 1890, that the organization was completed.

New York came next, and various other states have followed in rapid succession until today there are active and efficient bodies in 17 states with a membership of nearly 6,000 men, which could be readily increased to 20,000.



NAVAL MILITIAMEN AT GATLING GUN DRILL.

Their training has consisted of practical experience on vessels furnished by the government for this particular purpose, where they have received instructions in seamanship, including elementary navigation, signal work in all its branches, artillery and infantry practice, the laying of submarine mines and the manning of tugs and torpedo boats for coast defense.

The Wise Bachelor.

Most men would rather eat tacks than answer letters.

Babies are a lot smarter than men. They can smile so any woman will want to kiss them.

A man who tells a woman that he understands her is a fool—for letting her know it.

No man can be an absolute optimist who can remember when he first tried to smoke a cigar.

Every man imagines that he would be calm and go around comforting other people in a moment of great danger.

The average woman's idea of luxury is to ride in a parlor car with a new hat on and have the porter bring her a glass of ice water.

The girl who had the greatest horror of getting married is generally the one who worries herself half sick when her husband has a sore throat.—New York Press.

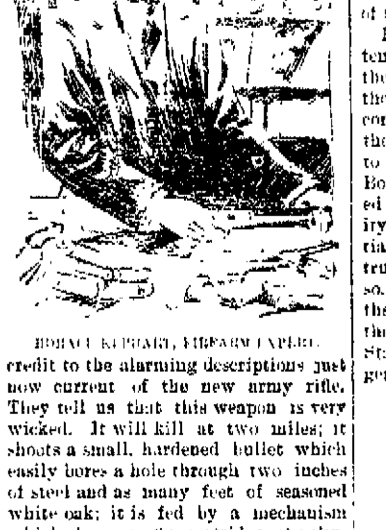
NEW KILLING TOOLS.

MODERN RIFLES HAVE THEIR DEFECTS AS WELL AS MERITS.

Their Bullets Travel Farther and Faster but Are Not as Deadly as the Leaden Missiles of the Old Springfield. An Expert's Opinion.

With the superrefinement of killing tools what is to become of the soldier who goes out to be killed as well as to kill? Does he have any chance at all nowadays to survive, or will the first two or three volleys from opposing lines of battle wipe out each side completely, leaving alive only the generals, who have watched the scene from a safe distance?

You would almost believe that such would be the result should you give full



HORACE KEPHART, FIREARM EXPERT.

credit to the alarming descriptions just now current of the new army rifle. They tell us that this weapon is very wicked. It will kill at two miles; it shoots a small, hardened bullet which easily bores a hole through two inches of steel and as many feet of seasoned white oak; it is fed by a mechanism which shoves in five cartridges at a clip.

These are facts calculated to terrify our inexperienced militia soldiers, who are armed only with the old springfield rifles, which shoot big, heavy bullets of soft lead that are entirely harmless at a distance of much less than two miles. But let the soldier with the old springfield keep his nerve. The new rifle has been tried and has not proved an unqualified success.

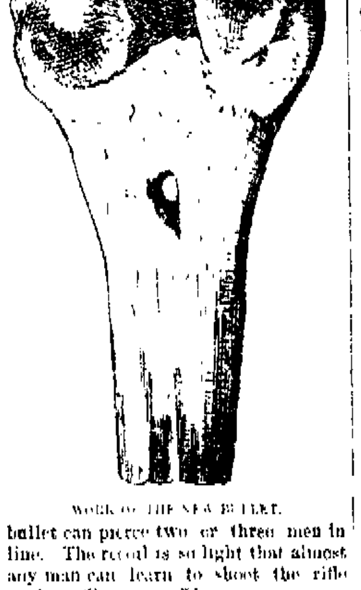
A man struck squarely by the springfield is usually knocked flat or spun two or three times around by the impact. Recent wars in India and Africa have demonstrated that the solid small bore bullet has no such effect. Flesh wounds from it heal with astonishing rapidity. The fanatics of Abyssinia laughed at the Italian rifle, calling it "the rifle that does not kill." British troops failed to stop the rushes of the Sudanese with such bullets. The blacks charged to the bayonet's point even when shot squarely through the body.

Mr. Horace Kephart of St. Louis, a firearm expert who has spent much time in experimenting with the new rifle, says:

"No one can predict what will happen to the soldiers who go, say, tomorrow to attack regular infantry who have been well trained in the use of high power repeaters, with which the armies of all nations have been rearmed within a few years. The modern cartridge consists of a brass shell containing a long bullet of very small caliber incased in a cupro nickel jacket and driven by a charge of high power nitro-powder, which may be described as dynamite tamed down so as to give propulsive instead of bursting effect.

"The general impression is that the chief advantage of the new rifles is their rapidity of fire. This is an error. The magazine is only valuable at close quarters; otherwise it is a nuisance. It simply makes fighting at close quarters impracticable until the enemy has been demoralized by superior fire at long range.

"The Lee bullet flies with more than double the velocity of the springfield, issuing from the muzzle with a speed of 2,550 feet a second. At 100 yards the



WORK OF THE NEW BULLET.

bullet can pierce two or three men in line. The recoil is so light that almost any man can learn to shoot the rifle without flinching. The ammunition is not so heavy by one half as that of the springfield. A soldier can carry 180 rounds of it into action.

"But there is no gain without some loss. The new rifles and ammunition have defects peculiar to themselves. Nitro powder leaves a red rust which will ruin a barrel in short time. Then although the Lee rifle can be fired rapidly, its barrel becomes so hot after ten rounds that it will blister a man's hand."

On the Rack.

The Goloshes—What's the matter? Been putting your foot in it?

The Umbrella—Oh, I'm so loansome.—New York Press.

THE STATE SOLDIER.

WHEN AND HOW HE BECOMES A SOLDIER OF THE NATION.

The President's Authority Over the State Militia and the Status of the National Guardsman In Time of War—Some Debated Questions.

The position of the national guardsman in time of war is something not generally and fully understood. In fact, it has never been minutely and definitely settled, and you will find that men who might be accepted as authorities on such a question do not agree on all points of this just now much discussed subject.

In the first place, the term national guardsman, while generally accepted, is misleading. Technically the federal government recognizes no such thing as a national guard.

What the federal government does recognize is the militiaman. A militiaman is not of necessity a member of any military organization. Every citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45, not exempted by physical disability, is a militiaman and is liable to be called upon to perform military duty.

The national guardsman is the soldier of a state. He is a member of a state organization, and this in no way affects his duty to the nation. This is the theory. Practically, however, the national guardsman can be transformed into a federal soldier, but only by the exercise of the higher executive authority.

Here are two questions which are often asked and frequently debated: Has the president the authority to call out the national guard by direct order to its commanding officers? Has he the authority to send soldiers from one state to serve in another or in a foreign land? Both of these questions may be answered generally by saying that the authority of the president over the state militia is absolute. This answer may be truthfully made because it is practically so. But there are details. For instance, the president is authorized to call out the militia only "when the United States is invaded or in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN IN SERVICE UNIFORM.

or Indian tribe or of rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States." Thus says the constitution. But as the president is the sole judge of when such danger exists his authority is absolute.

The militia cannot be called out except to repel invasion or to suppress insurrection, but being called into the service of the United States their rights as free citizens are terminated, and they are as completely subject to orders as the regular troops and exposed to the same penalties for disobedience of orders.

The one controlling necessity in repelling an invasion is to defeat and destroy the enemy. Who is to decide what this requires—the commander in chief, with the officers acting under his orders, or some militiaman who wants to go home? It is a military question and cannot be determined by hair splitting logic. Let the decision of the president be what it may, there is no power anywhere to review it. Military authority requires every man under military orders to obey first and question afterward. Whatever rights he may have, he cannot enforce them by disobedience to orders. When the militiaman is ordered out to repel invasion, if the president tells him to go to Cuba or to Spain, go he will.

But in the present instance Secretary Alger several days ago defined the policy of the McKinley administration by stating that the national guard would be the first troops mustered into the service. He had already requested all national guard commanders to ascertain how many of their men were willing to do duty out of their states, as no one not willing would be forced to do so. This shows that the president is not inclined to exercise his full authority.

The guardsmen might volunteer in a body or as individuals, but from that moment the state militia would cease to exist unless recruited and reorganized by men who did not enter the service of the nation.

Here are a few facts: The records of the war department give the actual strength of the national guard as 113,-460, the total authorized strength being 116,125. The same records show that the total number of men in the United States liable to military service—in other words, the national militia—is over 10,000,000.

LIEUTENANT H. R. GAHAN.

A Lese Majesty Suspect.

"Look here," said the European monarch. "Were you ever in America?"

"No, sire," replied the courtier who trembled.

"You never made any study of phrases used in connection with long and fruitless discussions with Indian tribes?"

"No, sire."

"Then I suppose the impediment in your speech constitutes an explanation. But I wish you would get cured. It is very unpleasant to be continually alluded to as 'one of the great European pow-wow trust.'"—Washington Star.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IV, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 24.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xviii, 21-35. Memory Verses, 21, 22 -- Golden Text, Luke vi. 37 Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

21. "Then came Peter to Him and said Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? Till seven times?" It is sad that so much as we have read and talk about it, to believe and live out the belief that it is to forgive. I tell it to you, but Christ who liveth in me (Gal. ii, 20). Peter's difficulty here is "me" and "I," forgetting the lesson of chapter xvi, 24, about denying self and following Christ. A better way of putting His question would be, Lord, how often would you forgive one who would sin against you? It should never be a question of what I would or would not do, but always what would Jesus do? Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do? As His redeemed ones we are here to manifest His life in these mortal bodies (II Cor. iv, 11) and make Him known.

22. "Jesus saith unto him, I say not unto thee, Until seven times, but until seventy times seven." His thoughts and ways are as far above ours as heaven is above the earth. He gives us eternal redemption, blotting out all our sins, and assuring us of eternal glory, then teaches us that we are to overcome self and sin and the devil, submitting meekly to many an unjust demand of the world for His sake lest we prove a stumbling block.

23-27. "Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take account of his servants." In these verses we have an illustration from our Lord's own lips of His forgiveness, which He freely bestows upon every penitent sinner. The parables of the kingdom sometimes have reference to the mystery of this present age when the kingdom itself, which was at hand, is postponed till He shall come again because of His people's rejection of Him. Sometimes they refer to the end of this age and the events connected therewith. There is one thing that all should lay to heart, and that is that there is a day of reckoning for every one, for every one of us shall give account of himself to God, for God shall bring every work into judgment with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil (Rom. xiv, 12; Eccl. xii, 14). The judge is appointed, even Him whom God raised from the dead (Acts xvii, 31), the same who speaks to us in this parable. I cannot say that the verses we are considering refer to any period of the time of future judgment, but rather to present forgiveness, for God may be said to be always in some sense reckoning with people. It seems to me that the main point of this part of the parable is the full and free forgiveness which He bestows upon every penitent. The debtor was greatly in debt, owing 10,000 talents, which, according to the estimate in the margin, would be over $9,000,000, and he could not pay, as we say, a cent on the dollar, for he had nothing, yet he was presumptuous enough to ask for patience, promising to pay all. His lord, moved with compassion, forgave him the whole debt. Our indebtedness to God for life and care and mercies since we had any being is beyond computation. If we should count but one mercy a minute for only 20 years, they would be over 10,000,000, but who can estimate the mercies of a moment?

28-30. "But the same servant went out and found one of his fellow servants which owed him an hundred pence." According to the margin, a debt of not over $25, yet see his treatment of his fellow as compared with his lord's treatment of him. But do not condemn him unless you are sure that you are not guilty. Man's inhumanity to man is as marvelous as God's compassion. Great as is God's forgiveness, so great is man's lack of it. Have you never said of any one, "I cannot forgive him," or "I'll forgive, but I cannot forget?" If you have said such things, you have no right to condemn this man. Remember the words of our Lord in a certain case, "He, that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone" (John viii, 7).

31. "So, when his fellow servants saw what was done, they were very sorry and came and told unto their lord all that was done." In this case there was nothing that they could do but tell their lord, for he alone had power to deal with the wicked servant. But here is an application which every believer may with profit lay to heart. We, if we have received Christ Jesus as our Saviour, are truly forgiven, washed, sanctified, justified, but there are millions who are not and who do not know anything about the Lord Jesus and are liable to be cast forever into the hands of the great adversary who now oppresses them. Are we sorry enough for them to say to our Lord who has saved us, "Hereafter I. Send me to tell them of Thee and of Thy salvation?"

32-34. "And his lord was wroth, and delivered him to the tormentors till he should pay all that was due unto him." We must not think of our Lord in this story as if He was speaking of Himself, for we are nowhere taught that He ever forgives and then takes back His forgiveness. The gifts and calling of God are without repentance (Rom. xi, 29). He never changes His mind. We must notice that our Lord is telling of a certain man and his servants, and the lord in the story is the master of these servants, not our Lord. See the small letter l, not capital L. So in the story of the unjust steward the question is repeatedly asked, How could our Lord ever commend such fraud? Our Lord never did, but the man's master or lord (small l) commended his fraudulent servant, for being clever enough to provide a future welcome for himself in the homes of those whom he had befriended at his lord's expense. Our Lord taught that we ought to make such use of present opportunities—lawfully, of course—as would be for our benefit in the life to come.

35. "So likewise shall My Heavenly Father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses." In the epistle to the Ephesians we are taught in the opening and following words our privileges in Christ. Blessed with all spiritual blessings, accepted in the Beloved, in whom we have redemption, the forgiveness of sins, seated with Christ in the heavenlies. Then we are taught that because of these great benefits conferred upon us we should walk worthy of our vocation, walk in love, walk as children of light, and among other things forgive one another even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven us (Eph iv, 32). Salvation is nowhere made dependent upon any works or good deeds of ours, but is always set forth as a free gift (Rom. iv, 5; vi, 23. John i, 12; Rev. xxii, 17). Then having become children of God by faith in Christ Jesus, we are earnestly exhorted to walk as such, assured that all in our lives as Christians which He approves shall be rewarded, but all else shall be burned up as wood, hay and stubble.

Extravagance.

"Here's a case," she exclaimed indignantly, looking up from her paper, "of a man who actually had the nerve to put his wife on an allowance of 10 cents a day."

"What did she do with it all?" he asked absentmindedly.

It was several hours before she felt that she was calm enough to discuss matters with him dispassionately.—Chicago Post.

Mr. Asbury Peppers.

"A shifty glance," said the oracular boarder, "is a sure sign of a dishonest character."

"In other words," said Asbury Peppers, "the man who always looks round he never squares."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Tramp Up."

Theatre—Pete, ain't you through primpin' fo' dis coakewalk yet?

Pete—Not quite. Gotter git my leetle niece aige on de ratsh.—New York Journal.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral

NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed
Alx Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

KLONDIKER'S DIARY.

A RECORD OF WOE TRANSCRIBED AT INTERVALS.

Where Steps Are Counted Instead of Miles.

The Journey Over the Chilkoot — Satisfied at Last and Glad to Go Back to the Old Farm in Illinois.

IN THE KLONDIKE.

First Day.—Left Dyea yesterday with partner, four dogs and 1,000 pounds of baggage. We are going through by the Chilkoot pass, which is said to be easier, all in, than the other routes. Traveling not extra fine, but it will improve. Reminds me of the times I used to tramp across lots in the early spring to the Jenkins farm to see Marthy, only then I didn't drag a sled.

Second Day.—This beats anything I ever saw. Mud and snow and no bottom. The darn dogs are no account. Wish I had the old white horses Bill and Tom that I plowed with. But I reckon traveling will get better.

Seventh Day.—Have been figuring that these four dogs add 300 pounds to the packs, for half the time we're pulling them too. We made three miles today, and now we're tuckered out. If I'd have worked like this farming, I'd have got at least $3.

Ninth Day.—Have been talking of turning back, but decided we might as well die going one way as going the other. Then it's hard turning in the mud. We made 59 steps today. We count steps now instead of miles. Thought we must have missed the trail, but a man we passed said we were all right. He was dying, and I don't believe he would be at such a moment.

Next Day.—Life is rather more welcome than it has been lately. We are going down hill; that is, sometimes we are. Mostly we are lifting our feet out of the bog holes.

Much Later.—We are pushing on into the interior, for we are bound to get away from the crowd. Traveling is better, and we are in good spirits. Hear of strikes on all sides, but have not yet seen anybody who has actually made one. Something strange about this. To-day two fellows called on us to settle a dispute as to whether they should celebrate Christmas or Fourth of July. They had been up here so long they had lost track of the months. I shunned the responsibility, and so they celebrate both. We sold them a dog for their banquet.

In Camp.—We are in a cabin we have built on the bank of the creek. Call it Smith creek, which is easier than the Indian name. Are becoming used to sleeping in hip boots. Started digging yesterday and put in today searching for the marks we made. Ground is awful hard. We are waiting for spring.

Still In Camp.—Today is elegant and warm. Expect spring is about here. Dug nearly two inches this morning and are jubilant at the outlook. Found a nugget which must be worth considerable. Birds are singing, and we are calculating on taking a bath if the weather continues so fine. This region seems never to have been prospected over.

Later.—Examined our nugget just now, and with magnifying glass deciphered some initials and a 14 carat mark on it. Evidently it is a ring some one has lost, so we are not the only pebbles in the neighborhood. We have three paws of the last dog left and are hoping the weather will let up. Had a quarrel over which dog it was. I think it was the big black one, and Franz thinks it was the white one. Can't tell by the present color of the paws.

Dawson City.—Got here at last. En route we suffered much. We came to a point where it was a choice between eating our sleeping bags and freezing to death or preserving the bags and starving to death. Then we were rescued. I think the freezing would have been the final decision, because that is the easier. Have found out farming in Illinois is good enough for me.—New York World.

Looking to the Future.

"Yes," said the man who had been looking at some apartments in the big building, "it's very nice, but I don't see how I can take the place."

"What's the matter?" inquired the janitor.

"I observe by your printed rules that you don't keep the elevator running all night. And I must say I don't like the idea of walking up and down five or six flights of stairs every time my wife wants to know whether a burglar is trying to get into the cellar."—Washington Star.

Perfection Nowhere.

As Mrs. Merchmore was remarking the other evening, there is no such thing as perfection in this world. If a woman's husband stays at home evenings, as all husbands should, the chances are ten to one she has dyspepsia so bad that he is as cross as a bear with a sore head.—Boston Transcript.

A Fatal Mistake.

"Yes, madam, it is a fatal mistake to neglect your teeth. I lost a great deal of money through an oversight of that very sort. I had a rich uncle who promised to make me his heir. He went to sea. During a sudden storm he fell overboard, and a shark at once grabbed him. My uncle was a stout man; the shark was old. Moreover, he had never taken care of his teeth, and they were wretchedly poor. In short, he couldn't hold on to my uncle, who kicked himself loose from the man eater and was picked up by a boat."

"But how did you lose the money?"

"My uncle lived long enough to alter his will. Oh, that neglectful shark!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A. It Usually Happens.

"Was there much money in his invention?"

"Much! Well, I should rather think so! Why, the promoter alone made over $200,000 out of it. I haven't any idea how much the inventor got."

"It is probable," said the man who knew something about such matters, "that he got in the neighborhood of $14.50."

Still there were many well informed people who held that he overestimated the inventor's share.—Chicago Post.

He Convinced Them.

Once a number of kindred spirits were enjoying a supper in the land of Burns. When the cloth was removed and the usual toasts proposed, some one suggested a song. The efforts of the first Scotchman met with such a hearty reception that others were induced to follow his example.

In the end it was found that every one had contributed to the evening's entertainment but the medical gentleman who occupied the vice chair.

"Come, come, Dr. Macdonald," said the chairman, "we cannot let you escape."

The doctor protested he could not sing.

"As a matter of fact," he explained, "my voice is altogether unmusical, and resembles the sound caused by the act of rubbing a brick along the panels of a door."

The company attributed this to the doctor's modesty. Good singers, he was reminded, always needed a lot of pressing.

"Very well," said the doctor, "if you can stand it, I will sing."

Long before he had finished his audience was uneasy. The unwilling singer had faithfully described his voice.

There was a painful silence as the doctor sat down, broken at length by the voice of a braw Scot at the end of the table.

"Mon," he exclaimed, "yer singin's no up to much, but yer veracity's just awfu'! Yo'er richt aboot that brick."—New York Ledger.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Texas, has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bro.'s Drug Store. Regular size 50 cts and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Dreier & Bro, Druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

PATRIOTIC COLLEGE MEN.

Nearly Five Hundred Harvard Students Learn the Manual of Arms.

The fire of patriotic war spirit had entered Harvard College in earnest was shown when nearly 500 students presented themselves for drill in the manual of

LIEUTENANT WIRT ROBINSON.

arms recently. The military instructor was surprised by the large number and somewhat astonished to find no less than 70 rifles to go around, that number having been sent in in times past.

The drill had been conducted until about two weeks ago by Lieutenant Wirt Robinson, U. S. A., who has been stationed at Harvard university for the last four years. Lieutenant Robinson has been ordered by the war department to report to his regiment, the 5th artillery. During his absence Burke R. Lawrence, Scientific school, who was formerly a junior officer in the United States navy, will conduct the course in military science lately given by Lieutenant Robinson. About 150 graduates are members of the course.

The military drill, which is now made up of six squads of about 75 men each, will be conducted by Mr. Lawrence, who will be assisted by several students who have already had considerable experience in drilling, including Hugh Bancroft, '98, son of ex-Mayor Bancroft of Cambridge. The six squads of students were largely increased when a number of Law school men came out.

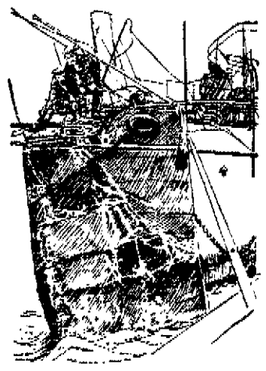
The enrollment included men from every walk of college life—society men and grinds, athletes and sports. Among the most prominent of the men enrolled were F. M. Alger, son of the secretary of war; Roger Wolcott, Jr., son of Governor Wolcott; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; D. K. Catlin, son of General Catlin of St. Louis; H. W. Cheney, son of ex-Governor Cheney of New Hampshire; P. S. Dalton, son of Adjutant General Dalton, and E. L. Logan, son of Colonel Logan of the Ninth Massachusetts.

The number of men enrolled must not be taken as any test of the number of college men at Harvard who would volunteer in case of war. Those only make up the list of those who do not know the manual of arms, who have not learned the elementary part of drilling. Perhaps the larger number of students have previous to their coming to Harvard drilled in schools, academies and military companies. Many others are now members of such organizations which are drilling daily, so that Harvard's fighting strength is at least several times larger than the total number of members to Lieutenant Robinson's organization.

CRIPPLED BY WAVES.

What the Irish Sea Did to a Spanish Torpedo Boat Destroyer.

At least one of the Spanish flotilla destined for Cuban waters will not be able to do damage of any sort for some time to come. This is the torpedo boat destroyer Audaz, one of Spain's Clyde built boats. On her first trip the Audaz had an engagement. Her antagonist was one of the little storms



SPANISH TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER CRIPPLED BY WAVES.

which the Irish sea can furnish on such short notice. The Audaz, although British built, was Spanish manned and doubtless had a Spanish heart, for she was disabled in the first encounter. A big green Irish wave got in a stout right hand swing on the Spaniard's nose, which crumpled up her bows as if they had been made of tin instead of steel.

The accident to the Audaz is unparalleled. No craft was ever known to be damaged in such fashion before. For a dozen feet abaft her stem the prow was twisted around at right angles to the keel. The boat would surely have gone to the bottom had not her water tight compartments been closed. As it was, she managed to limp into the harbor of Waterford, Ireland, where she is still an object of curiosity.

Naval men could hardly believe that a wave could inflict such an injury, and some were inclined to think that the Audaz must have run against something of a more solid nature than a green sea. The officers and crew of the damaged boat, however, insist that their craft struck nothing but waves.

At best the Audaz in her present condition is but a poor advertisement for British boat builders. These torpedo boat destroyers, however, are not intended to be very stanch craft. They are built mainly for speed, and if they can show a record of 28 knots an hour but little more is required of them. Although they have steel hulls, no attempt is made to make them proof against cannon balls. Even the old smoothbore cannons carried by our old wooden ships would go clear through them. Steel hulls, moreover, are by no means as stanch as ribs of oak, but they have other advantages which overbalance this.

WORKED BOTH WAYS.

Why She Stopped Trying to Bring Up Her Children a la Hypnotist.

"John," she said as she came out of the children's bedroom and sat down beside him, "I don't want any of these children's papers and papers containing woman's departments and advice for mothers brought into the house. I'm sick of them all."

"I never have been in the habit of bringing them into the house," he answered. "But what has happened?"

"Oh, nothing much," she returned. "They're just full of foolishness and nonsense. That is all. I ran across one last week that told about training children by suggestion, and I thought I'd try it. You know what training children by suggestion is, of course?"

"Of course I don't," he said.

"Why, you prepare the child's mind when it is getting ready for bed by telling it that you intend to talk to it about something very important, and then, after it gets to sleep, you lean over the cradle or bed and tell it very impressively that it mustn't do so and so any more or that it must do this or that, according to the lesson you wish to impress upon it. The mind absorbs all this when it is properly done and the next day the child acts on it without really knowing why it is doing it. I thought I'd try it on Tommie, because he has been taking things out of the pantry recently, so I did it for three nights in succession, and, do you know, it just seemed to make him worse. The little rascal has been stealing jam every single day."

"Have you tried it tonight?" he asked.

"Yes; I thought I'd give it one more trial and see if there really is anything in this idea of suggestion."

"Sometimes a stick has some"—

"What's that?" she exclaimed suddenly. "There's surely somebody talking in the children's room."

He went in to see.

"That suggestion theory is all right," he said when he came out.

"How do you know?"

"Because Jimmie has caught your idea and has been working it on Tommie himself. I found him leaning over Tommie and repeating into his ear: 'Never mind what she said to you! Get some more jam tomorrow! Get some more jam tomorrow!'"—Chicago Post.

Young Girls Fading Away.

Symptoms that seem like consumption; a lack of blood; friends feared one girl would fall dead on the street; restored to health by a sensible woman's suggestion.

Many girls of sixteen years seem to have consumption, although they have it not.

Their anxious parents and friends watch them slowly fade away.

A death-like pallor, transparent complexion and listlessness are signs of this condition.

The body lacks blood.

Mrs. John Tansey knows the meaning of these symptoms, and the cure.

She lives at 130 Baker Street, Detroit, Mich.

Her advice to mothers has been of great value to her neighbors. She tells the story to help others who are at a distance.

She said:

"When my daughter was sixteen years old she began to waste away.

"Had I not known there was no taint of consumption in the family I would have believed her lungs were affected.

"She grew thinner and thinner every day. She lacked only the hacking cough to show all the outward signs of consumption.

"Our doctor called the disease by an odd name, which I learned meant simply weak blood.

"No treatment seemed to do her any good. "She was fading away before our eyes.

"I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and the change they made was almost magical.

"Before she had taken half a box there was a great improvement in her looks, appetite and weight.

"She gained strength rapidly. Soon she was in perfect health.

"Since then I have kept Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the house always and have done much good with them.

"One example:

"There is a young girl friend of my daughter who seemed almost transparent.

"She was white and very thin. We were afraid she would fall dead in the street when she went out.

"I begged her to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and finally induced her to try them. They helped her wonderfully, probably saved her life and restored her to perfect health. Now she is recommending them to other young women.

"I earnestly advise mothers with growing daughters to keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always on hand as a household remedy.

Many women's lives are miserable because such symptoms as Mrs. Tansey's daughter showed were neglected while they were developing into womanhood. During that period of rapid development the blood needs the highest degree of strength to repair the tissues that are rapidly wasted.

These needed elements are supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The vegetable ingredients of these pills act like magic in restoring strength to the muscles and roses to the cheeks of growing girls or adults weakened by overwork.

All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They cost 50 cents a box; six boxes $2.50.

Those Carking Cares of Office.

Friend—So you have been re-elected. I thought you said you were weary of the cares of office? Officeholder—Well, between you and me, the "care of office" that bothered me most was the worry I went through as to whether I'd get another term.—Puck.

He Had Heard About Them.

She—Yes, you are the first man I have ever loved. He—Then you were merely going to sell out to those other fellows you were engaged to, eh? After that she ceased to like him.—Cleveland Leader.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 13 W. Wayne Street. Telephone 348.

DRUGGISTS.

GROSS & PELLENS.

DRUGGISTS,

Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets. Phone

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

MRS. CARINA B. C. BANNING, B. S., M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence, 152 East Berry street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital $200,000. Surplus $125,000.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of three (3) per cent per annum on certificates of deposit if left two months.

President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank.

CAPITAL $200,000.
SURPLUS $55,000.

Pays 3 per cent interest per annum on time deposits.

Safe deposit boxes for rent at $1 per annum.

INSURANCE.

D. L. HARDING,

Insurance & Loans.

Rooms 39-40 Bank Bl'k.

LAWYER,

ABSTRACTOR OF TITLES.

INSURANCE,

Collection and Loan Agent.

JAMES E. GRAHAM,

Room 26, Bank Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Stenographer and Notary Public in Office.

D. C. FISHER.

Insurance, Real Estate, Loans.

No. 21 East Berr Street, Fort Wa Indiana

We Have Told You So Before,

But we will keep everlasting at it until we are sure you know Your store is run on different lines than others here.

Our Prices,
Our Methods.
Our Qualities,
Our Stock,

All make it easy to select and easy to decide.

BABY CARRIAGES.

The time is here again to give the baby the benefit of the spring air and sunshine. We have a grand line of little buggies here to show you. New and elegant styles from $3.90 up.

INDIANA FURNITURE Co

FORT WAYNE IND.

166 Calhoun St. 28 W. Maine St.

So Mean.

The Soprano—I'll tell you during the sermon.

The Alto—Don't. You'll make too much noise.

The Soprano—No, I'll drop my voice.

The Alto—Don't. It's cracked already.—New York World.

An Irish Duel.

An Irish paper lately gave an account of a duel, and announced the result of the meeting in these words: "The one party was wounded severely in the chest, and the other fired in the air." Query: Who wounded the former?

DIRECTORY OF FORT WAYNE BUSINESS HOUSES.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. HARTMAN,
Lawyer and Counsellor in Patent Causes. 31 Arcade.

J. H. AIKEN,
Attorney-at-Law, 11 West Main Street. Residence Phone 1152 Main. Office, Home Telephone 637.

F. H. KLEEKAMP,
Attorney-at-Law. German and English spoken in office. Rooms 5 and 6 Bank Block. Home phone 123

ARTISTS.

JARRARD ART GALLERY,
Cor. Calhoun and Columbia. Best Cabinets $1.50 per dozen. Small Pictures 50c per dozen.

BLACKSMITHS.

DAN GRANT,
Horse-shoeing, Wagon Building and General Repairing.
91 and 93 East Columbia St.

BARBER SHOPS.

Go where the crowd goes! The Wayne hotel barber shop; the finest tonsorial parlor in the state.
Sid Hubbard, Prop.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Fort Wayne Business College. Shorthand, Typewriting and English Training School. Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Wayne & Calhoun St.

BUILDERS SUPPLIES.

Builders Lime Association—Lime, Stone, Cement, Plaster, Lathe, etc Office, 237 Calhoun St.; Yards, 5, 6 & 7 Chestnut St. and 4, 5 & 6 R. R. St. Phone 511.

BOWLING ALLEY.

THE COLUMBIA BOWLING ALLEY.
The only Regulation Alley in the city. 24 E. Columbia St.

BAKERY.

The Vienna Steam Bakery, John Sauerteig, prop., manufacturer of genuine vienna & home made bread. 14 Washington Blv'd. Phone 548.

Telephone No. 601 is for Geo. H. Jacobs & Bro., Union Steam Bakery, 52 E. Main St. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

COUPON STORE.

MERCHANTS PREMIUM CO.
Ask about it. We will send a representative to explain.
—63 Clinton Street.—

CARPET RUGS.

Chicago Rug Factory. We make pretty and durable rugs from old ingrain and brussels carpets. Cor. Wells and Superior St. S. Springer. Home phone 282.

CANDY SPECIALTIES.

J. S. BATCHELDER,
Manufacturing confectionery, pop corn and penny goods. Office Phone 740, residence, 1007. 29 W. Main St.

COMMISION MERCHANT.

E. K. Bush, Commission Merchant, oysters, game, produce, feed, etc. Highest prices country produce. 46 Harrison Street. Telephone 158.

D. F. COMPARET,
Commission merchant. Country produce of all kinds bought and sold. Phone 375. 76 E. Columbia St.

CONTRACTORS.

POHLMEYER & WESTHOFF,
Contractors and Builders.—o
57 Baker St.

FRED H. BOESTER,
Carpenter, Contractor and Builder. Phone 949. Shop and office No. 164 Griffith St.

FRED H. BREIMEYER.
Carpenter, Contractor and Builder. Shop and Office No. 225 West Jefferson.

COAL.

Whistle or Phone 135 and I will bring you Coal or Wood. All orders promptly filled.
GEO. H KRUDOP.

CHIROPODIST.

Go to Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, 156 Calhoun St. to have your feet cured. All work guaranteed.
—Telephone 1133.—

DENTISTS.

M. A. MASON,
—DENTIST.—
20 W. Wayne St.
Home Telephone, 70.

DR. GEO. E. JOHNSON,
35 Washington Boul'd.
Oral Surgeon. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRESSMAKER.

Ladies—If you wish to have your dresses cut and made up-to-date, call on Miss B. M. Simon, 52 Barr St. Cutting and fitting a specialty.

DRUGGISTS.

MARTIN H. WEFEL,
Drugs, medicines, chemicals, paints, toilet goods, etc. Cor. Hanna & La Salle Sts. Phones, old, 289, new 349.

All the New and Latest Drugs and Chemicals at . . . .
Polsters Drug Store, Cor. 3rd and Wells St. Prescriptions a specialty.

ELECTRICIANS.

CHAS. YAGERLEHNER,
... Contracting Electrician.....
Room 54 Pixley-Long Block.
—Home Phone 188.

Wm. A. Braun, contracting electrician, dealer in bells, gas lighting apparatus and all supplies for hotel and house work. New Phone 624. Office 14 E. Berry St.

THE EDMUNDE ELECTIC CO.
Electric wiring and supplies; gas, electric and combination fixtures. Room 4, Schmitz block. Phones, Home, 262, residence 947; Bell, 363

FURNITURE.

JOHN M MILLER,
Dealer in Fine Furniture, Chairs, Husk and Hair Mattresses, Looking Glasses, etc. 50 & 52 E. Main St.

FURNITURE WORKS.

The Fort Wayne Special Furniture Works, manufacturers of Wall Cases, Show Cases, Cigar Cases, Tables and Counters. 152 Pearl Street.

HARDWARE.

Telephone 749 is for Romarys, Goeglein & Co., dealers in hardware, cutlery, tools, fence wire, cross cut saws, axes, etc. 25 E. Columbia St.

GERDING & AUMAN BROS.,
Agents for Kernan hot air furnace and metal ceilings and hot water heating. 115 Wallace St.

GROCERS.

Kohrman Bros., Fine staple and fancy groceries, 94 Broadway. Give us a trial and you will become a customer. Both Phones No. 58

HENRY D. NIEMANN,
Grocery purveyor to the people, low prices and prompt service. 148 Calhoun St. (Cor Jefferson.) Phone 408.

P. F KIEFER,
Staple and fancy groceries, 140 Broadway. Good goods, low prices, prompt delivery. Poultry dressed to order.

C. A. SINGREY,
Groceries, provisions, fresh garden truck, butter, eggs, etc., delivered prompt. Home phone 892. Bell 367.

DITTOE GROCERY CO.—24 W. Berry St. Fine groceries, canned goods, fine champagne, wines and liquors for family use. Phones 152.

SOUTH WAYNE STORE,
G. W. McAllister Prop. Dealer in staple and fancy groceries, 500 S. Broadway. Phone 207 South.

H. F. HILGEMANN & SON,
Cocoanuts and fine Hubbard Squash, Catawba Grapes and Navel Oranges. Meat Market. 121 & 123 W. Jefferson St. Phone 85.

HORSE SHOERS.

Horses called for and delivered.
PERREY & SIEBOLD,
Horse-Shoers. 5 Pearl St.
Phone 1011.

HIDES, FUR AND WOOL.

Bring your hides, pelts, rags, iron, copper, brass, zinc, bones, etc., to The Fort Wayne Hide, Fur and Wool Co., cor. Columbia & Lafayette Sts.

MILLER BROTHERS,
Highest market price paid for hides, pelts, tallow, fur, wool, tin and glassware. 94, 96 & 98 E. Superior St.

HAIR DRESSERS.

New York Hair Bazaar. Phone 1281.
MISS E. C. RODENBECK,
Dealer in Hair Goods.
124 Calhoun St., Lau Block.

ICE CREAM and ICES.

Geller's Ice Cream and Fruit Ices are the finest made. Fancy Baking Fine Confectionery. Tel. 163 both lines. Broadway and Washington.

ICE CREAM.

Ed. C. Kibiger, wholesale and retail dealer in Thompson's fine Ice Cream and Ices. Will call and get orders and deliver same. Home phone 874. 195 Lafayette St.

INSURANCE.

I have a dwelling for sale on monthly payments.
. . . . . A Bargain.
W. D. WILLIAMS.

LIVERY.

C. J. ULMER, Prop.
Belmont livery, feed, sale and boarding stable. Carriages furnished for all Occasions. 88 E. Main St.

HUSER & ULMER,
Livery and Boarding Stables, 201 Fairfield Ave. Hacks for parties, weddings and funerals. Both phones 381.

CHRIST H. RIPPE—Livery and boarding stable; Nos. 84 Broadway, Phone 453. Hacks and carriage furnished for parties, weddings and funerals. Cheapest place in the city.

JOS. WEICK & CO.—Livery and boarding stables. Hacks for weddings and funerals. 87 Hanna St., Both phones 167.

H. J. BRADLEY.
Livery and Boarding Stable. Hacks for weddings and funerals.
53 E. Main St. New Phone 481.

LAUNDRIES.

Banner Laundering Co., 227 S. Calhoun St., Best Laundry work. We use soft water for all washing. Wagons call at any Address. Both Phones 165.

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY.
Office and works Nos. 48 and 50 Pearl St., F. L. Jones Proprietors. Best Work in the City. Telephone 160.

Who Does Your Laundry Work? Try Us,
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY,
PHILIP RAPP, Proprietor,
374 & 376 Broadway. Phone 1146.

LUMBER DEALERS.

E. GILMARTIN,
Lumber, Shingles and Fence Posts, Doors and Sash. Cor. Clinton and Holman Sts. Phone 444.

The Diether Lumber Co.—Lumber, shingles, sash and doors, mouldings, stairs and inside finish of all kinds. Yard, 44 E. Superior St., factory. 100 Pearl St. Phones 111 and 78.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY W. KRUSE.
Latest, most approved system of cutting gentlemen's garments. Can save you 33⅓%. 122 Calhoun St.

Go to William Monze Merchant Tailor for your Spring and Summer Suits at lowest prices.
231 Calhoun Street.

PRINTERS.

Telephone No. 55 is for The Archer Printing Co. Job Printers, and Copper Plate Printing No. 82 Clinton St.

PLUMBERS.

JAHN & MEYER,
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Hot Water Heating. 123 E. Lewis St., Home Phone No. 526.

Office Phone 261. Residence 1067. Wind Mills and Drive Wells
ROBERT SPICE—Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter. 48 W. Main St.

O'Brein & Rolfe, Practical Sanitary Plumbers, Gas and Electric Fixtures. Estimates furnished.
122 Broadway. Home Phone 665

MADDEN PLUMBING AND HEATING CO....
Fort Wayne's Experienced Plumbers. 39 Baker Street.

M. F. NOLL,
Practical plumber and gas fitter. Estimates cheerfull furnished. 121 E. Jefferson St. Old phone 570 new

McDONALD & YOBST,
Practical Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters.
96 Wells Street. Phone 738

ROOFING & PAVING CO.

The Fort Wayne
ROOFING AND PAVING CO.
Warren's Natural asphalt anchor brand roofing. Office and yard, cor Fulton and Pearl Sts. Phone 816.

RESTAURANTS.

Stop at the Railroad Restaurant and Lunch Room. W. R. Frederick, Prop. Regular meals, 15 cents; Lodging 25 cents. 206 Calhoun St., third restaurant north of depot.

ROOFING.

Freiburger & McKeon, roofing and tinning and hardware of all kinds. Estimates furnished on application. 364 Calhoun, Phone 180

SEWING MACHINES.

T. H. McQUILLAN,
[Successor to Louis Mohr.]
Dealer in Domestic and White Sewings Machines, Baby Carriages and Rattan Rockers sold on easy payments. 142 Calhoun St.—

SEED STORE.

W. D. Henderson.—Sweet Peas, Nasturtium, Flower Seed, Lawn Grass and bulk Garden Seed. 67-69 E. Columbia St. Phone 144.

SANITARIUM.

FORT WAYNE SANITARIUM, Lau Block, cor. Washington Boulevard and Calhoun St. Baths of all kind. Competent lady attendant.

STOVES.

H. J. Ash is the largest dealer in stoves in northern Indiana, both wholesale and retail, and if you are wanting stoves, examine his stock and prices. 16 E. Columbia St.

TRUCKING CO.

City Trucking Co., quick and prompt delivery, household goods and pianos moved and packed, transfer and storage, heavy hauling of every description. 115, 118 & 120 E. Columbia St. Phone 122.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Dr. H. A. Read, 62 Harrison St. Medicine for horses; no charge for examination at office; Teeth dressed to improve condition, driving, prevent sorethroat, sore eyes and slobbering.

WALTER LANGTRY—Veterinary Surgeon treats all diseases of horses, cattle, sheep and dogs. Office 11 Harrison St. Phone office 6; Res. 367.

WALL PAPER.

South Side Wall Paper Store.
Painting, Paper Hanging, Decorating, Kalsomining, Window Shades, Mouldings.
GOTLIEB HALLER.
Telephone No. 376. 322 S. Calhoun St

WAYNE BUGGY CO.
Theo Harges, Walt. Lyman, Frank Loar.
Wayne Buggy Co., manufacturers of carriages, phaetons and sleighs. Repairing, Repainting, etc., promptly attended to. 49 E. Columbia St. Home Phone 1292

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time

AS FOLLOWS:

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO — LEAVE — ARRIVE

Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

ORGANS OF HEARING.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Talks on the Architecture of the Ear.

An Instructive Discourse on Man's Organ of Hearing—God Does Not Endow Us with a Faculty He Does Not Himself Possess.

In the following discourse Rev. Dr Talmage sets forth God's wisdom in the construction of the human ear. The text is.

He that planted the ear, shall he not hear?—Psalms xciv 9

Architecture is one of the most fascinating arts, and the study of Egyptian, Grecian, Etruscan, Roman, Byzantine, Moorish, Renaissance styles of building has been to many a man a sublime life work. Lincoln and York cathedrals, St. Paul's and St. Peter's, and Arch of Titus, and Theban temple Alhambra and Parthenon are the monuments to the genius of those who built them But more wonderful than any arch they ever lifted, or any transept window they ever illumined, or any Corinthian column they ever crowned, or any Gothic cloister they ever elaborated, is the human ear

Among the most skillful and assiduous physiologists of our time have been those who given their time to an examination of the ear and the study of its arches, its walls, its floor, its canals, its aqueducts, its galleries, its intricacies, its convolutions, its Divine machinery, and yet, it will take another thousand years before the world comes to any adequate appreciation of what God did when He planned and executed the infinite and overmastering architecture of the human ear. The most of it is invisible and the microscope breaks down in the attempt at exploration. The cartilage which we call the ear is only the storm door of the great temple clear down out of sight, next door to the immortal soul.

Such scientists as Helmholtz and Conte and De Blainville and Rank and Ruck have attempted to walk the Appian way of the human ear, but the mysterious pathway has never been fully trodden but by two feet—the foot of sound and the foot of God. Three ears on each side the head—the external ear, the middle ear, the internal ear, but all connected by most wonderful telegraphy.

The external ear in all ages adorned by precious stones or precious metals. The Temple of Jerusalem, partly built by the contribution of ear-rings, and Homer in the Iliad speaks of Hera, "the three bright drops, her glittering gems suspended from the ear;" and many of the adornments of modern times were only copies of her ear jewels found in Pompeiian museum and Etruscan vase. But while the outer ear may be adorned by human art, the middle and internal ear are adorned and garnished only by the hand of the Lord Almighty. The stroke of a key of yonder organ sets the air vibrating, and the external ear catches the undulating sound and passes it on through the bonelets of the middle ear to the internal ear, and the 3,000 fibers of the human brain take up the vibration and roll the sound on into the soul The hidden machinery of the ear by physiologists called by the names of things familiar to us, like the hammer, something to strike—like the anvil—something to be smitten—like the stirrup of the saddle with which we mount the steed—like the drum, beaten in the march—like the harp strings, to be swept with music. Coiled like a "snail shell," by which one of the innermost passages of the ear is actually called—like a stairway, the sound to ascend—like a bent tube of a heating apparatus, taking that which enters round and round—like a labyrinth with wonderful passages into which the thought enters only to be lost in bewilderment. A muscle contracting when the noise is too loud, just as the pupil of the eye contracts when the light is too glaring. The external ear is defended by wax which with its bitterness discourages insectile invasion. The internal ear embedded in by what is far the hardest bone of the human system, a very rock of strength and defiance.

The ear is so strange a contrivance that by the estimate of one scientist it can catch the sound of 73,700 vibrations in a second. The outer ear taking in all kinds of sound, whether the crash of an avalanche or the hum of a bee. The sound passing to the inner door of the outside ear halts until another mechanism, Divine mechanism, passes it on by the bonelets of the middle ear, and coming to the inner door of that second ear the sound has no power to come further until another Divine mechanism passes it on through into the inner ear, and then the sound comes to the rail track of the brain branchlet, and rolls on and on until it comes to sensation, and there the curtain drops, and a hundred gates shut, and the voice of God seems to say to all human inspection: "Thus far and no farther."

In this vestibule of the palace of the soul, how many kings of thought, of medicine, of physology, have done penance of life-long study and got no further than the vestibule. Mysterious home of reverberation and echo. Grand central depot of sound. Headquarters to which there come quick dispatches, part the way by cartillages, part the way by air, part the way by bone, part the way by nerve—the slowest dispatch plunging into the ear at the speed of 1,090 feet a second. Small instrument of music on which is played all the music you ever heard, from the grandeurs of an August thunder-storm to the softest breathings of a flute. Small instrument of music, only a quarter of an inch of surface and the thinness of one two hundred and fiftieth part of an inch and that thinness divided into three layers. In that ear musical staff, lines, spaces, bar and rest. A bridge leading from the outside natural world to the inside spiritual world; we seeing the abutment at this end of the bridge, but the fog of an unlifted mystery hiding the abutment on the other end of the bridge. Whispering gallery of the soul. The human voice is God's eulogy the ear. That voice capable of producing 17,592,186,044,415 sounds, and all that variety made, not for the regalement of beast or bird, but for the human ear.

About 15 years ago, in Venice, lay down in death one whom many considered the greatest musical composer of the century. Struggling on up from six years of age when he was left fatherless, Wagner rose through the oblequy of the world, and oft times all nations seemingly against him, until he gained the favor of a king, and won the enthusiasm of the opera houses of Europe and America. Struggling all the way on to 70 years of age, to conquer the world's ear. In that same attempt to master the human ear and gain supremacy over that gate of the immortal soul, great battles were fought by Mozart, Gluck and Weber, and by Beethoven and Meyerbeer, by Rossini and by all the roll of German and Italian and French composers, some of them in the battle leaving their blood on the keynotes and the musical scores. Great battle fought for the ear—fought with lutes, with organ-pipe, with trumpet, with cornet-a-piston, with all ivory and brassen and silver and gutton weapons of the orchestra; royal theater and cathedral and academy of music the fortresses for the contest for the ear. England and Egypt fought for the supremacy of the Suez canal, and the Spartans and the Persians fought for the defile of Thermopylae; but the musicians of all ages have fought for the mastery of the auditory canal and the defile of the immortal soul and the Thermopylae of struggling cadences.

For the conquest of the ear Haydyn struggled on up from the garret where he had neither fire nor food, on and on until under the too great nervous strain of hearing his own oration of the "Creation" performed, he was carried out to die, but leaving as his legacy to the world 118 symphonies, 163 pieces for the baritone, 15 masses, 5 oratorios, 45 German and Italian songs, 30 canons, 365 English and Scotch songs with accompaniment, and 1,536 pages of libretto. All that to capture the gate of the body that swings in from the tympanum to the "snail shell" lying on the beach of the ocean of the immortal soul.

To conquer the ear, Handel struggled on from the time when his father would not let him go to school lest he learn the gamut and become a musician, and from the time when he was allowed in the organ loft just to play after the audience had left, to the time when he left to all nations his unparalled oratorios of "Esther," "Deborah," "Samps on," "Jephthah," "Judas Maccabeus," "Israel in Egypt," and the "Messiah," the soul of the great German composer still weeping in the Dead March of our great obsequies and triumphing in the raptures of every Easter morn

To conquerer the ear and take this gate of the immortal soul, Schubert composed his great "Serenade," writing the staves of the music on the bill of fare in a restaurant, and went on until he could leave as a legacy to the world over 1,000 magnificent compositions in music. To conquer the ear and take this gate of the soul's castle Mozart struggled on through poverty until he came to a pauper's grave, and one chilly, wet afternoon the body of him who gave to the world the "Requiem" and the "G-minor Symphony" was crunched in on top of two other paupers into a grave which to this day is epitaphless.

For the ear everything meliluous, from the birth hour when our earth was wrapped in swaddling clothes of light and serenaded by other worlds, from the time when Jubal thrummed the first harp and pressed a key of the first organ, down to the music of this Sabbath day. Yes, for the ear the coming overtures of Heaven, for whatever other part of the body may be left in the dust, the ear, we know, is to come to celestial life; otherwise, why the "harpers harping with their harps?" For the ear, carol of lark, and whistle of quail, the chirp of cricket, and dash of cascade, and roar of tides oceanic, and doxology of worshipful assembly and minstrelsy, cherubic, seraphic and archangelic. For the ear all Pandean pipes, all flutes, all clarinets, all hautboys, all bassoons, all bells, and all organs—Luzerene and Westminster abbey, and Freyburg, and Berlin, and all the organ pipes set across Christendom, the great Giant's Causeway for the monarchs of music to pass over. For the ear, all chimes, all tinklings of chronometers, all anthems, all dirges, all glees, all choruses, all lullabies, all orchestration. Oh, the ear, God honored the ear, grooved with Divine sculpture and poised with Divine gracefulness and upholstered with curtains of Divine embroidery, and corridored by Divine carpentry, and pillared with Divine architecture, and chiselled in bone of Divine masonry, and conquered by processions of Divine marshalling. The ear' A perpetual point of interrogation, asking how? a perpetual point of apostrophe appealing to God. None but God could plan it. None but God could build it. None but God could work it. None but God could keep it. None but God could understand it. None but God could explain it. Oh, the wonders of the human ear.

How surpassingly sacred the human ear. You had better be careful how you let the sound of blasphemy or uncleanness step into that holy of holies. The Bible says that in the ancient temple the priest was set apart by the putting of the blood of a ram on the tip of the ear, the right ear of the priest. But, my friends, we need all of us to have the sacred touch of ordination on the hanging lobe of both ears, and on the arches of the ears, on the Eustachian tube of the ear, on the mastoid cells of the ear, on the tympanic cavity of the ear, and on everything from the outside rim of the outside ear clear in to the point where sound steps off the auditory nerve and rolls on down into the unfathomable depth of the immortal soul. The Bible speaks of "dull ears," and of "uncircumcised ears," and of "itching ears," and of "rebellious ears," and of "open ears," and of those who have all the organs of hearing and yet who seem to be deaf, for it cries to them: "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

To show how much Christ thought of the human ear. He one day met a man who was deaf, came up to him and put a finger of the right hand into the orifice of the left ear of the patient, and put a finger of the left hand into the right ear of the patient, and agitated the tympanum, and started the bonelets, and with a voice that rang clear through the man's soul cried, "Ephphatha!" and the polyphoid growths gave way and the inflamed auricle cooled off, and that man, who had not heard a sound for many years, that night heard the wash of the waves of Galilee against the limestone shelving. To show how much Christ thought of the human ear, when the Apostle Peter got mad and with one slash of his sword dropped the ear of Malchus into the dust, Christ created a new external ear for Malchus corresponding with the middle ear and the internal ear that no sword could clip away.

And to show what God thinks of the ear we are informed of the fact that in the millennial June which shall roseate all the earth, the ears of the deaf will be unstopped, all the vascular growth gone, all deformation of the listening organ cured, corrected, changed. Every being on earth will have a hearing apparatus as perfect as God knows how to make it, and all the ears will be ready for that great symphony in which all the musical instruments of the earth shall play the accompaniment, nations of earth and empires of Heaven mingling their voices together with the deep bass of the sea and the alto of the woods, and the tenor of the winds, and the baritone of the thunder: "Alleluiah!" surging up, meeting the "Alleluiah!" descending.

Oh, yes, my friends, we have been looking for God too far away instead of looking for Him close by and in our own organism. We go up into the observatory and look through the telescope and see God in Jupiter, and God in Saturn, and God in Mars, but we could see more of Him through the microscope of an aurist. No king is satisfied with only one residence, and in France it has been St. Cloud and Versailles and the Tuileries, and in Great Britain it has been Windsor and Balmoral and Osborne. A ruler does not always prefer the larger. The King of earth and Heaven may have larger castles and greater palaces, but I do not think there is any one more curiously wrought than the human ear. The Heaven of Heavens can not contain Him, and yet He says He finds room to dwell in a contrite heart, and I think, in a Christian ear.

We have been looking for God in the infinite—let us look for Him in the infinitesimal God walking in the corridor of the ear, God sitting in the gallery of the human ear, God speaking along the auditory nerve of the ear, God dwelling in the ear to hear that which comes from the outside, and so near the brain and the soul He can hear all that transpires there The Lord of hosts encamping under the curtains of the membrane Palace of the Almighty in the human ear. The rider on the white horse of the Apocalypse thrusting His foot into the loop of bone which the physiologist has been pleased to call the stirrup of the ear.

Are you now ready for the question of my text? Have you the endurance to bear its overwhelming suggestiveness" Will you take hold of some pillar and balance yourself under the semi-omnipotent stroke? He that planted the ear, shall He not hear? Shall the God who gives us the apparatus with which we hear the sounds of the world, Himself not be able to catch up song and groan and blasphemy and worship? Does He give us a faculty which He has not himself? Doctors Wild and Gruber and Toynbee invented the acoumeter and other instruments by which to measure and examine the ear, and do these instruments know more than the doctors who made them? "He that planted the ear, shall He not hear?" Jupiter of Crete was always represented in statuary and painting as without ears, suggesting the idea that he did not want to be bothered with the affairs of the world But our God has ears. His ears are open to their cry." The Bible intimates that two workmen on Saturday night do not get their wages. Their complaint instantly strikes the ear of God: "The cry of those that reaped hath entered the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth" Did God hear that poor girl last night as she threw herself on the prison bunk in the city dungeon and cried in the midnight, "God have mercy?" Do you really think God could hear her? Yes, just as easily as when, 15 years ago, she was sick with scarlet fever, and her mother heard her when at midnight she asked for a drink of water. "He that planted the ear, shall He not hear?"

When a soul prays, God does not sit bolt upright until the prayer travels immensity and climbs to His ear. The Bible says He bends clear over In more than one place Isaiah said He bowed down His ear. In more than one place the Psalmist said He inclined His ear, by which I come to believe that God puts His ear so close down to your lips that He can hear your faintest whisper. It is not God away off up yonder, it is God away down here, close up, so close up that when you pray to Him, it is not more a whisper than a kiss. Ah! yes, He hears the captive's sigh and the plash of the orphan's tear, and the dying syllables of the shipwrecked sailor driven on the Skerries, and the infant's, "Now I lay me down to sleep," as distinctly as He hears the fortissimo of brazen bands in the Dusseldorf festival, as easily as He hears the salvo of artillery when the 13 squares of English troops open all their batteries at once at Waterloo. He that planted the ear can hear.

Just as sometimes an entrancing strain of music will linger in your ears for days after you have heard it, and just as a sharp cry of pain I once heard while passing through Bellevue hospital clung to my ear for weeks, and just as a horrid blasphemy in the street sometimes haunts one's ears for days, so God not only hears, but holds the songs, the prayers, the groans, the worship, the blasphemy. How we have all wondered at the phonograph, which holds not only the words you utter, but the very tones of your voice, so that a hundred years from now, that instrument turned, the very words you now utter and the very tone of your voice will be reproduced. Amazing phonograph! But more wonderful is God's power to hold, to retain. Ah! what delightful encouragement for our prayers. What an awful fright for our hard speeches. What assurance of warm-hearted sympathy for all our griefs. "He that planted the ear, shall He not hear?"

Better take that organ away from all sin. Better put it under the best sound. Better take it away from all gossip, from all slander, from all innuendo, from all bad influence of evil association. Better put it to school, to church, to philharmonic. Better put that ear under the blessed touch of Christian hymnology. Better consecrate it for time and eternity to Him who planted the ear. Rousseau, the infidel, fell asleep amid his skeptical manuscripts lying all around the room, and in his dream he entered Heaven and heard the song of the worshipers, and it was so sweet he asked an angel what it meant. The angel said: "This is the Paradise of God, and the song you hear is the anthem of the redeemed." Under another roll of the celestial music Rousseau wakened and got up in the midnight and, as well as he could, wrote down the strains of the music that he had heard in the wonderful tune called "The Songs of the Redeemed." God grant that it may not be to you and to me an infidel dream, but a glorious reality. When we come to the night of death and we lie down to our last sleep, may our ears really be wakened by the canticles of the Heavenly temple, and the songs and the anthems and the carols and the doxologies that shall climb the musical ladder of that Heavenly gamut.

Immortality.

The very fact that we fail on earth to reach our ideal is presumptive proof of our immortality and a future in which to grow—not a future of probation—and our growth in the Christian life here will be marked by a growth in Christian character.—Rev. W. T. George, Presbyterian, Kansas City, Mo.

The Womanly Mother.

Many a principle of righteousness that has borne fruit in some humanitarian enterprise or reform legislation was first instilled into the life of the child by a womanly mother who had room enough in her heart to take the world into her affections.—Rev. Dr. Gumbert, Boston, Mass.

Consecration.

The consecrated life means that the good, noble purposes, resolution, promises and God-given abilities of my life shall not lie dormant, but be so mingled with my thoughts and actions as to bring to the world the healing balm of Christ's atoning sacrifice.—Rev. W. E. Dugan, Methodist, San Francisco, Cal.

The Test of Orthodoxy.

I care not what the creed of another man may be; whether it be the same as mine or far removed from it, if he is honest in his belief he should have the love and respect of all mankind. The real test of orthodoxy with Christ is character and goodness.—Rev. C. H. Eaton, Episcopalian, New York City.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

JAMIE'S INTERPRETATION.

Sandy McPherson was fond of his wife,
And of Jamie, his little son,
But fonder was he of the drammshop fine
Where he went when his work's done.

One night as he slept he dreamed a dream,
A plump and pompous rat
Followed by two small and weak
That they wouldn't resemble a cat,
Passed by his door. Behind the three
A blind one followed in at

He woke, and pondered o'er his dream,
But could not make it clear
His wife, too, strived it in vain,
But Jamie looked so wise
That Sandy said: "Coom, laddie, tell—
I see it in yer eyes."

"Feather," said Jamie, eagerly,
"The fat rat is the man

Who keeps the public house, ye ken,
Where ye see aft hae gone

"The two lean rats are mither an' me,
An' the blind one—shall I tell?"
The father nodded. Said Jamie, low:
"The blind one is—yersel'!"

"Yer richt!" cried Sandy McPherson then,
Though his face was red with shame
"Yer richt, my laddie, an' I'm all wrang,
An' weel deserve yer blame!"

But listen, now. As the days went by
His dull, bleared eyes grew clear,
And you wouldn't know the wife and lad
So plump and full of cheer
And if every man who takes his glass
Would like Sandy do, I think
The lean rat soon would represent
The man who sells the drink
—National Temperance Advocate.

WHY USE ALCOHOL?

Some of the Fallacies Set Forth from Unquestioned and Unimpeachable Authorities.

To repeat in a short summary the grand indictment against alcohol—what it does to the drinker himself—Prof. John Fiske says:

"The perpetual craving of the drinker, is, in all probability, due to the gradual alteration in the molecular structure of the nervous system caused by frequently repeated narcosis."

People have imagined that it enables men to endure great extremes of cold and heat; but all observers, with singular unanimity, condemn the use of wine and spirits as preventives against cold, all the Arctic expeditions, including Nansen's latest, bear uniform testimony in this respect; they all say that the seeming stimulation is followed by a more than corresponding depression. To be sure Dr. Blessing on the "Fram" added a spoonful of brandy to a bowl of steeped huckleberry punch, to be shared by 11; but it was only as a reminder of "festive" days at home; and Nansen and Johansen endured that last long bitter winter with no alcohol, but came out well and fat men. The Hudson Bay company forbid it to their employes the guides at Chamouni use no spirits, and the Russian army on the march refuse to take along a man who has been drinking. When great exertions are to be made in hot climates, there is the same uniform testimony to the worthlessness of alcohol as an aid to endurance. Sir John Hall, K. C. B., says (he was with the Crimean army):

"The healthiest army I ever served had not a drop of wine spirits or beer. In the Kaffir war (1852) a march was made by 20 men, in which 1,000 miles were covered in 77 days, or at the rate of 15 miles a day, the men were nearly naked exposed to great heat by day, while at night water froze in a bell tent with 21 men sleeping in it—the men got only biscuit and 1½ pounds of meat, with what game they could kill. Yet this march was made without spirits, and no man was sick at the end of the march, when two men who had got hold of some liquor had dysentery."

Officers in India had an opportunity to compare marches made through a malarious region by men who used spirits, and those who used tea instead. The figures demonstrated the superiority of the tea ration; and Sir Garnet Wolseley speaks unequivocally against the "rum ration," and urges the substitution of tea. The suggestion of the use of tea for the army came from studying the experience of the Canada lumbermen, who spend the whole winter in the backwoods engaged in the hardest labor and exposed to a freezing temperature, being allowed no spirits, but an unlimited quantity of tea. Now that the true nature of malaria has been discovered, the demonstration of the inability of alcohol to counteract it follows, of course.

Many working men believe that alcohol increases their capacity for labor, their deception coming from the general sensations and appearances. Liebig says:

"Brandy, in its action on the nerves, is like a bill of exchange drawn on the health of the laborer, which, for lack of cash to pay it, must be constantly renewed. The workman consumes his principal instead of interest, hence the inevitable bankruptcy of the body

And Dr. Parkes and Count Wolowicz conducted a careful series of experiments on a strong and healthy man, and by comparing the figures of the water days and the alcoholic days, they demonstrated the truth of Liebig's "overdraft" theory and where it gets in its work. The mischief came in the quickening of the beat of the heart; and they proved the ruinous acceleration of the heart beat thus: the heart of the adult makes 73 beats a minute—multiply it by 60 for one hour, and 27 for a day, and allow for the slowing of the pulse during sleep, and we make an average of 100,000 beats per day, at each of these strokes, the heart lifts six ounces of blood into the vessels leading from it, which equals for the actual work done by the heart, the lifting 116 foot-tons; the alcohol so quickened the beat of the heart that it had to do extra work equal to lifting 24 foot-tons, on the last two days, and the sphygmographic tracings taken afterward showed the feebleness of comparative exhaustion in the muscles of the overworked heart itself

There are those who imagine that it is a quickener of the mental faculties. Rev. Stopford A. Brooke says:

"It has been said that moderate doses of alcohol stimulate work into greater activity and make life happier and brighter. My experience since I became a total abstainer has been exactly opposite. The fact is that alcohol, even in the small quantities I took it, while it did not seem to impair health, injured the fineness of that physical balance which means a state of health in which all the world seems pleasant. * * * My power of work is now increased, and it is not much to say that the work of the world would be one third better and more swiftly done, and the enjoyment of life increased by one-half, if no one took a drop of alcohol Let the young man make the experiment of working on water only."

Sir Andrew Clarke testifies:

"For all purposes of sustained enduring, faithful work, it is my experience that alcohol does not in fact hinders it. * * * I am bound to say that for a laborious work alcohol never helps a human soul. Never, never."

In lieu of a body of gentlemen, known as the committee of 50, and which included such representative men as Dr. John S. Billings, President Eliot and Mr. Seth Low, to conduct an investigation of the liquor problem, and authorized by them, Prof. O. P. Hedge, of Clark university, made took a series of experiments to demonstrate the effect of alcohol, administered in small recurring doses (the tippler's style), to dogs and rats. If anyone still has doubts of its destructive effects upon the human tissues, let him look at the unanimously honest, unprejudiced testimony of the photographs of these creatures, where the dosed and healthy are shown side by side. He will understand the phrase, alcoholic dissolution, and perhaps be restrained from taking many to taste that, the "end whereof is death." Tares are to be found, showing the wasted and degenerated animals, side by side with their healthy "control" brethren and sisters in the Popular Science Monthly for March and April, 1897.

Since the day when William and Mary stimulated the production of intoxicating liquors, under the idea of thus "encouraging agriculture" there has been a large body of people who honestly believe that breweries and distilleries, with the immense capital invested, and the large number of men employed in the work, are an important element in national prosperity; but those who can look below surface indications know better, and realize that if the enormous sums spent for intoxicants were spent in good food, warm clothing and comfortable homes, it would do much to eradicate the misery and consequent discontent among the very poor This is the dark side of the picture, but the hopeful signs of what can be done will show that even in the matter of intemperance there is great and growing improvement.—N. Y. Independent.

WORK OF EXTERMINATION.

Common Use of Alcohol in Brittany is Rapidly Decimating the Population.

According to Dr. Brunon, in the Normandie Medicale, the population in Brittany is being decimated rapidly by alcoholism. Alcohol has become a part of the staple food of the home. Bread, coffee and eau de vie form the basis of the dinner and frequently even the coffee is absent. The most distressing feature of the case is the lamentable effect this use of alcohol has on the young. The infantile mortality is enormous, such as met with nowhere else Of 50 children who had come to the free dispensary of Dr. Brunon two began to drink coffee and alcohol before they were a month old, four at three months, two at five months, five at eight months, one at ten months, five at 18 months, 15 at a year and 19 at three years With these facts staring us in the face it can no longer be a matter for surprise that the population of France is diminishing year by year, that the rural population is degenerating, that crime and insanity are greatly on the increase, and that industry is on the decline.—Medical and Surgical Reporter.

TEMPERANCE TIDINGS.

"Do you think that stimulants would hurt me, doctor?" "Not if you leave them alone."

The board of directors for Renwick park, on Cayuga lake, Ithaca, N. Y., have decided that no beer, wines, liquors or spirituous drinks of any kind shall hereafter be sold upon the grounds.

Among the prizes offered at a farmers' institute, recently, in a certain town in Wisconsin, was "a bottle of whisky to the woman that could make the best loaf of bread." Any new way to get people to drink is eagerly adopted by the liquor sellers.

The total number of breweries in the world is 42,988 and their output is 5,650,726,670 gallons of beer, or 141,493,166 barrels, or 1,414,931 car loads, or one continuous train load of 10,000 miles long, or a train load 16 times as long as from Columbus, O., to New York city.

The W. C. T. U. of Churubusco, Ind., have succeeded in entirely ridding the town of saloons. Sixteen women appeared before the county commissioners and were successful in defeating the three remaining saloon keepers, who desired to continue in business and had applications for renewal of license pending.

Dispatches from Wichita, Kan., state that 20 women raided and burned a saloon in a big store building on the Kansas and Oklahoma territory line, on March 24. The citizens on the Kansas side claimed that it was subject to the laws of that state and ordered it closed. The owner refused, with the above result.

A Brave Girl Graduate.

The graduating class of Concepcion college, Chili, consisted of five girls who had been there from five to eight years. One of them is the daughter of one of the wealthiest men in southern Chili, and she had the courage to discuss "The Temperance Problem," as her subject at commencement. The Spanish professor tried to dissuade her because of its unpopularity, but the young lady replied. "Some one must take the first stand, and I may as well be the first." It means something to have influential persons take a decided stand on the side of temperance when, among the rich and poor, wine is used more freely than water.

Must Wear a Brass Collar.

They had an excellent way of checking excessive drinking in Manitoba. When a man had been twice or thrice convicted of drunkenness he was sentenced to wear a brass collar, which marked him out among his fellows as a person to whom no publican could with impunity serve liquor. The drastic measure often proved a cure On the authorities being satisfied that the branded individual had served a sufficiently long term of probation he was uncollared and endowed with the liberty of drinks.—London Telegraph.

Does the Saloon Pay?

Talk about saloons paying! All the gold in the world would not pay for one broken heart, all the silver of the Cordilleras cannot half compensate for the gloom of one hour on the part of some loving wife. It pays to sow corn because we may eat the bread, it does not pay to sow saloons, because we reap thunderbolts. Yes, a saloon is sloven, its immutable law bears thorns that pierce the souls, it empties its fruits into the grave dug by votes cast for license.—Kentucky Gleaner.

The Old Negro Was Right.

A negro man earnestly prayed in one of the meetings of the colored people that the Lord might "keep 'em from upsettin' sins." After he was through another member of the meeting said "Brudder, you isn't got the hang of dat at all. It's not upsettin' sins, it is besettin' sins." "Wall," said the first, "if dat's so, it is, an' I can't help it. But I was prayin' de Lord to keep us from de sin oh 'toxication!' An' if dat ain't an upsettin' sin, den I dunno what am."

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

AT EMMAUS.

From fair Jerusalem to return
At early eve departed,
Two latest of the band of men they spoke,
Intent on the sad sorrow
Then, at noon, "O we hoped our Lord
Would meet us on the morrow!"

"But yesterday is past a week
We watched long and sadly
Could we but see the Master's face,
Him we should welcome gladly!"

With friendly touch and kindly word,
"Why seek ye sadness discovering?
Am I your loved leader, I who He speaks,
Their hearts within them burning

They reach the door, they ask Him in,
As they sit round the table,
Delight to hear His sweet discourse,
With great instructive fable

Not know Him yet their Lord to be,
Till when the meal is spoken,
He takes, he breaks the paschal bread;
Then know Him by the token.

O grant desired, when sweet discourse
By burning hearts inflames,
All are we now to meet our Lord,
To speak with Him in love!
—Henry Clark, in N. Y. Observer.

SENSITIVENESS.

Is a Christian Grace, But Often an Intense Form of Selfishness Hides Under the Same Name.

Sensitiveness is a Christian grace. Sensitiveness is an un-Christian vice. The sensitive person is a blessing to society. The sensitive person is a nuisance in any community. The sensitive spirit should be assiduously cultivated by all. The sensitive spirit is by all means to be striven against and conquered.

It all depends upon what you mean by sensitiveness. There is a true sensitiveness which implies great delicacy of feeling and perception. And there is a false sensitiveness that should be spelled selfishness. What a pity that one name should be applied to two qualities so nearly opposite.

"There is the "sensitive plant." How it shrinks from every rude touch! Just brush its leaves carelessly with your hand, and straightway they fold themselves close together and droop downwards, a touching picture of hurt feelings.

Society abounds in sensitive plants. They grow luxuriantly in the church. Everywhere we may find them. They are always on the lookout for slights and criticisms. They think a great deal about their rights and dignities. They may be good workers, but they must be appreciated. Their feelings are very tender, and they wear them where they will be exposed to the most violent shocks. A suspicion of neglect, a word of opposition or criticism, and they are offended. They stop work at once, and will not do anything more till they have been duly flattered and coaxed And even then they often assume the air of martyrs.

But are they as careful of the feelings of others as they expect others to be of their feelings Very rarely. As a rule, your sensitive soul is quite careless of the rights and feelings of others. When you hear one say "I am exceedingly sensitive" you are safe to conclude that he is exceedingly selfish

True sensitiveness, on the other hand, is that delicacy of spirit and quickness of perception that makes us very tender in our treatment of others It does not make us more ready to take offense but it saves us from giving offense. It makes us considerate of the weaknesses and prejudices and foibles of our neighbors. It restrains us from trespassing on their rights and prerogatives

Two men were partners in a country store, both of whom liked a joke, but one was universally popular, while the other was equally unpopular. One day the latter said to the former: "Why is it that you can joke with people as much as you like, and they never seem to mind it; but if I joke them they always get angry?" "That is plain enough," replied the other. "I always joke people about something that they care nothing about; but when you joke a man you select the sorest spot you can find and then hit him as hard as you can right there." The first man was sensitive in the proper sense, the second was not.

Jesus Christ was the most truly sensitive of men, yet He never took offense. His own feelings were entirely consecrated to His work. He never "stood on His dignity." He never claimed His rights; He never fretted because He was not appreciated. But how tenderly He treated the feelings and rights of others; how patient with Samaritan prejudice; how gentle towards Galilean ignorance and stupidity; how careful at all times to treat even bigotry and superstition in such a manner that the smallest bud of faith should not be blighted.

Of such sensitiveness the world can never have enough To quickly perceive that we are hurting another's feelings or that we are touching an unwelcome topic; to avoid all words or actions that might make others happy; to have the faculty of soothing ruffled spirits and relieving the friction and jarring of life this is a great gift It is a most Christly grace. But he who possesses it will never be heard saying: "I am exceedingly sensitive."—Rev. George H. Hubbard, in S. S. Times

POINTS FOR PARENTS.

Religious instruction saves from destruction.

Christ is on trial in your home as much as He was before Pilate

Don't poison your home life with worry and fret whenever things go wrong

Many a fibbing mother has been puzzled to make out how her children learned to lie

How foolish for a mother to talk to her children about religion unless she can show them what it is.

What folly for a father to warn his boys against tobacco if he does it with a breath that smells of smoke

If the parental example is a sowing of bad seed, how absurd to look for a good frontage in the lives of the children

If you claim in church that the Lord is your rest and peace, let the children see that you told the truth about it when you get home.

Think of a father talking religion to his son on Sunday and going to the store to do business with a short yardstick on Monday.—Sam's Horn.

Making the Best of Things.

He lives richly who makes use of life's unpromising things. We seek the philosopher's stone, and find that nothing turns to gold If we would seek to turn every thing, even the things which promise the least, to gold, we would find the philosopher's stone Better than untold wealth of opportunity is an eye that discovers an opening where the rest of the world sees only a wall.—S. S. Times.

Life and Love.

Life alone can lead to life; love alone can beget love; light alone can lead to light; truth alone can infuse truth, and that truth gives real liberty.—Rev. C. W. Burns.

A PRACTICAL TEST.

True Religion Shows Itself in the Life—Faith and Works Always Go Together.

The epistle of James presents a practical test for true religion. It is the well known passage, "Show me thy faith without thy works, and I by my works will show thee my faith." It is Simon or Mount Jesus says down he came last year to see prophecy and inspiration, but I don't see that it emphasizes the integrity of the vine, which He describes. He that doeth the Mind and Law in him, the same beareth much fruit." This is a reasonable test. It is the same in principle that we use in the investigation of every day facts. The merchant, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the farmer demand more than a theory. They wish to see the theory work. In front the age of his poem is his faith, stands at the underpinning of practical test when the farmer sows the seed, or finds none to eat. The theory or law is put to a practical test in the laboratory, the machine is tested in the factory, the business in the balance sheet, tested by the results, the work, the outcome, or income. Thus we may test our faith. Does the law of faith result in holiness of heart and life? Does the "word of the cross" work out the fabric of righteousness? Does the "goodly pearl" of salvation by faith pay dividends in "love, joy, peace, long suffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, self control?"

For if these things are yours and abound they make you to be not idle or unfruitful unto the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ"

Faith is the life principle, and wherever it exists there will be fruit, no matter what the surroundings or the circumstances may be. The garden may be wild and uncultivated, but the vine will bear its grape and impart the joy of its fruit to whosoever passing may partake. The "word of faith" draws its life from "the Life" "The words I have spoken unto you are spirit and are life" The Christ-life within will speak or act without. No brother or sister will be sent away naked and in lack of daily food, with a mere compliment to feast on, from his door, neither will the destitute get a mere compliment from him who has the true faith. The widow's mite of important purpose, a sincere desire to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, will as truly express the mind of Christ as the costly ointment expressed the devotion of Mary and be as pleasing to Him

"Not by the wile phylactery,
Nor stubborn fast, nor stated prayers
That man in sanctity we judge the tree
By what it bears

"And when a man can live apart
From works, on the theologic trust,
I know the blood about his heart
Is dry as dust"
—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

THE GLORIFIED CROSS.

What Was Meant by Jesus' Enemies to Be a Disgrace Has Become an Emblem of Honor.

Romans, Greeks, Jews and everybody else in the time of Christ regarded the death upon the cross as exceptionally shameful. It was reserved for the basest criminals. That the chief priests and their followers demanded it for Jesus, and insisted upon it when Pilate sought not only to satisfy them by a milder penalty but even would have released Jesus as an innocent man, reveals the intense malignity of their hatred. Nothing in their eyes could be too disgraceful to be inflicted upon Jesus.

How amazed they would be could they revisit this world and realize what the cross has become to the human race, and as the direct consequence of their own action. Indeed, the signs of the coming change must have begun to be evident, even to some of them, before they died. For once crucifixion failed to disgrace. Its publicity was not less distressing. Its anguish was not mitigated But its shamefulness was transformed, even while the living victim hung there on the cross, into honor. The very Roman soldiery appreciated this fact and here testimony to it.

Ever since through all the centuries that tremendous object lesson has been impressing itself upon mankind Instead of disgrace attaching to Jesus because He was crucified His cross has been radiant with a halo of glory for that very reason. And what is more, the great principle suggested and illustrated by the crucifixion of Jesus and its results has been imbedding itself more firmly in the soil of the heart of the race, and has been sending forth a richer and more beautiful fruitage Whatever is painful, shameful, abhorrent in itself ceases to be so, and ceases to be considered so when it is done or borne for the sake of righteousness in the spirit of Christ. How long ago became admitted. It is a fact established upon the God rock of human conviction.

Take courage, then, you who are facing experiences from which you shrink, and which you may be conscious that you have not deserved. Be sure that, accepted as Jesus met His, they will glorify your life instead of blasting it.—Congregationalist.

RELATIVE VALUES.

A Man's Wealth or Poverty Is in His Personal Qualities—Character the Main Essential.

Every life must be commended or criticised as it has helped or hindered the cause of humanity. The most important result in the development and use of material resources, in the making and use of a fortune, is their influence in the development of men. If in building estates or fame, men do not also build themselves up in noble Christian manhood, they have made a sad mistake. Fortune and fame are outside of men, and are not very important adjuncts to them Men are not rich by reason of anything outside of themselves They, essential wealth or poverty is in personal qualities. He is poor, indeed who has nothing good but the house he lives in, the clothes he wears, the food he eats, the body which is going to the grave, and an estate which he must leave behind him. He is fortunate who is such in disposition and personal character that he is delightfully at home under the law of Christ, and in the society of "just men made perfect" Such an one is a good man for this world, for he will scatter blessings among his fellows. He will be a good man for Heaven, for his life will swell its anthem of praise.—N. Y. Examiner.

Doing.

Doing, not dreaming, is the secret of success Not the faithful talker, but the faithful toiler, leaves the broad mark of work accomplished. "Not he that saith, Lord! Lord! but he that doeth my Father's will," not the son that promised, but he that went, was the one who received the reward "This one thing I do"—not "this one thing I think" made a St Paul. "Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily" Going about continually doing good was the example left by Christ, and the promise is given to them who, by patient continuance in well-doing, seek for glory and honor and immortality—eternal life.

THE LAYING BREEDS.

GOOD POINTS OF THE SPANISH AND POLISH CLASSES.

Habits and Temperament Must Be Considered—Form and Feathers May Be Improved, but Racial Traits Cannot Be Eradicated—Evils of Overcrowding.

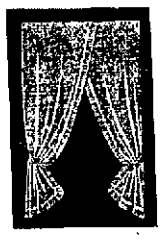
Prof. Sturnberg, in The Country Gentleman, speaks of the Black Spanish, Minorcas and Andalusians as among the best

READ..... THE SENTINEL.
It Gets the News by ASSOCIATED PRESS.... The same day it occurs.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ALL THE WAR NEWS.... IN THE SENTINEL. Hours in advance of all Contemporaries.

ESTABLISHED 1833. EIGHT PAGES. SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898. [PART FIRST.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.



LACE CURTAINS
—IN—
GREAT VARIETY,
AND AT
VERY LOW PRICES!

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

MONEY
TO LOAN

From $10 to Any Amount.
Any Person in Need of Money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Mercles, Store Fixtures, Etc.
THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR POSSESSION.....
All Business Private and Confidential.
No Delay. Lowest Rates
IT PAYS TO BORROW OF US
LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE (Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.
Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

MAGNOLIA BLOSSOM.
Woman's Favorite Remedy.
A Simple Home Treatment for all Female Troubles.
FOR SALE BY
FREESE & RANKE,
Agents. Druggists,
88 Calhoun Street.

Our Window Displays.

HANDKERCHIEFS
15c, 2 for 25c.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,
80-80½ Calhoun St.

WE DO NOT ADVERTISE
Trading you our best teeth for $5.00 and not making change you $10, but we do what you wish to buy, but we do as we say.
THE BEST TEETH $5 Per Set
No one can make you a better set, no matter what you pay. Black, Red or Maroon Plates, all at the same price.
Painless Extracting and Filling. All work warranted.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
Over Baldwin's Music Store.
Phone 1178. 23 Calhoun St.
DR. J. A. WILLIAMS, Mgr.

MONEY TO LOAN
At lowest rate on furniture, piano, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.
Loans closed same day application is made.
No charges taken out in advance.
Business confidential. No publicity.
Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Rooms 2 3 4 Odd Fellows Block, No. 68 Calhoun St.

BABY'S SKIN
In all the world there is no other treatment so pure, so sweet, so safe, so speedy, so prolonging, so refreshing, and so beautifying as the warm bath, with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure.
Cuticura
It will rejuvenate the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.
"All about the Skin, Scalp and Hair," free.
EVERY HUMOR The Purest of Humors

SAMPSON'S PRIZE

Flagship New York Captures a Spanish Transport Near Havana.

Had Aboard One Thousand Soldiers of Spain for Cuban Service.

Spanish Freighter Pedro Also Taken by the New York.

The American Fleet Has a Busy Day in Cuban Waters--The Alfonso XII. is a Rich Prize and is Worth a Million Dollars--Admiral Sampson's Squadron Has the Port of Havana Blockaded Effectively.

HAVANA, April 23.—Admiral Sampson with the South Atlantic squadron is anchored off Havana, which port is now in a state of blockade.

Two Spanish prizes have been taken by the flagship New York in those waters. The Spanish transport, Alfonso XII, from Barcelona, and the Spanish freighter Pedro, from Bilbao, were both compelled to strike their colors to the United States cruiser.

A RICH SPANISH PRIZE.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A special to the Press from Key West, Fla., 4 a. m., says:

The cruiser New York has captured a big ship which at this hour is supposed to be the Alfonso XII from Barcelona for Havana with 1,000 Spanish troops. The steamer was sighted about ten miles off Havana by the flagship of Captain Sampson's fleet. The New York sent a shot across the Spaniard's bow. This did not stop her. Then Captain Sampson ordered all steam on, and a stern chase of four miles followed. When the flagship got in better range she sent three more shots after the Spaniard. Then the steamer hove to.

She will be towed to port this morning. The Alfonso, if it is she, is a particularly rich prize.

She is a mail steamer of the Compagnie Espana Trans Atlantique and and is worth a million dollars.

WILL CUT THE CABLES.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 23.—The United States steamer Mangrove left here at 5:30 this morning, fully equipped as a cable ship. She headed southeast and her destination is said to be the south of Cuba. There, it is believed, she will cut off cable communication with the island proper, so far as the southern cables are concerned. It is understood she is to be convoyed by one or more warships. Another report has it, on the authority of one of her officers, that she is going out to the Key West channel to remove the buoys.

SPANISH SHIP PEDRO CAPTURED.

New York, April 23.—The New York Journal prints the following from Key West today:

The Journal's dispatch boat Echo arrived this morning with the following dispatch:

"FRIDAY, April 22.—(On board Antio, fifteen miles east of Havana, off the Cuban coast).—One of the first shots fired in anger from the gun of an American ironclad across the bows of an enemy's ship since the close of the civil war was hurled from the deck of the New York as a signal to the Spanish freighter Pedro, of Bilbao, to heave to shortly before 6 o'clock this evening.

"The little Pedro, running like a scared rabbit close in shore, favored by the closing in of a foggy misty day, was sighted by the New York and immediately brought about with a solid shot across her bow. It was after 5 o'clock that the New York signalled the fleet to halt and scudded away like a greyhound along the coast of Cuba.

"Far off against the dim, vague background of Cuban hills, half seen, half guessed, could be traced a faint film of grayish smoke the one visible evidence of a frightened Spanish freighter striving vainly to race out the day without being discovered by the great grey monsters that blackened the sky to the west in one solid mass of black cloud from the funnels of roaring furnaces.

"Vainly the Spaniard raced. Charging along at trial fast speed, the New York soon lay across the bows of the Spanish ship, and the crashing challenge blazed from the deck of the cruiser.

"A huge puff of white smoke rolled out from the side of the flagship and far off, just in front of the Spaniard, a fountain of white foam leaped into the air.

"In a moment the course of the strange Spaniard was changed, and she hove to. Shortly after the New York led her prey further out from shore and laid her to.

"Crew and captain could be seen rushing about the deck of the ship like a nest of ants, hiding their valuables and striving to avert some impending fate they could only guess at in their ignorance.

"As she came around her name could be clearly read on her stern. She is the M. Pedro, of Bilbao, a Spanish freighter, two masted, with a black funnel and single yellow stripe and hull black above red.

"As soon as she was laid alongside, the Pedro was boarded by Ensign Frank Marble, of the New York.

"Ensign Marble led a prize crew consisting of a file of marines and seamen. With great formality the ensign swung aboard and assumed command. A burly, bare-footed American tar shoved the Spanish quartermaster away from the wheel and began to set the course of the Spaniard.

"The Spanish crew gathered in a terrified huddle near the forecastle and awaited developments.

"Hardly had the prize crew been put on board before another freighter was seen going down to cast to the eastward. The New York, leaving the captured Spanish craft in charge of the prize crew, drew across the bows of the stranger and sent a shot into the water nearly in front of her bows. She paid no attention to the challenge but kept steadily on, and a few seconds later another shot was sent hurling across the water in front of her.

"After this hostile demonstration she hauled up and was soon following the New York out to sea. It was discovered, however, that she flew the German flag and consequently was permitted to proceed.

"As this is carried from the scene of the occurrence by the Echo, the Pedro is being headed for Key West, to be used as a transport in carrying American troops to Cuba."

PEDRO TAKEN TO KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 23.—The Spanish steamer Pedro was brought in here at 6:30 this morning under her own steam in charge of a prize crew.

BUENA VENTURA WAS SCUTTLED.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 23.—The captured Spanish steamer Buena Ventura is still aground and leaking badly. There is a strong suspicion that she was scuttled by her Spanish crew.

SPANISH SENATE ORGANIZED.

MADRID, April 23.—12:15 P. M.—The Spanish senate was organized today. The senators took the customary oath, and the Cuban senator, Senor Pisado, felicitated Capt. General Blanco and the Spanish army in Cuba on the enthusiasm that the race showing in defense of Spanish territory. The senator added:

"I am persuaded the army will rather die than suffer defeat."

PORT IS BLOCKED.

Sampson's Fleet is Anchored at Havana.

The Cuban City Goes Wild With Excitement.

Appear Brave, But Fear a Sudden Bombardment.

The Signal That the Fleet Had Arrived Brought All Soldiers to Man the City's Defenses.

(Copyrighted 1898, by the Associated Press.)

HAVANA, April 23—8:30 A. M.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The city of Havana is agitated by war enthusiasm. The United States fleet can be seen in the offing. Great confidence is felt among the Spaniards in the effectiveness of their batteries.

Crowds, before night fall, assembled at every point of vantage to gaze upon the blockading fleet.

HAVANA EXCITED.

Appearance of the American Fleet Set the Cuban Capital Wild.

HAVANA, April 22.—9:30.—(Delayed in transmission.)—At 4:45 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon the semaphore signalled that a fleet had been sighted on the eastern side of the island. It was said to be without any colors to show nationality.

From the front of Morro castle the correspondent of the Associated Press saw smoke in the distance and soon afterwards he made out three vessels on the horizon. At that time La Punta, the fort on the side of the harbor opposite Morro Castle was crowded with curious people, including many ladies. In addition crowds of people could be seen at various points of vantage, many of them gathered on the tops of houses.

At 6 p. m. the semaphore signalled that it was the United States fleet which was in sight, and at 6:15 p. m. a red flag was run up at the signal station, warning guns were fired from Morro Castle and afterwards from Cabanas fortress adjoining it.

This caused excitement throughout the city and was the first real note of war. When the first signal came from the semaphore station a British schooner, which was in the harbor, put to sea.

She was immediately followed by the German steamer Remus.

Soon afterwards the American steamer Saratoga put to sea.

The cannon shots from the fortresses stirred up the regular troops and volunteers throughout Havana and its vicinity and there was a rush to quarters. The signal guns from the fortifications echoed to the palace and through the street, causing people to rush from the houses with the result that all the thoroughfares were soon crowded with excited inhabitants.

Captain General Blanco heard the shots while at the palace, to which place the generals and commanders of the volunteers promptly repaired, full of excitement and warlike enthusiasm. Some time afterwards the captain general, accompanied by his staff, the generals and others, left the palace and was warmly acclaimed by the soldiers and populace.

The general then made a brief final inspection of the fortifications and went to a spot from which he could see the approaching fleet. There certainly was no sign of alarm anywhere. The Spaniards are confident that Havana is prepared for any eventuality and they have great faith in the strength of the forts, batteries, etc., and in the effectiveness of their heavy artillery.

In fact, there was a feeling of satisfaction at the warlike tremors which spread everywhere when it was seen that the hour of battle was apparently approaching and that the Spaniards were soon to give battle to their enemies. Only those who witnessed the demeanor of the people, military and civilians, can understand the enthusiasm which prevailed on all sides.

As the time passed more and more people crowded the spots from where the fleets could be most favorably seen. By 8:30 o'clock there was a great movement through all the streets and on all the squares. The coffee houses and clubs were crowded with excited people discussing the arrival of the American ships.

The Spaniards expressed themselves as anxious to measure arms with the invaders, and there was no exhibition of doubt as to the result. Many of the stores are closed; their owners and employes are volunteers and therefore have been called to the defense of the city.

As this dispatch is sent the civil and military authorities of Havana are in consultation at the palace and every precaution possible to the Spaniards had been taken to guard against a night surprise and to resist an attack if the bombardment is commenced.

Throughout the evening the scenes of enthusiasm continued in the harbor districts and San Lazaro avenue was full of people who shouted defiances at the distant American fleet, yelling "Shoot away," "Why don't you shoot?" etc. When the news of the capture of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, by the United States cruiser Nashville, twenty miles off Key

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

MEN OF AMERICA

Now is the Time to Rally Round the Flag of Your Country.

The President Issues a Proclamation Asking for Volunteers.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Soldiers Called Out.

The Troops Will Probably be Assembled Next Week at Chickamauga Park--Details Will be Made Known Monday--Naval Reserves Have Been Called--Provisions of the War Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Today President McKinley issued a proclamation calling for one hundred and twenty-five thousand volunteers for service in the war against Spain.

The term of enlistment will be for two years unless sooner discharged.

The details pertaining to the quota to be furnished by each of the several states will be forwarded to the governors at once and made public probably Monday.

Secretary Alger has decided to concentrate the volunteers at Washington, Richmond, Atlanta and possibly one other point.

NAVAL MILITIA ORDERED TO REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The naval militia of the following states have been ordered to report at once to man the auxiliary ships: New York militia to the Yankee; Maryland to the Dixie; Michigan to the Yosemite, and Massachusetts to the Prairie.

WAR REVENUE BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The war revenue measure will be introduced in the house just before adjournment this afternoon. It is estimated that it will produce about $100,000,000 in revenue. The tax on beer, ale and fermented liquors is increased from $1 to $2 a barrel but no relate from unused beer or destroyed stamps is allowed. The tax on tobacco and snuff is increased to twelve cents a pound, upon cigars to $4 per thousand, weighing more than three pounds per thousand, and $2 on cigars weighing less than three pounds per thousand; $1 upon cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand and $2 on cigarettes weighing less than three pounds.

A $500,000,000 loan is provided in the new war tariff bill in the form of 3-per cent. 10-20 bonds; $100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, to bear 3 per cent. interest, are also provided for.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL PASSES HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Hull bill for the reorganization of the army was passed by the house this afternoon. There was considerable debate and opposition, but it finally went through without division.

WAR MUST BE DECLARED.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The president will send a message to congress on Monday asking that a formal declaration of war be made.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG.

By the President of the United States:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By a joint resolution of congress approved on the 20th day of April, 1898, entitled: "Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect"; and

Whereas, By an act of congress entitled, "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898, the president was authorized in order to raise a volunteer army to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call for and hereby do call for volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000, in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution; the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia according to population, and to serve for two years unless sooner discharged.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities through the war department.

In witness, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this, 23rd day of April, A D, 1898, and of the independence of the United States, the 122nd.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President:
JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State.

DEFEND THE FLAG.

Governor Mount Has Received Orders From Washington.

Three Regiments of Infantry and One of Artillery

Will Be Indiana's Quota of Troops Under First Call.

The Militia Will Mobilize in Indianapolis Sunday--Will Remain in Camp a Few Days Then Go to Washington.

The Indiana militia will be called out today and tomorrow will mobilize in Indianapolis at the state fair grounds. Captain Rasso this morning received information that Lieutenant W. W. Kerr had been appointed mustering and recruiting officer and since the issuance of the president's call he expects the infantry to be called at any hour. The following dispatch from THE SENTINEL representative at Indianapolis indicates that Governor Mount will issue his call within a few hours:

Special to THE SENTINEL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 23.—Governor Mount today received telegraphic information from Washington to effect that Indiana's quota of troops under the first call will be three regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery.

The troops will be mobilized in this city Sunday or early next week, and will remain in camp here for a few days, and then will be sent to Washington before final arrangement to go to the field are made.

PREPARING FOR TROOPS.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—The entire Indiana national guard, with the exception of two batteries at Dunn and Fort Wayne, will assemble in this city at the state fair grounds tomorrow to be mustered into the federal service for prosecuting the war against Spain.

As yet the people of Indianapolis have had little experience in witnessing what the real preparations for war are, but tomorrow they will be given a sight that will strongly impress upon them the fact that this country is now at War.

It was practically decided yesterday to not call out the batteries at Dunn and Fort Wayne, but these two organizations will be the only component part of the Indiana guard that will not be assembled tomorrow.

Governor Mount has been urged for a week or more to take action at once and have the Indiana guard assembled here preparatory to responding to the call, but he has declined to do anything beyond allowing preparations to be made till the orders come from Washington. Lieutenant May, of the regular army, General Melice and others have suggested that this will be the better plan to save confusion, but the governor has declined to allow my troops to be moved till orders are received from Washington. Governor Mount was not at the Bates house yesterday, being confined to his house by sickness, and as the developments of the day crowded upon each other several officers were heard to express the wish that the governor had consented to not sooner that the confusion of the present moment might have been averted. For there is considerable confusion on account of the Sunday movement which will be necessitated on account of the issuance of the orders this morning.

The war map containing the movement of trains will be followed as closely as possible, though the delay of the call till Saturday makes a Sunday movement necessary, and as the train movement on Sunday is slightly different from that on other days, the changes will be made accordingly. These will not be of any importance, however.

At a consultation held in the governor's office yesterday afternoon by Gen. McKee, Charles Wilson, Adjt. Gen. Gore and Lieut. May, it was practically decided to move the troops to Indianapolis tomorrow. The big Four will handle the companies from the northern part of the state, the Pennsylvania in the main from the southern part of the state, the L. & N. it will bring Evansville, Princeton and Bloomington, and a special will run down from Fort Wayne. Mr. Richardson said he had completed his arrangements according to the official war map, and based upon the hypothesis that the call for the entire national guard, except the Fort Wayne and Dunn batteries, would reach here this morning. The captains of the companies will receive telegraphic orders from headquarters to move by a certain train and the railroad officials will be ordered by wire to bring on the troops on the orders of the captains.

The agricultural society will put in new power. The camp has already been selected by General McKee in the open space west of the administration building at the state fair grounds. Lieutenant May raised the point yesterday that that place should be prepared for pitching tents, but Adjutant General Gore told him all this had been arranged. There was nothing to do but move the stuff from the state house to the fair grounds.

The national guard camp materials

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

ENEMY SCORES.

Chartered American Liner Paris Reported Captured.

Overhauled by Spanish Cruiser Off the Coast of Ireland.

Story is Not Believed by the Owners of the Ocean Racer.

It is Declared No Spanish Warship is Fleet Enough to Catch the Paris--American Merchantman Shenandoah Taken Prize by Spanish Cruiser--Cape Verde Fleet is Sailing to the West.

LONDON, April, 23.—The afternoon papers of this city have received dispatches from Belfast saying trustworthy news has been received there to the effect that the American liner Paris has been captured off the Irish coast by a Spanish cruiser.

OWNERS OF THE PARIS HAVE NO FEAR.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23.—The fear of the safety of the steamship Paris expressed in some quarters is not shared by the officers of the International Navigation Co. Clement A. Griscom, jr., one of the managers of the American line, laughed at the idea of the capture of the Paris.

"There is not a vessel in the Spanish navy which can steam within two knots of the Paris speed," he said. "If the day is clear a vessel can be sighted twenty miles away. If there is any doubt of the vessels' nationality it is hardly likely that the Paris will try to make it out." Of course a careful lookout will be kept for Spanish vessels, but we don't expect any will be sighted which will give her any trouble."

AMERICAN SHIP CAPTURED.

LONDON, April 23.—It is reported here that the Spaniards have captured the American ship Shenandoah, Captain Murphy, which left San Francisco on January 5th for Liverpool. She is a four masted vessel of 3,128 tons register and owned by Arthur Sewell & Company, of Bath, Maine.

SEWELLS DISCREDIT THE REPORT.

BATH, Maine, April 23.—The members of the firm of Arthur Sewell & Co., owners of the schooner Shenandoah, which is reported to have been captured by the Spanish on a voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool, refuse to credit the story that she has been taken and expect soon to receive news of her safe arrival at Liverpool, where she is now due. The Shenandoah is laden with wheat and a general cargo.

SAW SPANISH TORPEDO FLEET.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The steamer Trojan Prince, which arrived here today from Naples, reports that on April 11, in latitude 36, longitude 10, she passed an unknown cruiser and three torpedo boats steaming west at full speed, supposed to be Spanish.

SPAIN CALLS IT PIRACY.

MADRID, April 23.—10 a. m.—The capture of the Buena Ventura is characterized by the newspapers as an act of piracy.

The capture has aroused the greatest indignation, the Spaniards claiming that hostilities are not yet supposed to have begun.

It is again rumored that the Spanish squadron has sailed from the Cape Verde Islands, but its destination is not given, though it is believed the Spanish warships will suddenly appear and create a surprise.

SPANISH FLEET HAS SAILED.

LONDON, April, 23.—A report has reached the United States embassy here to the effect that, in spite of denials, the Spanish fleet left the Canary Islands several days ago.

PARIS STORY DISCOUNTED.

LONDON, April 23.—It is believed that the Belfast reports of the capture of the Paris are simply repetitions of yesterday evening's reports, which have since been found to be untrue.

PARIS HAS NOT RETURNED TO SOUTHAMPTON.

LONDON, April 23.—The American line Paris has not returned to Southampton. The only information obtainable is that she passed the Lizard yesterday evening.

SOMERS READY TO SAIL.

FALMOUTH, Eng., April 23.—The United States torpedo boat Somers is ready for sea. She has steam up; but it is reported that great difficulty is experienced in getting a crew for her. Ensign Harlem, her commander, has started for London.

THE TOPEKA SAFE.

LONDON, April 23.—It was reported here this morning that the United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes and recently purchased, had foundered Tuesday evening in a collision with the Albatross after leaving Falmouth.

The Topeka is safe. It was not the cruiser which collided with the Albatross. The steamer Jeanmond, British, has arrived at Cardiff in a damaged condition. She reports having been in collision with the Albatross.

SPANISH CRUISERS TRYING TO CAPTURE THE PARIS.

FALMOUTH, Eng., April 23.—The American line steamer Paris, Captain Watkins, chartered by the United States government, which left Southampton yesterday afternoon, passing Hurst Castle at 3:35 p. m., passed the Lizard yesterday evening. She has on board 150 passengers and her cargo includes a number of guns and a quantity of ammunition intended for the United States government.

According to report, Spanish cruisers are trying to intercept her. She should now be well on her way westward.

GERMAN PRESS IS HOSTILE.

BERLIN, April 23.—With singular unanimity the German press of every stripe is condemning the United States. All the newspapers of Germany impute selfish and base motives to America and praise the attitude of Spain in contrast to the undignified course of America.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

MADRID, April 23.—12:15 p. m.—The reported capture of the Paris has aroused great excitement here and favorably affected prices on the bourse.

WILL BE CAPTURED.

LONDON, April 23.—A dispatch from Singapore says there is reason to believe the Spanish mail boat Isla de Mindanao will be captured by the United States cruisers before she arrives at Manila.

THE AUDAZ STILL AT CORK.

QUEENSTOWN, April 23.—There is no truth in the report, published by the Belfast Telegraph, that the Spanish torpedo boat, Audaz, left this port yesterday at about the same hour the American liner Paris left Southampton and that the Audaz captured the liner. The Audaz is still at Cork.

The Evening Sentinel

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

For Mayor.
HENRY P. SCHERER.
For City Clerk.
HENRY C. MONNING.
For Water Works Trustees.
PHILLIP J. SINGLETON.
MURRAY HARTNETT.
WILLIAM LAUTMEYER.
For Councilmen.
FIRST WARD.
GEORGE R. MENCH.
EDWARD J. THRMAN.
SECOND WARD.
FRANK E. PURCELL.
WILLIAM J. ROSEN.
THIRD WARD.
JOHN J. O'RYAN.
DAVID C. ECKERT.
FOURTH WARD.
JOHN J. BAUER.
JAMES J. HAYES.
FIFTH WARD.
CHARLES HAHN.
JOSEPH ZURBUCH.
SIXTH WARD.
SYLVESTER M'MAHON.
HENRY SCHWARTZ.
SEVENTH WARD.
PETER J. SCHEID.
JOHN KOELZER.
EIGHTH WARD.
CHARLES H. BUHR.
K. K. WHEELOCK.
NINTH WARD.
FRANK X. SCHUHLER.
FRED C. BOLTZ.
TENTH WARD.
F. BORKENSTEIN.
W. E. GERDING.

TONIGHT.

Brewers' Union No. 62—Regular meeting.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27; Rathbone Sisters.

War Will Make Us Stronger.

If, as many conservative-thinking men believe, the war with Spain shall prove no before-breakfast game, but lasts many months and even a year or two, the United States will be growing constantly stronger, while Spain will grow constantly weaker.

Our natural resources are in a practical sense limitless. We can produce in this country absolutely every thing we need, both in food and manufactures. Our great foundries and arsenals will turn out our own cannon and rifles in quantities to equip any force we may find it necessary to place in the field. We have as fine shipyards as there are in the world and the warships built in these yards are as good as any that ride salt water. Several battleships of the first class and improved type are now on the ways, two have just been launched and congress has lately appropriated millions for more; besides a large fleet of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. If need be these orders may be doubled or trebled and the country still be able to pay for them.

We have a virile, patriotic population of more than seventy millions, wealth that cannot be conceived, a public debt that is comparatively small, and a national credit that even a big war will not greatly injure.

Above and beyond these material considerations is the pre-eminent intelligence of the American people. Brains count as effectively in war as in the pursuits of peace and the same aggressive and progressive intelligence that has made this nation the greatest on the planet would make it invincible in war.

Our enemy presents the opposite of every superior condition possessed by the United States. She is poor and bankrupt. She cannot produce all the foodstuffs she requires. She has no shipyards of significant magnitude. She has no modern cannon foundries or arsenals. All that she needs in war she must buy abroad and she has neither credit nor money to pay for large stores. Her course as a nation is retrogressive. Her populace is illiterate and haughty with a pride that is always blind to danger.

In war we can wear Spain to the mere skeleton of a nation, and all continental Europe, too, if the nations should become her allies. For Europe to make war on America would be for Europe to insanely invite starvation. We feed the people over there. They will not seek to devastate the great grainfield that produces their bread. Europe will not interfere offensively on this side the water.

And if Spain can by any miracle prolong the war two years the expiration of that period will see the United States of America risen to the first military and naval power on the globe. We have the raw material for those tremendous achievements right here on our own soil.

One hundred thousand volunteer soldiers added to the 20,000 regulars will make a military force entirely sufficient for our offensive operations in Cuba. Then to these will be added the 25,000 seasoned Cuban soldiers who constitute the armies of Gomez. With 150,000 troops it will be neither trick nor trouble to conquer the island and hold it. In view of complications, however, President McKinley would not be acting unwisely in calling out another 100,000 or so as a guarantee to Spain and any possible allies of America's cheerful good faith in this matter. Half a million or even a million men can be spared for war by the United States without disturbing our business and social equilibrium a great deal.

Emperor William has crammed his "mailed fist" into his trousers pocket and with the other hand has been drawing a picture which is now exhibited. It shows the first Hohenzollern receiving the sword stroke of knighthood and has aroused the inquiry why even an emperor should be allowed to paint like that.

Now if it had been base ball instead of Polo that bolted, where in Sam Hill would this nation be at?

Spanish bonds are getting down to a point where they can be sold only in bunches like spring onions.

The war will be over before dog day's and there need be no halt in preparations for the street fair in Fort Wayne.

The race between Don Carlos and Blanco in issuing manifestos is getting right warm and the betting should offer no odds.

So long as Spain keeps her fleet on the other side of the Atlantic our noble squadron must be content with lumber scows and other small game.

General Blanco has issued a proclamation that war exists in the island of Cuba. By the time he gets that notice served in the outside townships Mr. Blanco will understand that he hasn't promulgated a tropical dream.

How is the nation is a great sea fighter going to announce that "we have met the enemy and he is ours" if he has only a barnacled old barge to tow triumphantly into port? Admiral Sampson must scour Cuban waters for something that won't strike her colors for a bow-shot from a six-pounder. The big guns need exercise.

A state of war exists between the United States and Spain, but there does not appear to be a great deal to do except to go down and take possession of Cuba, haul down the yellow flag of Spain, hoist the stars and stripes, and notify the folks at Madrid that we're in charge and have found they left a very dirty house behind them when they quit.

YOUNG SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Son of the Late Vice President is Candidate for Mayor of South Bend.

South Bend, April 23.—Schuyler Colfax, the republican nominee for mayor of this city, is a very popular young man, and the indications are that he will win the election. The issue is to be decided on May 3rd. Mr. Colfax is the only son of the late Vice President Schuyler Colfax. The father was always loved by the people for his honesty, uprightness and kindly disposition, and the son inherits all of his father's good grace. The republican candidate is twenty-eight years old. He was born at Washington in 1870, and came to this city with his parents in 1873. After his graduation from college Mr. Colfax became a manufacturer of cab, hackney and pony vehicles, and his plant here is the finest of its kind in the world.

The young man had taken an active interest in politics ever since he attained his majority. In the campaign of 1896 he organized one of the largest marching clubs in the northern part of the state. He worked hard for the republican side, and made many speeches during the campaign. In 1895 Mr. Colfax married Miss Katherine Nelson, the daughter of John G. Nelson, surveyor general of the state of Minnesota. He and his wife reside at the home of Mrs. Colfax, widow of the late vice president, on Colfax avenue, the house in which the vice president spent so many years of his remarkable life.

BROWN WAS POISONED.

Analysis Shows That His Stomach Contained a Quantity of Arsenic.

Logansport, Ind., April 23.—Dr. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health, has reported an analysis of the stomach of the late Commodore Brown, of Burrows, who died several months ago under very peculiar circumstances. The report was made to the coroner of Carroll county.

The doctor found forty-five and one-seventh grains of arsenic in the contents of the stomach, enough to kill ten men. Commodore Brown was fifty-nine years of age and was taken ill December 31 with paralysis. For several weeks he was thought to be better and then suddenly died in great agony.

Two years before this time Jos. Shuey and Lewis Jones quarreled about Mrs. Brown and Jones shot and killed Shuey and was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. D. N. Brown, the brother who has caused the investigation, obtained his clew from letters found in Shuey's effects, said to have been written by Mrs. Brown, who was present during the post mortem examination, with her attorneys.

The affair has caused considerable excitement in the little town. Brown was also known in Terre Haute, Ind., where he was sued and judgment taken against him for $1,000 for breach of promise.

ENGLAND'S SONS FIGHT.

Naturalized Britishers in New York Eager to Enter the Fray.

New York, April 22.—It is announced by Henry Clows, the Wall street banker and broker, that English-born citizens of this country will raise and equip a regiment for use in the war with Spain.

"It will be composed of naturalized Englishmen who know how to fight," said Mr. Clows. "Those of us who are too old to go to the front will do our part by contributing the money necessary for the equipment of the regiment."

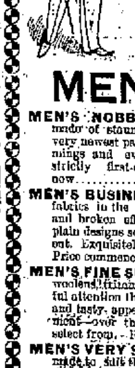
Mr. Clows was born in England, but came to this country at a very early age. "All English-born Americans," he continued, "are eager to see an Anglo-American alliance. They believe that the two nations together would dominate the earth now and forever."

Nick Weisner, who has charge of the reservoir, went down to Decatur, Ind., this morning to spend Sunday with his wife and mother-in-law. The latter is very sick.

SPRING'S GREAT BARGAIN BEGINNINGS.

A Veritable Climax of Price Wonders.

MEN'S CLOTHING BOYS'



We start right at the beginning of the season with the low prices that usually do not come until the season's end, and this, too, with a matchless stock, tremendous in its assortments.

We display ten styles where others show one—immeasurably superior in every way to any other clothing stock in Fort Wayne, and at prices from 15 to 25 per cent less than others ask for equally good, equally dependable, equally stylish garments. Prominent among the many bargains are the following:

MEN'S SUITS.

MEN'S NOBBY AND WELL-WEARING SUITS, made of staunch service giving, Wool materials, in the very newest patterns, Workmanship, trimmings and everything about the suits, strictly first-class. Price commencing now.......... $5.00

MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS, made from all the well-known fabrics in the newest Overplaids, Checks and broken effects; also in the quieter plain designs so very stylish just at present. Exquisitely tailored and trimmed. Price commencing now.......... $8.00

MEN'S FINE SUITS, made from high-grade domestic woolens, trimmed and tailored throughout with that careful attention that only insures good wear and tasty appearance; a superior assortment—over thirty confined patterns to select from. Price commencing now..... $10.00

MEN'S VERY STYLISH SUITS, garments designed and made to suit the taste of the most fastidious dressers—Suits in the manufacture of which nothing but the very choicest materials were employed; made of the most desirable novelties and plain Suitings. Price commencing now....... $12.00

MEN'S FINEST SUITS, the choicest of the choice, the acme of perfection in clothing ready to wear; all the real nobby cloths, colors and patterns; all the correct, thoroughly up-to-date styles; in fact, an exact duplicate of the best merchant tailor work. Price commencing now... $15.00

LEHMAN'S,
34 and 36 Calhoun St.

PEACE OF THE SOUL.

Find it in the Sanctuary of the Lord.

Sabbath Services and Sermons in the Churches of Fort Wayne Tomorrow—Announcements of Pastors.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Hiram Philley will address the men's meeting at 3 p. m.; Bible class at 4 p. m.

The regular services at the Berry street M. E. church. Preaching at 10:30 and 7:30, by C. C. Cissell, pastor.

Free Methodist church, 265 East Creighton avenue.—Preaching Sunday, at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. N. L. Stambaugh, pastor.

Services at Grace Reformed church tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, pastor.—Sermon at 10:30 a. m.; lecture and Bible school at 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 1:15 p. m.

Hanna street Baptist mission will meet in their new room, the Hartman block, between Wallace and Buchanan streets. C. M. Latimo, superintendent.

At the Baptist Tabernacle Rev. L. L. Henson will preach tomorrow morning the first of a series of sermons on "Whence Came the Bible?" Baptism at night.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. C. U. at 6:30 p. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.

There will be a devotional mass meeting of the Young People's union at the Westminster church Sunday evening from 6 to 7 o'clock, led by the Rev. Mr. Davies, of Bethany Presbyterian church.

Third Presbyterian church—Rev. J. M. Boggs will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. These will be the last services of his pastorate. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:30; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; Epworth League meeting at 7 p. m.; preaching at 7:45 by the pastor.

The services at Westminster Presbyterian church tomorrow will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. Morning service at 10:30, subject, "A Question That Has Never Been Answered." Evening service at 7:30, a gospel service.

Service in Plymouth Congregational church at 10:45 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Evening theme, "Lessons From the Life of Henry Drummond." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. James S. Ainslie, minister.

Simpson M. E. church.—Sunday school, 9:30. At the morning hour for services a class will be received from probation into full connection. Both infants and adults will be baptized. Junior league, 2:30; Senior league, 6:45. Evening services as usual at 7:45.

Services at Wayne St. Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. D. Parr—9:30 a. m. Sunday school; 10:30 sermon; 12 m., classes; 3 p. m., Junior league; 6:30 p. m. Epworth league; 7:30 sermon, subject, "Is Our War With Spain a Righteous War?"

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boon and Fry streets, George E. Davies, pastor.—Morning services, 10:30 a. m., public worship with baptism preceding. Sunday school at 3 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. immediately following; the theme of the evening sermon will be "Our Present War."

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ services will be held as usual tomorrow. The last sermon in the series, "Back to Christ in Life as in Doctrine" will be delivered in the morning at 10:45. A temperance sermon will be delivered in the evening at 7:30. P. J. Rice, minister.

Heidelberg Reformed Church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; subject, "A Broad Partition;" evening service at 7:30, a temperance topic. Every Wednesday prayer service at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15. Catechetical instruction every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, John J. Higgs, pastor.—Services tomorrow as follows: Bible school at 9:15 a. m.; communion at 10:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; Junior endeavor at 2:30 p. m.; senior endeavor at 6:15 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m. J. V. Updike, the noted evangelist and former pastor, will preach both morning and evening.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Cass and Fourth streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 7:30; morning subject, "Strength in Weakness;" evening, "The Momentous Question." The choir will render special music at both services. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Wesleyan Brotherhood at 3; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m. (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

QUARTER OF A CENTURY

Have Mr. and Mrs. George D. Ohneck Traveled Down the Walks of Life Together.

It was twenty-five years ago yesterday that Mr. and Mrs. George D. Ohneck promised to love, cherish and obey each other as long as life might last and in celebration of the occasion the happy couple went through the ceremonies of a quarter of a century ago and tendered to their friends a reception. At 9:30 o'clock in the morning at the Cathedral the nuptial ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Guendling. Mrs. Ohneck wore a handsome costume of green and black grenadine, with salmon colored trimmings, and was unattended. Just twenty-five years ago at 7:30 o'clock in the evening they were married by Rev. Father Benoit, it being the last marriage ever performed in the evening in the Cathedral. Mrs. T. J. Quinn was the bride's maid and Louis Fox was the groom's best man. Mr. and Mrs. Ohneck have two children, Edward G., who is now en route to Klondike, and Miss Velma, who is one of Fort Wayne's most popular society young women. In the evening a reception of old friends numbering many, who were guests at the ceremony twenty-five years ago, was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ohneck, on the north side. A 'bus party conveyed the guests from the street car to the door. The house was profusely decorated with carnations and smilax and vocal and instrumental music added to the occasion. Among the guests was Miss Elizabeth Glutting, god-mother of Mr. Ohneck. A number of beautiful presents were received.

LIBERTY.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll Will Speak on That Topic Friday Evening, April 29.

Those who have never listened to the superb oratory and impassioned eloquence of the greatest living master of the English language, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, should take advantage of his appearance in this city Friday evening, April 29, and

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

hear him tell what he thinks of the "Liberty of Man, Woman and Child." While this lecture touches lightly upon the religious question it does not offend. In its delivery the celebrated speaker brings to his use all the wonderful powers of oratory which have made his name a household word in all English speaking countries.

He will dwell at length on the Spanish-Cuban question in his matchless style.

GUARDING AGAINST SPIES.

Extra Precautions Are Exercised at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Vallejo, Cala., April 22.—Renewed precautions have been taken at Mare Island to guard against spies. None except government employes may enter the navy yard unless having a pass, and this will be issued only to persons having business at the office. An attempt to visit any other section of the yard will be followed by arrest.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

WILL OPEN BIDS.

Important Meeting of the Board of Works Next Monday.

Bids for the Paving of Many Streets Will Be Opened—Competition Certain to Be Strong.

The meeting of the board of works next Monday afternoon will be one of the most important since the adoption of the new charter. At that time bids will be received for the paving with asphalt of more than three miles of streets. Heretofore only the Trinidad company has been allowed to bid, but during the past few months the board of works has opened up competition and four companies will be allowed to bid. Each claims to lay just as good pavement as the other and the board made a thorough investigation before allowing the several companies to compete. The Trinidad has been tested and has not been found wanting in any particulars. Competition assures a much lower price than heretofore, and if the asphalts to which bids are limited come up to the expectations of the board or equal the Trinidad, Fort Wayne will have some of the best pavements in America and the citizens will have saved thousands, probably tens of thousands of dollars by allowing competition.

NEW HAY MARKET.

The council committees on finances and rules, regulations and buildings met in the city clerk's office last night and after discussion decided to recommend to the council the purchase of the land off Clinton street, on the banks of the St. Marys river, for a hay market. The consideration will be $2,000.

THE DEATHS.

Peter Kestel, aged sixty years, died this morning at his home, No. 211 Lafayette street. Mr. Kestel was born in Germany and had resided in Fort Wayne about forty years, at one time having been a teacher in the Allen county schools. He leaves one son.

WEBER.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Weber will occur Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house, No. 102 North Harrison street, and at 2:30 from the Evangelical church, corner Clinton and DeWald streets, Rev. Baumgartner officiating.

HUMBRECHT.

The funeral of the child of Mr. and Mrs. George Humbrecht will occur Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the St. Mary's Catholic church.

BUSH.

At 10:15 this morning, at his home, No. 79 Stophlet street, occurred the death of Peter F. Bush, aged 72 years. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy several days ago. Mr. Bush was born in Germany and leaves three sons and one daughter to mourn his death.

MEEKS.

U. S. Meeks this morning received the sad news of the death of his brother, John, who left here in January to make his home with a sister in Paunee, Okla. Pneumonia was the cause of his death. Mrs. R. C. Reinewald is a sister of the deceased.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending April 23:

Josephine Sallot, 80 years old, accident, burned.

Carl Bohlinger, 1 day old, exhaustion.

Arthur Mayer, 2 months old, bronchitis.

George Humbrecht, 6 months old, lung fever.

Helena Webber, 63 years old, Bright's disease.

George Nerhood, 7 years old, pneumonia.

William Russell, 70 years old, old age.

Mary V. White, 65 years old, mitral stenosis.

William F. Moore, 20 years old, heart failure.

John H. Grimme, 76 years old, paralysis.

Henrietta Subkowski, 35 years old, rheumatism.

Elizabeth Holsteiner, 77 years old, paralysis.

Henry Fruth, 40 years old, typhoid fever.

William Horstman, 55 years old, Bright's disease.

Peter Kestel, 60 years old, complication.

COAL FOR CALIFORNIA.

Eight Thousand Tons Being Shipped by Rail.

San Francisco, Cal., April 23.—A big fleet of coal is on its way to San Francisco from Australia and English ports. No more coal can come here from British Columbia, the principal source of San Francisco's supply, and to guard against a shortage, the government has made arrangements for the transportation of 80,000 tons by rail from Pennsylvania.

Social and Entertainment.

S. W. Stirk circle No. 18, Ladies of the G. A. R., will give an entertainment and social at their hall in the Bank block, Monday evening. The following program will be rendered, after which light refreshments will be served:

America.......................Audience
Recitation.......................Miss Maude Weingartner
Duet.......................
Mildred Rhinehart and Gretchen Nellhammer.
Recitation.......................Henrietta Zollinger
Vocal solo.......................Miss Anna Holmes
Dialogue.......................
.......Gretchen Nellhammer and Roy Ulead
Duet.......................Mrs. Fisher and Alba Beals
Recitation.......................E. Ellen Uran
Duet.......................Anna and Carrie Holmes
Recitation.......................Nellie L. Rice
Marching Through Georgia.......................Audience

There was a wedding last evening at the home of H. A. Shock, on Elm street, at which the invited guests did not enjoy the wedding cake. When the time came to serve the cake it was missing. A number of lads had seen the tempting sweets and stolen it for a meal.

PORT IS BLOCKED.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

West, reached here, Admiral Manterola, the Spanish naval commander, wished to prevent the sailing of the American steamer Saratoga, but Captain General Blanco was opposed to this and she was allowed to sail.

It was estimated this evening that there were from 45,000 to 50,000 men under arms in Havana proper. The district outside of Havana at the same time was held by the battalions of engineers.

Everything breathed war. Armed men were to be seen on all sides, the batteries were alive with artillerymen and carriages, and pedestrians were not permitted to pass certain places, and outside of the Vedado district no movement at all was allowed.

Scout boats are sent out from the harbor, always in a straight line, and they will be coming and going throughout the night. Coasting steamers have been forbidden to leave ports on the north coast of the island.

General Arolas, the military commander of Havana has issued orders for the establishment of patriotic committees to prevent criminal acts in case of a panic during the seige, or should the city be bombarded.

The local authorities and the priests have been appointed on these committees, which will have full power to pass sentence upon lawbreakers and carry out the sentences imposed.

Indeed the only thing necessary is to notify the interested parties of of their crimes and of the sentences imposed upon them.

The carrying out of the decisions of the patriotic committees will be very prompt. All doctors, lawyers and professional men have been compelled to render service to the government under penalty of being most severely dealt with.

WAR FEVER RAGES.

Spain is Ablaze With Patriotic Enthusiasm.

Demonstrations in the Streets Are Encouraged by Officials—Crowds Capture the Theaters.

Madrid, April 23.—8 a. m.—The war enthusiasm continues here and in the provinces. The civil governor of Madrid, Senor Aguellara, appeared again last evening in the midst of the crowds in the streets and encouraged them to patronize demonstrations. The people invaded the theaters, orators appeared on the stages, speeches were delivered to the audiences, who heartily cheered the stirring utterances and sang in chorus the national and patriotic airs played by the bands.

While these popular ebullitions are proceeding, the ladies of the Spanish aristocracy besides aiding in obtaining contributions to the national fund for the increase of the Spanish navy are organizing religious associations, under the auspices of the bishops, for the purpose of holding day and night special services of prayer for the success of the Spanish arms, and the newspapers and clergy will use the press and the pulpit to keep the patriotism of Spain up to its present pitch of enthusiasm.

The panic on the stock exchange has been counteracted by supreme efforts upon the part of the financiers. The tone of the Bourse has notably improved and the rush to the banks for the purpose of changing notes into silver has been stopped by the determination of the treasury officials to allow the free coinage of silver. Some bankers have even offered a premium on gold.

There is no lack of evidence that Spain has put forth her whole energy for a prolonged struggle.

Great indignation continues to be expressed against Great Britain, which is regarded as being partial toward the United States and unfriendly to Spain.

The Liberal, referring to the attitude of Great Britain, says: "Great Britain is never disinterested and must have secret understandings with the United States, which should make the European powers open ther eyes."

The stories of a ministerial crisis are denied and it is understood that after agreeing to the financial program, the cortes will adjourn until May 15.

Although the patriotic demonstrations continue in the providence, public orders is not disturbed. Senor Moret, the minister for the colonies, declares it is impossible for telegraphic communication with Cuba to be interrupted even if the Key West cable is cut as three other cables, protected by the guarantee of the telegraphic convention, reach the island.

The rumor that the minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo, will resign his office in order to command one of the Spanish squadrons is without foundation.

The Spanish fleet in the Antilles will be commanded by Admiral Manterola, Spanish naval commander at Havana, and the flying squadron of Spain is to be commanded by Admiral Cervero Belcrevero.

A cable dispatch has been received here from the governor general of the Philippine Islands in which that official says he is not in the least afraid of the American squadron, now at Hong Kong.

London, April 23.—The Evening News publishes a dispatch from Singapore, saying:

"I am informed on the highest authority in the Philippine islands, through a confirmed channel, that an American protectorate would be welcomed at present as a guarantee of public safety, pending the creation of a reformed administration. There is reason to believe that the Spanish mail boat Isla De Monda (Mondano) will be captured before she arrives at Manila. Before starting she was provided with British and Russian flags and painted out the name on the funnel in imitation of the steamers of the Russian volunteer fleet, a number of which are on their way to Port Arthur. Admiral Dewey learned of the scheme from General Loo on April 13.

"A homeward bound Spanish mail steamer has mounted two Hontoria quick-firing guns and two Nordenfeldts on improvised mountings at Manila, though the vessel will not bear the shock of a discharge of the guns owing to the weakness of the fixings."

You know what is in it.

The only baking powder having a statement of its composition on the label is

Cleveland's Baking Powder

This is a satisfaction to housekeepers and a safeguard against adulteration.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

THE OREGON.

Navy Department is Not Worried About the Big Battleship.

Washington, April 23.—The navy department is fully aware of the whereabouts of the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta, but for prudential reasons the officials positively decline to say where the vessels are, whether or not they have been ordered to return to San Francisco, or in fact to make any statement respecting them further than that they have no apprehension for their safety.

It is known that the department has taken steps to have the commander of the Oregon met by friends and warned of the outbreak of hostilities and of the presence of the Spanish torpedo gunboat Tamerario at Buenos Ayres in the path of the warship on her way to the North Atlantic station.

A SPANISH TRICK.

McKinley's Ultimatum to Woodford Held Until Full Discussion Was Had.

Biarritz, France, April 23.—In forestalling General Woodford by breaking off diplomatic relations with the United States in advance of the presentation of the American ultimatum by the minister of the United States, Spain resorted to one of her old devices.

President McKinley's telegram to General Woodford conveying the ultimatum was held by the Madrid telegraph authorities while a copy of it was sent to Premier Sagasta. After the government had had time to read and discuss the document and consider the course to be taken the message was released and delivered to General Woodford.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Frances Willard union of the W. C. T. U. for the county convention to be held in the West Jefferson street Church of Christ, April 27 and 28. Miss Hadley will arrive in the city today, and will remain through the convention. The preliminary work for the convention will begin Monday. All temperance people of the city are urged to rally.

The Hanna Street Baptist Mission will give an ice cream social at the home of Mrs. Davenport, corner Oliver and Buchanan streets, for the benefit of Hanna street Mission.

New York Barrooms Too Economical.

"There is scarcely a hotel in New York, or a barroom, for that matter," said a man who sells the liquor and knows what is done with it, "that uses the same whisky in mixed drinks that is used when whisky alone is ordered. An inferior brand is almost invariably substituted, and this is done not at the cheaper places, where one might expect to find it, but at the highest-priced hotels. The motive is, of course, economy. The barkeepers argue that in a cocktail an inferior whisky is quite as good as one of better quality. That is, of course, false. I know one hotel at which the whisky is deservedly well known and liked. But the cocktails, in spite of the fact that they are made by a man who has been in the place for more than twenty years and has not forgotten his skill, are always inferior. The reason of that is to be found in the fact that the whisky is of such an inferior brand that it ruins the mixed drinks. But the man who drinks it plain has nothing to complain of. There are the same causes for complaint in two-thirds of the New York bars. Men often wonder why cocktails are inferior and the rest of the liquor good. That is the reason."—New York Sun.

Not Their Fault.

Tourist—But it is terrible to think of hanging a man under such circumstances. No time to repent—no clergyman present— Westerner—Well, we invited a minister to jine the lynchin' party, but he wouldn't have nothin' to do with it.—Puck.

Tracing Him.

Howse—That was a very strange case of Van Stanton's. He left his home one day about four years ago, returned yesterday and says he can't remember where he has been or what happened to him. Holmes—Let's see. What's the name of the last vice-president of this country?—Puck.

"Darkest Europe."

A Leipsic professor delivered a lecture the other day on "Darkest Europe"—Upper Albania, where the custom of blood feud costs the country 3,000 lives a year and makes most people afraid to leave their village.

"77" BREAKS UP COLDS

"Seventy-seven" is but one of Dr. Humphreys' Specifics. There are 35 others just as good. Here are a few:

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations..	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic..	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness..	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults......	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache......	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo...	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness......	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions...	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains......	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague......	.25
20	Whooping Cough..................	.25
27	Kidney Diseases..................	.25
28	Nervous Debility..................	$1.00

At all Druggists or sent prepaid.

Specific Manual to be found at Druggists or sent free, tells all.

Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York.

This is the Self-Oiling Crank-Shaft of

THE STEARNS BICYCLE

"THE YELLOW FELLOW"

1898 MODELS $50.00

BLACK & PELTIER,

1 Dozen W. Wayne St.

The Smith Premier Typewriter

THE SIMPLE, DURABLE, EASILY OPERATED, MECHANICALLY SUPERIOR WRITING MACHINE.

Send for New Art Catalogue.

Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

NO. 132 E. MARKET ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Globe

PLAIN FACTS.

Why wear clothes that do not fit. Disgusted parties, who left measures with tailors, but refused to take their suits owing to bad misfits and cheap finish, are buying our high grade suits every day. No more tailors for them, as they find we take the proper pains to turn out the best fitting clothing in the city. Besides the style, finish and patterns of our

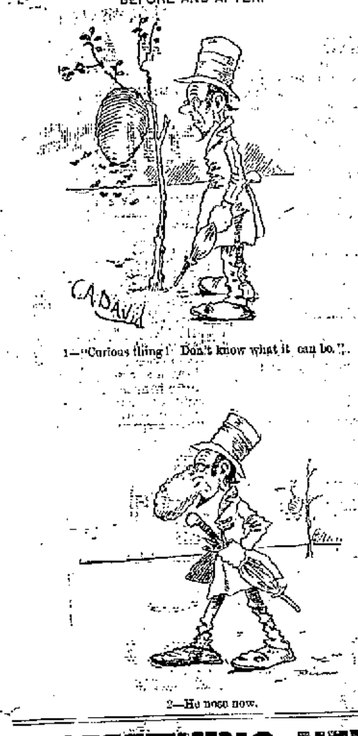
$10.00, $12.00, $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00 Suits

Can only be equalled by the highest price tailors. If you want to dress in first-class style, come and try one of our nobby spring suits.

GLOBE M. Hirsch & Co.

Headquarters --FOR-- Men and Boys' Swell Spring Outfits.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

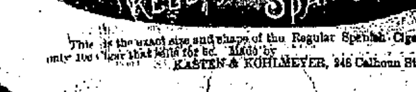


1—"Curious thing! Don't know what it can be."

2—He nose now.

SOMETHING NEW 5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4 pound package. All grocers. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.



This is the exact size and shape of the Regular Spanish Cigar. The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 246 Calhoun Street.

SHOP AND RAIL.

A Shopman Who Served in Her Majesty's Army.

Is Now Ready to Offer His Services to the United States—Other Shop and Depot.

One of the patriots at the electric works who stands ready to offer his services to the United States in case an opportunity occurs is William Mills, the well known machinist. Mr. Mills is a native of England, but when he came to this country to reside he announced his allegiance to the stars and stripes and is now a patriotic, loyal American citizen, ready to defend the honor and interests of the government even if it cost him his life. Mr. Mills served fifteen years in her majesty's service, being a member of the Royal regiment of artillery, Battery No. 1 and Brigade No. 7. It was just forty years ago yesterday when he enlisted. This morning Mr. Mills brought his discharge paper down to the shop and exhibited it to the men there employed.

A SHOPMAN HURT.

Henry Elx, an employe of the Bass blacksmith shop, had his right foot painfully injured last night. While he was helping to forge out a big piece of steel, the hoisting chain broke and the heavy weight fell, alighting upon the foot and almost crushing it. It is not believed that the bones are broken, but the member is fearfully bruised and will be lame for many days.

PATRIOTISM AT THE SHOP.

If there is a call for recruits the shopmen will respond liberally. Patriotism is at the maximum point there and hundreds of men will be only too glad to have the opportunity to enlist in the service of their country. All the shops here will be represented in the militia if the call to arms is made. And some of the men feel so certain that it will be made today that they resigned their places and bade their comrades "good bye" this morning.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Fireman John Lolander, on the Nickel Plate, is sick and off duty.

The New York Press insists that J. T. Harrahan is seeking the presidency of the Nickel Plate.

Nickel Plate Conductor R. C. Ross is working again after a lay off to look after private business.

Master Mechanic George Jaines, of Stony Island, made his regular monthly visit here yesterday.

L. G. Dailey, of the Pennsylvania offices, is entertaining his brother-in-law, Roswell Miller, of Wabash.

Foreman Daniel Pelgon, of the Pittsburg copper shop, is in Chicago today looking after business for the company.

After two week's sickness, C. S. Weaver has returned to his work on the Nickel Plate. He is a yard brakeman.

Valentine Koehl, a moulder, has resigned a position at the Kerr Murray works to accept one at the Bass works.

A. G. Rosenberry, a Nickel Plate brakeman, has returned from Pennsylvania, where he spent a week with relatives.

Foreman Joseph Slater, of the Bass blacksmith shop, is in Indianapolis today, attending to some business for the firm.

William Lawson, Nickel Plate fireman, has been transferred from the Third to the Fourth districts and will reside in this city.

Blacksmith J. D. White, of the Pittsburg shops, and his children went to Waterloo, Ind., this afternoon and tonight will give a concert there.

The veteran employes on the Cleveland and Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania lines will hold their annual banquet at Pittsburg, May 10.

Mrs. William Reiter and Mrs. W. H. Wefel went to Toledo today to visit friends over Sunday. The husbands of the ladies are carpenters, employed in the Wabash shops.

The summer uniforms for the Pennsylvania passenger trainmen arrived yesterday and will be put into service May 1. They are not different from those now worn by the men.

Capitalists who have been building railroads in Texas have decided to build no more roads in that state until a more friendly disposition is manifested by the state railroad commissioners.

All of the western lines have voted in the affirmative on the proposition to pay none but the regular commissions on any class of business. The decision is to cover all business done after April 1.

Brakeman F. Cain has taken W. Williams' place in the crew of Conductor William Smart, on the Nickel Plate. Mr. Williams has taken a place on a "short haul" out of Bellevue, in Conductor William Harper's crew.

All the bench hands and operators of lathes and planers in the Wabash shops are off duty today. This idleness is made necessary in order that the expenses may be kept within the limits of the appropriation for the month of April.

The weekly output from the Pittsburg machine shop included engines 92, 23, 416 and 132, all of which have been thoroughly repaired. During the week engines 218, 160 and 332 were added to the engines in the repair shop, making eleven now in the machinists' hands.

The passenger department of the Pennsylvania has under consideration making Cresson a magnificent picnic resort where summer excursionists can enjoy their outings in the groves on the summit of the Allegheny mountains.

The Panhandle company has been making extensive improvements to its yards at Carnegie, rearranging the system of tracks. A new interlocking plant is being put in position, the largest in Pennsylvania. When the improvements are completed the fast trains can run through safely at a speed of sixty-five miles an hour.

COAL CONTRABAND.

Much Interest in the Attitude of Great Britain.

Blockade of Cuba Makes It Desirable to Obtain Coal in West Indies—Middle Course by Britain.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—It is very hard to secure from the naval authorities any admission touching the movements of the squadrons or individual ships. Secretary Long has reasoned that if he undertakes to answer questions of this character, even though they may not be of importance, shrewd and correct inferences might be drawn from his refusal to answer other questions and the enemy might profit thereby.

The navy department is prepared to take immediate advantage of any action of congress in the direction of providing for coal depots and has ascertained the feasibility of stocking them at very short notice.

The attitude of the British government upon the question of making coal contraband is awaited with keen interest in naval circles. Operating for the blockade of southern Cuba as our ships must necessarily do, anything like a complete blockade is to be maintained, the problem of supplying them with coal is a question of the greatest importance. This may be done expensively and with uncertainty, owing to the danger of forage by the enemies' ships, through the use of steam colliers sent from the United States.

It is highly desirable, however, that in an emergency our ships may have the opportunity to draw upon some of the British coal supplies in the West Indies. It is believed, however, owing to the guarded manner in which Mr. Balfour replied to the direct question as to governments making coal contraband that Great Britain will adopt a middle course.

She will probably refuse to allow any of the warships of the contestants to take on a full supply of coal at any British port.

But on the other hand she probably will allow any such ships arriving at her ports short of coal to take on a supply sufficient to take them to their next port, thus applying the common rule of neutrality. The decision of the British government that the Spanish cruiser Audaz, now under repairs at Queenstown, be not detained under the neutrality law is not without some moment to the United States inasmuch as we have the torpedo boat Somers, just purchased from Germany, in dock at Falmouth, Eng., repairing damages sustained in the passage over from Germany. There was some fear that she might be subject to detention.

HANNA ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

Senate Committee Says He Secured His Election by the Use of Money.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23.—Four of the five members of the senate committee appointed to investigate the charge that Mark Hanna procured his election to the United States senate by the undue influence of money reported yesterday afternoon that in their opinion the charges were sustained, while the fifth member, Senator Garfield, presented a minority report, containing a summary of the most important evidence and holding that the election was fair.

Senator Garfield insists that if there was any conspiracy it was hatched and furthered by the democrats and anti-Hanna republicans. The majority report alleges the existence of a conspiracy to bribe Representative Otis, of Cincinnati, and in proof gives lengthy extracts from the testimony of Hollenbeck, Maj. E. G. Rathbone, Maj. Charles Dick and H. H. Boyce.

The report will be forwarded to the United States senate with a request that Mr. Hanna be unseated.

THE PRESIDENT WELL.

Mr. McKinley Feeling Better Than for Several Weeks.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President McKinley was an early riser today and at 9 o'clock Mr. Webb C. Hayes and General Hastings, his guests, had joined him at breakfast. He was in excellent spirits. The president is gaining a little more rest now than usual and it is said he has not appeared so well physically for a couple of weeks as today.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD

THE SEASON OPENS.

First Game in the Inter-State Next Monday.

The Fort Waynes Will Play in Anything—Team in First Class Shape—Handsome New Outfits.

The championship season in the Inter-State season will open next Monday, Fort Wayne playing at Dayton, Toledo at New Castle, Grand Rapids at Youngstown and Mansfield at Springfield.

Reports from every one of the cities in the league indicate that all the players are in excellent condition prepared for a hard campaign. Most of the cities lay claim to the championship and while Fort Wayne is not that confident the lovers of the game and the management believe that the Hoosiers will be in it from beginning to end. The season will open with the Fort Wayne team practically what it was last season.

Every other team in the Inter-State has made several changes and each claims that they are stronger. If this be true the spectators at ball games in the Inter-State league will see better base ball than any other league in the country, except the National league, can put up. One thing, too, is almost certain and that is that Toledo will not carry away the pennant for the third time. The Mud Hens are not as strong as last season and Manager Strobel and Captain Gilks will be crying for quarter before the Fourth of July. New Castle and Mansfield will be heard from, but Manager Armour, of Dayton, has lost many of his best players and will do well to finish in the first division. But this is all guess work, time alone will tell.

The war scare may or may not affect the attendance at the ball games. Patriotic citizens may want to vent their patriotism in cheers and there is no better place to do it than at the ball park just after a sensational play has been made by some of the players. Here's hoping that the Inter-State will have a most successful championship season.

NEAT AND CLEAN.

There will be no better appearing and neater set of ball players on the diamond this season than the Fort Waynes. They will wear the new uniforms purchased just before the close of last season and today handsome red caps, stockings and belts were received. Each member will carry a suit bag and a bat bag and next Tuesday at Dayton will don nice new coats similar to those worn by the Cleveland league players. The team will present a most respectable appearance at all times.

NOTES.

Beck is back in the game for Toledo and is playing good ball.

The Shamrocks will leave for South Bend over the Grand Rapids at 2:10 tomorrow morning.

Armor, of Dayton, says he will not have an exhibition game next season, as he regards them unprofitable.

The Toledo Commercial says of the work of Larry Brunner, the new twirler: "Bruner is pretty much Darby in his work. He floats the ball over with a sort of a cold molasses delivery. He has curves, and with speed might be quite effective. He will doubtless be sent adrift for another job."

"Chic" Stahl played his first game of the season yesterday without a hit. He was not lonesome, however, as not a member of the Bostons connected safely with Hughes' curves. Hanlon's California find has pitched two games in the National league and allowed two hits, and Bill Lange said he wasn't good enough for Chicago. This record was never before equaled by a young twirler.

Manager O'Meara announces that during the season Monday and Friday will be ladies' days. These two days are selected so that two ladies' days will not come in the same series of games with one club. The lady patrons of the game can do much to make it a success, and they will accept the kindness of the Inter State in offering to them two days in each week when base ball can be seen without expending any admission fee.

THE COURTS.

Commissioners Appoint Reviewers for Hoffman Ditch—Court Items of Interest.

The county commissioners appointed the following viewers for the Hoffman ditch against which there was such a big remonstrance: Jerome Gloyd, William Spindler, William Kennerk. These are among Allen county's most substantial farmers and ought to be trusted to do just the proper thing by the county and remonstrators.

Judge Hench is acting as temporary judge in the superior court while Judge Dawson is enjoying a vacation.

Through his attorney, E. V. Emrick, Eli Larimore has commenced proceedings for divorce from Anna Larimore. The complaint alleges desertion.

The Pennsylvania company has given notice that it will ask for the transfer to the United States court of the case of Pauline Sordelot, administrator, against the Pennsylvania company. The suit is for $10,000 damages for the death of Emil, the son of Mrs. Sordelot, who was killed December 26. The case will be tried at Indianapolis.

LICENSED TO WED.

Oliver M. Albaugh and Laura B. Salisbury.

Lawrence White and Pauline Bobay.

She Picks the Oldest.

An old lady in Mexico, whose age is said to be 115 years, was recently married to a man of 98. She had been married several times, and each time a husband has died she has picked out as his successor the oldest man in the neighborhood.

The U.S. Government Report shows ROYAL Baking Powder to be stronger, purer and better than any other

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DEFEND THE FLAG.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

in the state house, including tents, wagons, harness and a vast amount of other stuff, will be moved at once to the fair grounds under the supervision of the adjutant general and quartermaster general, who will employ a number of civilians to do the work as is the custom when the guard is going into camp.

The troops will be quartered in tents and in the vacant buildings which are water tight, clean and comfortable. There are 600 tents in the basement of the state house, but it is believed not more than half of these will be needed. The rest of the troops will be housed in the buildings. Other buildings will be used for officers' quarters, regimental headquarters, a hospital, headquarters for the signal corps and other necessary purposes, including stables for the horses.

After the guard has pitched camp the strictest military discipline will be enforced. Picket lines will be maintained and every one will be barred. No visitors to the camp will be allowed as the government will require all haste possible in examining and mustering in the men. General McKee and the quartermaster-general were busy yesterday arranging for provisions for men and horses.

It was decided yesterday that the troops will not be brought through the union station on account of the crowds that will collect. It is not desired to make any demonstration, this being a war-like move and entirely different from the annual camp of the guard. The troops will be taken direct to the fair grounds.

After the guard has been mobilized at the fair grounds the government will be notified formally and will then send a regular army officer here to muster the men into service. He will appoint a number of examining surgeons from the guard surgeons and the arduous and important work of examining the men for service will be begun. This examination will be very strict. The government realizes that it is receiving men destined for the most dangerous kind of warfare—a warfare that will in all probability throw the men into guerilla tactics in jungles and swamps, in a tropical and fever-infested district surrounded by the most unhealthful conditions. On this account the most severe scrutiny of each man will be made and many members of the guard will be discarded. All such will be returned to their homes at the expense of the government.

The government will furnish the men everything needed as soon as they are received. This will include horses for the officers, uniforms, arms, side arms and accoutrements, blankets, tents and, in fact, everything needed.

The guns will be of the most modern Krag-Jorgensen kind and will have to be sent here from Springfield, Mass. The uniforms will probably be sent here from Jeffersonville barracks, where the government has vast stores of such material. The uniforms are cut in varied sizes, there being nine sizes of trousers and six sizes of blouses.

The men will be told to wear nothing but woolens in case they are called upon to go to Cuba. Nothing cotton will be tolerated. Woolen underwear and socks will be a necessity and many of the officers are already ordering their woolens. The underwear includes an India belt for the waist.

All this will take time, and it is predicted that the Indiana troops will be camped at the fair grounds at least two weeks. This time may be lengthened. Captain Howard, of the regular army, who is on the retired list, was a visitor at the adjutant general's office and said he did not believe the government had 100,000 Krag-Jorgensen guns on hand and there might be considerable delay before they were delivered. The Indiana troops would, of course, be held till fully armed and equipped.

Underrated.

Miss Williston—How is it, colonel, that you have no medals? All the other officers in your regiment have lots of them. Col. Copeton—Well, you see, I don't belong to any bicycle clubs and never made a century run in my life.

A Sine Qua Non.

Clubman Number One—The woman must have brown eyes. Clubman Number Two—The one of my choice must not have red hair.—Count de Monte Carlo—Ah, for me, I care not ze color of ze hair or ze eye, so long as my fiancee have ze green backs.—Judge.

Rather Pointed.

Smith—Every time I call I find you with a pen in your hand. You must be very fond of writing. Brown—Oh, yes—regular pen-holder, as it were. Smith—Isn't it wonderful how many sticks are converted into pen-holders?—Chicago News.

Fortunate Fellow.

From Judge: New Arrival (Dawson City)—You seem the only happy man in town. Native—I am, sir. I've got dyspepsia so bad I can't eat anything.

WHAT SHE CHARGED.

The Colored Lady's Fees For Washing Surprised the St. Louis Woman.

Every one finds it difficult in St. Louis to obtain reliable help. A colored woman named Matilda Snowball answered an advertisement which called for a woman to do day's washing.

"So you will come to the house and wash?" asked the lady of the house.

"Yes, mum."

"What are your terms for a day's washing?"

"When I comes in de mawning, I gits er dram oh whisky, and about 7 breakfas', wid coffee an taken an beefsteak an sich, an about 10 I has er pint ob beer an some crackers an cheese, an dat does me ontil lunch, an arter lunch I works erlong ontil dinner, when I has soup an ros' beef an chickens an pertaterses an termerterses an inyuns an sich, an I allers has puddin an pies an ice cream fur dessert. Erbout free o'clock I has corfee or tea and some fruits and cakes, an dat does me ontil supper. Den when I leabs I gits er $1 bill."

"Say," interrupted the lady of the house, "how much would you charge just to feed all day long?"—New York World.

His Misfortune.

Landlady—Why, here are all your paintings back again. I thought you had sold them at the art lottery.

Painter—I won them all back.—Lustige Blätter.

A Sad Case.

"Of all the men I knowed that got into trouble with them bunko fellers," said the farmer meditatively, "Hiram Haystack had the wust luck."

"What happened to him?"

"Well, he got circulars from them fellers an got writin to 'em an made arrangements to meet one of 'em in New York—jest in the reg'lar way—an paid $100—all the money he had to spare—fer a package containin $1,000 in counterfeit bills"—

"I s'pose you mean it was to contain counterfeit bills, but really had sawdust or somethin like that?"

"No, it had counterfeit bills, an pretty good lookin ones at that."

"An what happened to Hiram?"

"He got five years fer tryin to pass off them bills in this neighborhood."—New York Journal.

Both In the Same Fix.

This is no romance. It happened, and not two months ago.

An author wrote an [illegible] story for a certain publication. [illegible] accepted, but the check for it did not arrive "on time."

The author was anxious about it, and for reasons. He wrote to the editor:

"Will you please send that check in time for my wife's Easter hat?"

The editor was prompt in replying. He wrote:

"I can't. I'm married myself!"—Atlanta Constitution.

He Was Right.

Dixon—I don't believe young Shortleigh is half as extravagant as people say he is.

Hixon—Perhaps not, but I've noticed that he has a suit of clothes for every day in the week.

Dixon—Is that so? Why, he always had the same suit on every time I met him.

Hixon—Well, that's the one.—Chicago News.

Historic, Not Prophetic.

Simpkins was given an egg at the restaurant today that had a distinct "W" marked on it.

"That must refer to the Spanish war."

"That's what Simpkins thought until he opened it. He says it was the war of 1812."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Why He Quit.

Binks—So you've quit your job again, have you? What's the trouble now?

Hinks—I had to get up too early. The boss expected me down every morning before the last editions of the afternoon papers were out.—Town Topics.

He Agreed Fully.

Mrs. Higgins—What wretched taste that Mrs. Wilkes has!

Mr. Higgins—Yes. I met her down town this afternoon and she was wearing that ugly old $25 hat that you thought you wanted.—New York World.

It Wasn't a Palace.

Flim—I suppose the count proposed after seeing her home?

Flam—No. That was just the trouble. He saw her home.—Brooklyn Life.

Gratitude.

Mrs. Crawford—I think you might have much I bar. [illegible], Bridget. Since you've been with me I have made you a competent cook.

Bridget—Yis, mum. That's awhy Oi'm after stroikin yez for $5 extra a month.—New York Journal.

RICH STRIKE ON YUKON.

Dr. Crewe, of Chicago, Tells of Gold on Monte Cristo Island.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 23.—Dr. E. O. Crewe, of Chicago, who arrived from Skaguay this morning on the steamship Brixham, is the bearer of the first authentic news of the latest rich find in the Klondike district. He left Dawson March 22, and the following day in company with John Elwell stopped on Monte Cristo Island, where the discovery was made early in March by two Swedes, who were on the island, which is heavily timbered, to chop wood rather than dig for gold. Dr. Crewe declares the discovery to be hardly second in importance to that of El Dorado. The whole island, which is about 2,800 feet long and has an average width of 500 feet, he believes to contain a veritable bed of gold. The dirt runs from 50 cents to $8.75 to the pan. Since the discovery the entire island, which is in the center of the Yukon, about sixteen miles above Dawson, has been located.

Speaking of the Klondike, Dr. Crewe said:

"The amount of gold that will be brought out this spring will surprise the world. It will not be less than $15,000,000 or $20,000,000. El Dorado is admitted by all to be the best producer, and I think Hunker, rather than Bonanza, will be the second. Dominion is good, and there is a big gold deposit apparently in all of them.

DISABLE BOATS.

Engineers on Torpedo Fleet Don't Want to Engage in Fighting.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 23.—The British steamer Asloun, Captain P. H. Barnett, arrived from Las Palmas, Grand Canary, one of the Canary Islands group.

Captain Barnet arrived at Las Palmas March 31, two days after the Spanish torpedo flotilla left that port. He was reliably informed that the machinery of the several torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers was purposely disabled in pursuance of a plot by the engineers. They did not relish the trip across the ocean in torpedo boats, and, finding the Spanish government determined to make them go, as a last resort crippled the machinery.

None of the engineers were allowed to repair it, the work being done by a local machine shop at Las Palmas.

MAKE A PROTEST.

Owners of the Buena Ventura Allege that Her Capture Was Illegal.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—The owners of the Buena Ventura, the Spanish ship captured by the U. S. Cruiser Nashville yesterday, have issued a signed protest against her capture. They say the cargo belongs to British merchants and was insured in Great Britain. They further allege the capture was illegal as the ultimatum of the president had not expired when she was captured.

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache

Cures where all others fail. All druggists.

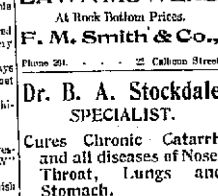
SUNDAY GAZETTE.

Strictly First-class on Metropolitan scale.

Full Associated Press War News.

Local and Illustrated Cuban and Fashion Features.

Gazette will hereafter be issued Monday. No Change in Price.



F. M. SMITH & CO.

RUN EASY.

OAK LAWN, NEW QUAKER CITY, CONTINENTAL

LAWN MOWERS

At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. Smith & Co.,

Phone 291. 22 Calhoun Street

Dr. B. A. Stockdale

SPECIALIST.

Cures Chronic Catarrh and all diseases of Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach.

NERVOUS DEBILITY & SKIN DISEASES.

Hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale,

33 W. Washington St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Not in Office Wed. and Thurs.

D. D. & W. E. WEISELL

30 Calhoun St.,

DENTISTS

Painless Extracting by our own Safe Method.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO 141 CALHOUN STREET

WANTED.

WANTED—A good nurse girl. Call on Mrs. C. S. Bash, 20 West Wayne street.

WANTED—A young man to feed cylinder press. Apply at Newspaper Union.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent girl for general housework. 134 E. Berry St. 21t3

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 1, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing, at Lidding & Co's, 29 E. Main St. J. Dear, watchmaker, formerly with H. Markets. mar30-1mo

WANTED—Lady agents. Experience not necessary. $1 to $3 per day. Ladies, do not let this chance go by. Address Box 1, care Sentinel. 21t3

WANTED—Young men to learn barber trade. New method; eight weeks required. Send for catalogue. Moler System Barber Schools, Chicago or Cincinnati. 21t3

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 2 City Hall; telephone, 445. 6t

WANTED—Upright persons to travel. Salary $780 and expenses. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion company, Chicago. 21t3

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. $2 to [illegible]. Address Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 19t4-sat-tf

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 22 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 21t1e

WANTED—Man daily selling specialty soaps, giving customers double value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—At employment office, 20 West Washington street, good girls for all kinds of housework, cooks, chambermaids, dining room girls, etc; good places at good wages. Mrs. Fitzgerald. 21-4m

WANTED—A pleasant room and board west of Calhoun, south of Main, north of Creighton, by a young gentleman of good and quiet habits, references; please state terms. Address Wm. F., care Sentinel. 22t2

WANTED—A strong boy between 16 and 20 years of age to take care of horses. One who has had experience. Must come well recommended. Apply Dr. Kappel, 150 East Wayne street, between 6 and 8 o'clock this evening.

WANTED—A young man desires a position as bookkeeper and clerk in any kind of office or business house, good education, graduate; not afraid of work; best city references. Address, H. M. Brothers, 21 Wefel street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 16t6

WANTED—Agents; $21 every week, giving away free Specialty Soaps as sample and introducing and selling Perfection Gaslight Burners; no chimney, no smoke, no wick, makes kerosene lamps give brilliant clear gaslight; sample free to workers. N. K. Perfection Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents. Murat Halstead's great war book, "Our Country in War." All about Cuba, Spain, Maine disaster, armies, navies and coast defenses of United States, Spain, and all nations; over 500 pages, magnificently illustrated; one agent sold 80 in one day, others making $25 per day; most liberal terms guaranteed; 30 days credit, price low, freight paid; handsome outfit free; send 12 two-cent stamps to pay postage. Educational Union, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago. 18t6

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—No. 12 West Jefferson street, $25 per month. H. M. Williams. 21tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with modern improvements, 105 East Berry St. 21tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room, with privilege of bath, at No. 873 Calhoun street. 19t6

FOR RENT—Four furnished rooms. Can be used for light housekeeping. Inquire 123 West Jefferson St. 4tf

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms on South Calhoun St., modern improvements. Inquire, 31 West Williams St. 6tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 1, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—300 East Berry street; all modern improvements, bath room, electric light, furnace. Inquire, 19 Harmer St., cor. E. Wayne. 7tf

FOR RENT—Seven room brick house, 162 E. Lewis street, bath tub, all kinds of water and good barn, all modern conveniences. Inquire at 164 East Lewis street.

FOR RENT—A good house of eight rooms, with water, gas and bathroom, at 73 West Main street. Inquire of F. W. Antrup, southwest corner West Main and Fisher streets.

FOR RENT—Eight-room house at 336 Broadway, Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water, gas and electric chandeliers in all rooms; cement cellar, with slate laundry tubs; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will let to good party. Inquire at 119 West Berry st., corner Harrison. 21tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A piano at half price. Inquire at 25 West Butler street. 22t2

FOR SALE—A good cow with calf three weeks old. Inquire at 19 Holman street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a bay horse. For particulars call at 217 East Lewis street.

FOR SALE—Nice road wagon, spring back and light cushions; also single harness, at 15 Jackson street.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 1, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, a nice cottage of six rooms, in Williams' addition, because owner lives out of city. Inquire at 229 East Washington street. 21-14-tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have two large stock farms; three 160 acre farms; three 80 acre farms; several 40 acre farms, and quite a number of small pieces of land, including 4 acres on West Main street, that are suitable for gardening. Also houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 36 E. Berry St. Postoffice drug store, City. 19tf

FOR SALE—Improved dwelling property on West Berry street, West Washington street, East Suttenfield street, West Wayne street, West Jefferson street, West and East Creighton avenue, West DeWald street, South Harrison street, Fairfield avenue, Brandriff street, West Third street, Hendricks street. Vacant lots in Fletcher's addition, Lakeside Park addition, Rockhill heirs' addition. Houses to rent and money to loan. Brlander & Wilson, first floor, No. 7 Court street. 2tf

FOR SALE—One two-chair barber outfit, one victor safe, one Keller dental engine, one coffee urn, one sewing machine, three barber mirrors, one [illegible] scales, one grocer's counter scales, one cash register, one grocer's oil tank, one hotel range, good cook stoves, second-hand bicycles, and all kinds of unredeemed pledges in watches, diamonds, firearms, musical instruments, etc., at a bargain. Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing, at Lidding & Co.'s, 29 E. Main St. mar30dawlmo

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WEAKY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence 26 Madison Street. Specialty: Diseases of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company. Pittsburg, Pa., April 20, 1898.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Pittsburg, on Wednesday, May 18, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three directors in the place of a like number whose term of service expires on that day.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

Ap 20,22,25 27,29-m2,5,7,10,12,14,16

TEMPLE THEATER.

One Solid Week,

—COMMENCING—

MONDAY, APRIL 25th.

Appearance of the Popular Players,

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT WAYNE,

Accompanied by the Eminent Comedian and Singer,

Will S. Rising,

And a competent company of players, presenting a repertoire of High-class Plays.

Change of bill each night.

MONDAY NIGHT.—The sensational comedy drama,

"Jim, the Westerner."

POPULAR PRICES—10, 20 and 30c.

Seats on sale at the box office.

SPECIAL.—Monday night any lady will be admitted free if accompanied by any person having purchased a reserved seat ticket at the box office before 6 o'clock that evening.

Ingrain Carpets.

There's nothing in this make of Carpetings that has ever been sold before, equal to these extra fine Ingrains we now exhibit.

The Quality is Extra Fine.
The Colorings are Rich and New.
The Patterns are Handsome.

The price is the same as are asked for those of the lesser grades. Housekeepers wanting

. . . A Good Ingrain . . .

As handsome as a Body Brussels, must call and see this line.

Fine Wilton Carpets.

We now show the Mills new lines of these elegant Carpets—patterns exclusive and cannot be seen in any other house. These are shown in all the handsome new colorings.

Japan and China Mattings.

Large new invoices of these clean, cool floor coverings in new designs. 12½c up to 40c a yard.

H and H is the compound to clean your Carpets and Rugs.

THE RURODE DRY GOODS COMPANY,
—SUCCESSORS TO—
ROOT & COMPANY.

Golden, The Hatter....

To see is to admire the Line of

Ladies' Sailors, Neckwear, Men's Furnishings. Hats & Caps

That we offer. Needs only to be seen to be admired. Any one who desires to be in good style, to have durable material, and to accomplish this economically, you will find we are headquarters for just such needs. Try us.

GOLDEN, - THE - HATTER,
26 Calhoun Street. - - Opposite Fruit House.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street,
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

I am prepared to make loans of any amounts on first mortgage security on farm or city property, at low rate of interest, with the privilege of paying back all or any amount at any interest paying time. I also loan farm and city property to sell and exchange. Any one intending to buy, sell or exchange, will find it to their advantage to call on me.
Phone 622. **Louis F. Curdes,**
Office open evenings. 8 & 9 Pixley-Long Bl'k.

THE VIOLIN,
King of Instruments on account of its difficulties, should be taught by a competent and experienced teacher only. M. M. PLUMA, ... well qualified, having studied under the best masters of this country, and having had fifteen years' experience as a teacher. His methods are modern and simple. Terms reasonable.

VIOLIN, PIANO, VOICE SPECIALTIES.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
24 East Washington St.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.
KETTNER & CO., 19 COURT STREET.
Abstract of Titles.
Mortgage Loans.

BICYCLES
$10, $18, and $20.
Warner, $30. Magnet, $40. None better at any price. Repairing and Renting.
CUT PRICE HOUSE. 31 Clinton Street

I PAY THE BEST PRICE......
For cast off Clothes. Please notify me by postal card and I will call. S. Fieldbleat, 76 Barr St.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Easy Terms. Strictly Private
Loans made on Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Wagons, Horses, Bicycles, etc., on same day as application, the property remaining in your possession. We have a NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN which gives you a much longer time at a very low rate. If you are thinking of borrowing, call and we will explain same to you.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.

A. Hattersley & Son
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTERS,
48 E. Main Street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

SOMETHING NEW.

Dame Nature and Dame Fashion decree, that at this time of the year our winter apparel should be laid aside, for now the heavy coat begins to feel burdensome and show signs of wear, and we instinctively desire something new. Where may your desire be more perfectly gratified than HERE.

EVERYTHING

that is new and desirable in Gentlemen's

SUITINGS, TOP COATINGS AND PANTINGS

are here in endless variety and the prices for first class, stylish, perfect fitting clothes are the lowest in the city.

See our great lines of suitings in Cheviots, Scotches and Worsteds made to your order and made to fit, at

$18, $20, $22, $25.

Fine Cheviot and Worsted Pantings at

$5, $6, $7, $8.

Call and inspect our superb stock.—We'll be glad to show you whether you wish to purchase or not.

I. MAUTNER & CO.,
Popular Tailors - 52 Calhoun St.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - - No. 173.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - - No. 856.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—For Indiana: Rain tonight with colder in central and southern portions; probably clearing by Sunday night; northerly wind.

NEWS NOTES.

Dr. D. J. Swartz, of Auburn, is in the city today.

Mrs. Moran, of Sturgis, Mich., is visiting in the city.

Contractor John L. Stewart left this morning for St. Louis.

Mrs. Rev. Fisher is visiting her sister, Mrs. Urban Hoffman.

I. Straus, a prominent banker of Ligonier, is in the city visiting relatives.

Rev. L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, is in the city, the guest of Dr. J. W. Younge.

Mrs. Everett, of East Washington street, has returned from a visit in Rome City.

Mrs. N. E. Kaag, of Barr street, left yesterday for Kendallville for an extended visit.

Hon. Newton W. Gilbert, of Angola, is in the city today attending to some political matters.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Warde, of 131 East DeWald street, have returned from a visit to Minneapolis.

Mrs. McCrea, of Wabash, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Wilson, of West Barry street.

Misses Mabel Geller and Anna O'Brien will leave Saturday for Chicago to visit Miss Mabel's aunt.

B. W. Fenton, of Findlay, Ohio, chief engineer of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western railway, is in the city.

Siegmund Kirscheimer, who was formerly in business here, but who is now located in Chicago, is visiting in the city.

Dr. Deming left yesterday for New York City. Later he will join Mrs. Carnahan and Miss Louise at Dansville, N. Y.

John Fulton, of Kansas City, Kas., is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Fulton, of 51 Douglas avenue.

Ma and Pa Daosenberry and their girls from Vermont, will make first appearance in the city at the social given by the Degree of Honor, No. A. O. U. W., April 26.

Mrs. J. Cunningham and the Misses Sherdron, of Defiance, Ohio, who were the guests of Mrs. P. F. Cunningham, of No. 115 Baker street, have returned home.

A progressive pedro and hop will be given by the Laundry Worker's union on Monday evening, April 25th, at the A. O. U. W. hall, corner Superior and Calhoun street.

The Fort Wayne Cycle club will make a run to Maysville tomorrow, weather permitting. The roads to Maysville are as good as any in the county and if the heavens clear by morning the trip can be made.

The Friday Afternoon Pedro club was entertained yesterday by Miss Georgia Lumbard. Tied to the score cards were dainty bunches of sweet peas and mignonette. Dainty refreshments were served after the game.

A very delightful party was given Thursday evening by Miss Kate Fox, in honor of Miss Rosa Pressler, who will be married next week to Frank Gates, of Indianapolis. Progressive pedro furnished entertainment for the evening. The first prize, a silver paper knife, was won by Miss Tillie Gorko, and Miss Pressler was awarded the consolation prize. Luncheon was served at 11 o'clock.

The United States civil service commission has directed that the local board of examiners supervise the technical and scientific examinations to be held in this city on April 25th and 26th. Applications will appear for the positions of bookkeeper, farmer (Indian service), junior civil engineer, matron, observer weather bureau, and teachers (Indian). Several of the examinations will require two days time. William J. Hoss will be examiner.

"Prof. Henry Drummond, the Great Ecotchman, the Great Scientist and Eminent Christian," will be the subject of discourse by Rev. Jas. S. Ainslie, at Plymouth church, Sunday evening. Prof. Drummond first became famous as the author of that epoch-making book, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," and from that time till his death, in March, 1897, he was the best known and most loved scientist and Christian worker on two continents.

The W. C. T. U. unions of Allen county will hold an institute Wednesday and Thursday of next week at the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ. Miss Hadley, state superintendent of institute work, will conduct the session. An interesting program has been arranged and a profitable and enjoyable time is anticipated. An interesting feature will be the en masse visit to the home of feeble minded as per invitation of Superintendent Johnson.

Strawberries, Pine Apples, Oranges and Lemons.

Fresh Florida Strawberries, 15c quart.
Large Ripe Pines, 18c each.
Large Navel Oranges, 30c dozen.
California Seedling Oranges, 20c.
Choice California Oranges, 10c.
Large Wax Messina Lemons, 15c.
Fresh Michigan Lettuce, 10c lb.
Fresh Ripe Tomatoes, 10c lb.
New Green Peas, 7c qut.
New Wax Beans, 12c qut.
Large Cucumbers, 12½c each.
New Bermuda Onions, 10c qut.
FRUIT HOUSE.

G. W. Colwell, of Angola, was in the city yesterday.

W. D. Shadd, of Chicago, is in the city on business.

G. W. Ely, of South Whitley, was in the city yesterday.

The W. R. C. held an interesting meeting last evening.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Hadix, of Creighton avenue—a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Evans, of Toledo, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bond.

Mrs. Martin Witz, of Montpelier, is the guest of Mrs. Manon, of 137 East Jefferson street.

Mrs. A. P. Buchman has returned from a three weeks' visit with relatives in Canton, Ohio.

Mrs. S. J. Garnaire, of Barr street, left yesterday for a visit with relatives in Lagrange.

Miss Mollie Harter, of Ossian, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Sophie Seaton, of Superior street.

A large class will receive first communion at St. Peter's Catholic church on Sunday morning.

Master Ben Hoerline, of Chicago, is visiting his cousin, Miss Mamie Vordermark, of Maumee avenue.

Miss Lilly Fox returned last evening from Huntington where she has been the guest of Miss Gertrude Goring.

Mrs. M. E. Tuttle, of West Washington street, arrived home from Valparaiso last evening, where she has been in attendance upon her mother who is quite ill.

Peter Cloud, father of Mrs. William Derby, of West Washington street, has gone to Indianapolis, to spend the summer with a daughter who resides in the capital.

Warsaw Times: "Mrs. John Dowling received a telegram from her sister, Mrs. L. M. Shepler, of Fort Wayne, announcing the serious illness of her husband. Her mother left for his bedside today."

A reunion of old school friends was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. P. I. Brown, on Fairfield avenue. Mrs. Evans, of Toledo, and Mrs. Dranum, of Grand Forks, N. D., were guests of honor. Conversation and fancy work occupied the time till 5 o'clock, when light refreshments were served.

Dr. J. W. Younge has offered a fifty-dollar prize gold medal to any person that will organize a Sunday school class in the Christian church Sunday school, corner Jefferson and Griffith streets, to average an attendance of forty scholars from the first of July to the first of next January. This is open to any person, whether a member of the church or not.

E. V. Emrick has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at a banquet given by New Haven lodge I. O. O. F., Tuesday, April 26, in honor of the lodge which is the richest in the United States per capita, it having a membership of sixty-seven. Mr. Emrick will also deliver an address at the district meeting of the I. O. O. F., at Argos, Ind., April 27.

The students of the High school met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organizing the Fort Wayne High school cadets. Andrew Ellison was elected temporary chairman and Charles Rothschild acted as secretary. Officers were then elected as follows: President, Guy Smith; vice president, Ray Barrows; secretary, Kinsey Evans; treasurer, Hugh Smaltz. About twenty-five names were enrolled.

The inclement weather kept many from attending the entertainment at the Fort Wayne Athletic club last evening. When the second event of the evening was over Jack Brady remarked that he had been whipped and whipped right by George Lawler. The first bout of the evening was by far the cleverest and prettiest sparring exhibition ever seen in Fort Wayne. The boxers were Patsey O'Leary, the victor of thirty-four battles, and Jack Grace, an old timer who is the champion light weight of New York. They sparred three rounds.

Monroeville Breeze: "Mrs. Bell Atmore, who has been at the St. Joseph hospital in Fort Wayne for several weeks past under treatment, or rather recovering from a very dangerous and difficult surgical operation, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Meeks and other relatives over Sunday last. It is reported by the physicians who performed the operation that it is a miracle that the lady survived the strain through which she passed, as it was one of the most difficult and dangerous operations that physicians attempt to perform."

The gymnastic entertainment given by the Fort Wayne Turn Verein last evening at the Masonic Temple was well attended considering the bad weather and the interesting program was rendered in a manner that showed the physical benefits derived from regular and constant practice. The boys' class on the inclined ladder elicited much applause. The beautiful silk flag, made by the ladies, was presented by Mayor Scherer, and at the sight of the beautiful banner the patriotism of the audience was demonstrated by applause long and loud.

The ladies of the Third Presbyterian church gave a farewell reception in the church parlors last evening in honor of the Rev. and Mrs. Boggs, who will soon leave the city. Mr. and Mrs. Will Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Fitch, Mrs. Isabelle Diffender, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Morgan and Mrs. William Harrison constituted the members of a reception committee. Ices were served by Mrs. Frank Sessions, assisted by Jessie Fitch, Marion Baker, Carrie Glenn and Ruth Owen. Mrs. Frank Griffith presided at the tea table, her assistants being Miss Fitch, Della Dexter, Anna Sinclair and Mamie Lee. The rooms were prettily decorated with palms, carnations and wild flowers. About two hundred guests were present.

E. J. Woodworth went to Toledo on a business trip today.

James McCormick, of Bluffton, was in the city yesterday on business.

Dr. Havice will not leave for Philadelphia until the latter part of next week.

John Mohr, jr., has returned from West Baden Springs, where he spent a week or two.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Henkenius will entertain the Fourteen club at their home this evening.

Miss Hulda Henker, teacher of dancing, last night gave a reception to her advance scholars.

Deputy County Clerk Willis Sauder is entertaining his cousin, Harry McCardel, of Chicago.

Miss Carrie Scharf is confined to her home, No. 113 Hanna street, with a severe attack of bronchitis.

Miss Estella Mulqueen will entertain pupils and friends at her dancing parlors next Thursday evening.

Mrs. Anna Flinn has this week been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Slattery, of Dixon.

The Catholic ladies of the north side met last evening at the Misses Motherwell, No. 105 High street.

The Catholic ladies of the north side will give an entertainment and coffee at Library hall, Tuesday, April 26.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Logan, who have resided for the past year on East Wayne street, will move into their house on Edgewater avenue, Lakeside, next week.

Victor Bidior, of Jefferson, Ind., father of Mrs. A. Havert, of No. 146 Holman street, and James Didier, of the east car shops, suffered a paralytic stroke Tuesday, and his recovery is doubtful on account of old age.

Miss Stella Cran, an employe of the Troy Steam laundry, living on St. Mary's avenue, was stricken with blindness while at work, Thursday evening. She is under the care of Dr. G. B. Stemen. No cause of the trouble can now be assigned.

Arrangements have been completed for the social and entertainment to be given by Degree of Honor, lodge No. 2, next Tuesday evening at the lodge rooms, corner Superior and Calhoun streets. A big crowd and a royal good time is anticipated.

Mr. Ritchie has resigned his position as steward of the Randall hotel and Charles Rossington has been appointed to succeed him. Charles Jefferies is appointed day clerk to succeed Mr. Rossington and Frank France succeeds Mr. Jefferies as night clerk.

Another meeting of the district cabinet of the Epworth league of the Fort Wayne district will be held at the Berry street M. E. church on Monday evening. At this time the program for the coming district convention, which will occur in June, will be arranged.

The Monday afternoon pedro club was entertained at the home of Mrs. Enoch Cox last evening, Mrs. Cox being assisted by Mrs. Wagner and Mrs. Baker. The first prizes were won by Mrs. Adam Link and Mrs. Frank Randall. Mr. Cox and Mr. Link carried home the consolations.

Hon. T. E. Ellison and Mr. Alex. Johnson have received invitations from the Hon. Thomas C. Stewart, to a dinner at the home of the latter on May 17. Mr. Stewart is the president of the National Congress of Charities and Correction, and his home on Washington square, New York, is a most magnificent one.

W. J. Hess has been notified to hold a civil service examination at the postoffice in this city next Monday to examine applicants for technical and scientific work and bookkeeping, and for junior civil engineers. Some of the work will be in the hospital service and in Indian affairs.

A number of the members of the local militia, companies are attendants at the First Baptist church, and the pastor, the Rev. L. L. Henson has decided to hold a reception in the church parlors in honor of the boys who will go to the front. If possible, whenever the calls comes the congregation will be called together to bid the boys farewell and God speed in their patriotic mission.

NOT FOR FRIENDS

Are We to Eat What We Don't Want.

A famous physician, in a late article on the subject of health, speaking particularly of the value of good digestion, says:

"Don't eat anything you don't want, even to please your friends.

"Don't be afraid of microbes; they will not hurt you.

"A healthy condition of the stomach makes a healthy skin and a good complexion.

"Learn and practice good habits; they are easy and most pleasant.

"A diet with an eye to acquiring flesh should consist of liquids—milk, water, but not coffee or tea; no hot breads, plenty of butter and cheese.

"Above all, eat slowly and never exercise until half an hour after meals."

Another says: "I have known weak eyes cured by leaving off coffee, and hundreds of other cases of nervous troubles like kidney complaints, dyspepsia, liver and heart trouble, and bowel complications directly relieved by the abandonment of coffee and the use of Postum Food Coffee."

The alkaloids of coffee are a serious poison to many people and when one finds disease coming on, it is high time to stop the cause and take some natural food like Postum Food Coffee, which rebuilds the broken down nerve centers all over the human body. Ten days trial will prove the facts and furnish great relief to the sufferer.

15 and 25 cent packages at grocers.

Miss Theresa Malthias is ill.

Miss Jessie Montgomery is in Indianapolis.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Kintz, of 119 Archer avenue—a daughter.

Mrs. S. G. Seabold, of 112 North Harrison street, is visiting her parents at Ossian.

Charles and Jennie Mooney left morning to spend Sunday at Mansfield, Ohio, with relatives.

The Raspberry club will attend the popular price theater in a body Monday evening, April 25.

Miss Eva Kunkle has returned from Huntington, where she was the guest of Miss Lizzie Gross.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lipes and daughter Goldie, Miss Ida Deppler and C. Deppler will spend Sunday at Rome City.

The Ministerial association will meet at Plymouth Congregational church Monday morning at 10 o'clock. It is earnestly desired that every minister be present.

EXCHANGING NOTES.

Powers Will Make Strong Representations to United States and Spain.

BERLIN, April 23.—There has been a lively exchange of notes in regard to the proposed concerted action on the part of some of the powers for the protection of neutral flags. It is understood that Germany, Austria, France and Italy have about agreed to send a strong note to both the United States and Spain, warning them to exercise the greatest caution in dealing with neutral shipping, adding that in otherwise full reparation will be insisted upon. These powers also intend to send vessels to the seat of war, to observe the naval and other operations. Germany will probably send the Koenig Wilhelm. Great Britain and Russia are still hanging back. The German government is strongly incensed at the sale of the Hamburg-American liners Normannia and Columbia to a Spanish company, as the vessels were auxiliary cruisers, and, therefore, the consent of the government of Germany, which was not obtained, was necessary for the sale.

Ingersoll Lecture.

Tickets for reserved seats for the Ingersoll lecture will be on sale commencing Monday morning, at No. 10 East Berry street.

The line will form opposite and around court house fence.

The sale will continue on Tuesday morning at C. B. Woodworth & Co.'s Aveline House Drug store.

Come early and secure good seats, as the demand from out of the city is great.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Wheat—May, $1.11; July, 89⅛¢; Sept., 81⅛¢; Dec., 83⅞¢.

Corn—April and May, 32⅞¢; July, 33⅝¢; Sept., 34⅛@⅜¢.

Oats—April, 27⅛¢; May, 27⅞@⅜; July, 24⅞@¼¢; Sept., 22½¢.

Pork—April, $10.85; May, $10.85; July, $11.05.

Lard—April, $5.45; May, $5.47; July, $5.57; Sept., $5.65.

Ribs—April, $5.40@5.43; May, 5.40@5.42; July, $5.50; Sept., $5.60.

Barley—Cash, No. 3, 38@43¢.

Rye—Cash, 57¢; May, 56⅝@¾¢.

Flax—Cash, $1.30; N. W., $1.30; May $1.30; Sept., $1.12@1.14.

Timothy—April, $2.97½.

Don't forget Miss Lowry's Auction Sale of Dinner Sets, Chamber Sets, Lamps, Jardiniers, Ornaments, Cut Glass and Fancy China now in progress at No. 22 W. Berry street.

Improve the appearance as well as the running qualities of your bicycle by attaching a Centlivre Gear Case, noiseless, dust-proof and indistructible. Weighs but fifteen ounces and makes your wheel run ten pounds lighter, on all kinds of roads and all kinds of weather; no more dirty greasy chains to clean, or soiled clothing. The only perfect skirt protector for ladies' wheels. Positively saves fifty per cent. of power over dirty chain, or any other form of gearing.

If your dealer does not sell them, call at factory.

THE LATEST NEWS

Is that we are the only exclusive Carpet Cleaning company in the city, and that we are better prepared to clean your carpets than ever, as we have increased the capacity of our new suction process, which removes all moths and vermin from your carpets. Carpets cleaned, washed, remade and laid. Promptness and satisfaction guaranteed.

THE ZIMMER CARPET CLEANING CO.,
'Phone 426.

THE MONDAY MORNING JOURNAL.

Beginning Monday, April 25, the Journal company will publish seven days in a week. No increase in price of subscription—10c a week. If you want a live morning paper on your breakfast table every day, telephone No. 18 and get the Journal.

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000. Inquire or write to
W. E. CLAPHAM, Pres.,
27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg.

Before buying elsewhere, inspect Heine & Israel's line of wall paper. A more beautiful line of papers never shown before. Prices from the cheapest to the best. Will make a cut of 25 per cent. on all papers. 123 Broadway. 13tf

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Buy your millinery at 31 East Berry street.
21eod&wtf Mrs. N. B. Rowe.

SHERMAN TO RETIRE.

Secretary of State Will Soon Resign His Office.

Assistant Secretary of State Will be Made His Successor. Mr. McKinley Said to Desire the Change.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—It is understood from an authorized source that President McKinley will sign a proclamation today calling for volunteers, the number probably to be 125,000 but this proclamation, it was at first decided, would not be transmitted to the governors of the states until Monday, the purpose being to avoid any unseemly demonstrations on Sunday.

The president also concluded to defer at least until Monday a message to congress recommending that a declaration of war be passed.

Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, some days ago expressed it to be the view of the committee that a declaration of war should be made in pacific tones by congress, but since then has expressed the belief that it is not now necessary.

Members of the cabinet, however, with only one or two exceptions still believe a war declaration is absolutely necessary in order to fix a proper status of this government as such a declaration unquestionably would enlarge the scope of the rights of this government in case of a general conflict and it is not unlikely that congress will be asked to take this step on Monday or soon thereafter.

There seems to be no longer any reasonable doubt that Secretary Sherman will leave the cabinet. Assistant Secretary Day is his probable successor, although so far he has persistently declined to allow his name to be used in that connection. The president, however, it is understood, will insist on Mr. Day taking the office.

SHERMAN TO RETIRE.

The Evening Star today says: "On the best information it can be stated that Secretary Sherman contemplates leaving the cabinet, and that he will probably withdraw within the next few days. It is generally understood that he will be succeeded by Judge Day, now assistant secretary of state. Secretary Sherman will withdraw from the cabinet because of a breaking down of health and inability to keep up with the train of the present situation.

"The fact that Mr. Sherman's health had been failing since his entrance in the cabinet is well known. President McKinley and all of the cabinet members, together with hundreds of close personal friends of the secretary have noticed this condition, but owing to the sincere desire to have Mr. Sherman at the head of the state department his attention was never called to what he himself had not observed.

"Secretary Sherman's physician has advised him that he ought not attend to any work in the department and should retire. He is the only person who has spoken to the secretary on the question of his health. The almost unanimous opinion that Secretary Sherman will retire to his home and devote what ever time he chooses to the management of his personal affairs. The opinion that Judge Day will succeed Secretary Sherman is based on the knowledge that President McKinley desires this."

$10,000 wanted at 5 per cent interest, no commission, on $30,000 worth of Fort Wayne business property, first mortgage. P. O. Box 56, City. 22tf

THE MONDAY MORNING JOURNAL.

Beginning Monday, April 25, the Journal company will publish seven days in a week. No increase in price of subscription—10c a week. If you want a live morning paper on your breakfast table every day, telephone No. 18 and get the Journal.

Examine our stock of millinery; all prices. 31 East Berry street.
21eod&wtf Mrs. N. B. Rowe.

Buy your Lawn Grass Seed and Lawn Fertilizer of S. Bash & Co. 28tf

Just received, a full line of nobby spring suitings, at lowest prices. Fit guaranteed. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main St. 11tf

Spiritualism.

The First Spiritual society will meet tomorrow in the hall above the gas office, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. G. H. Brooks, noted medium and lecturer, will serve the society. Subject for the evening lecture, "The Moral Influence of Spiritualism." The public is invited. Charges 10c. Children's Lyceum at 9:30 a. m.

Bicycle Experts!

Examine the Racycle Pacemaker and the Racycle Special at the Racycle headquarters, opposite Masonic Temple, 81 Clinton.
WM. O'CONNELL,
18-6 Manager.

For bulk Garden Seeds, all kinds of Flower Seeds, Tube Rose bulbs, Canna Roots, etc., go to S. Bash & Co. 28tf

Millinery all prices; trimmed hats 50c, 75c, $1, and any price to suit you. 31 East Berry street.
21eod&wtf Mrs. N. B. Rowe.

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Plum, Pear, Cherry, Grapes, Currents, Roses and Ornamentals, freshly dug, from Geneva, N. Y., nurseries, at reasonable prices. Corner Barr and East Main streets. 12t2

Card of Thanks.

I desire in this manner to thank my neighbors and friends for their kindness during the sickness and death of our father and husband.
MRS. HENRY FRUTH.

SPRING RENOVATIONS ARE IN PROGRESS

now, repairing and brightening up the ravages that winter has made on house, barns and fences. A new coat of paint makes your house look like new. But "all isn't paint that glistens." The stock of paints, oils, white lead, colors, etc., and the fine line of mixed paints to be found here are warranted to stand all kinds of weather.

Pastime Lawn Mowers, the Latest Improvement.

Call and See Them.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.
19 and 21 West Main Street.

Every Transaction at This Store!
Is the Forerunner of Many More.

Customers are supplied with all in the grocery and provision line that the market affords, or the most fastidious taste requires. Meats are carefully selected, and I take pride in being able to furnish the best in the market. Cheaper meats are sold but NONE BETTER.

Money Spent Here is Well Spent.

Carefully selected Queen Olives. Imported and Domestic Jams, Jellies and Canned Goods are brands of National reputation. If you want the best, you will always find it at

JOHN N. PFEIFFER'S,
Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street.

INGERSOLL!
COLONEL ROBERT G.
SUBJECT,
LIBERTY!
Fort Wayne, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 29th, at Princess Rink.

Seats can be secured one week in advance at the Aveline House Drug Store. For further particulars call or address John A. Scott, 10 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

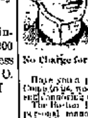
HERE TO STAY!

The "BOSTON" DENTAL PARLORS are not connected with any other office in the City and are here to stay.

Perfect Work Makes Our Success Continuous.

NO MORE DREAD OF THE DENTAL CHAIR.

TEETH Extracted Without Pain. Crowned Without Pain. Filled Without Pain.



Set of Teeth $1.00
Best Teeth, (S. S. white)........ $6.00
22k Gold Crowns.. $5.00
Vitalized Air........ 25c
Gold Fillings........ $1 up
Silver Fillings...... 50c
Bridge Work, per tooth.............. $4.00

A written guaranty for 10 years with all work.

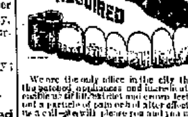
No Charge for Extracting when Teeth are Ordered.

Have you a plate that falls in your mouth? Come to us, we make a specialty of remedying such annoying defects.

The Boston Dental Parlors will be under the personal management of Dr. Bender, acknowledged by the profession to be the easiest and quickest extractor of teeth in the United States to-day.

Our success is causing consternation among competitors.

Beware of dentists who steal us.



We are the only office in the city that have the patented appliances and ingredients which enable us to fill, extract and crown teeth without a particle of pain or bad after effects. Give us a call—we will please you and you will send your friends. If you are not satisfied we will make no charge.

Mrs. A. Baillie, 14 Lavina St., says; "I had 16 teeth extracted at Boston Dental Parlors without pain absolutely."

REFERENCES: John Amstutz, Leo, Ind., Mrs. L. J. Buckland, 311 E. Washington St., Mr. A. Carnahan, Auburn, Chas. Spicer, State Medical Institute, Mr. William Woolaker, 5 E. Washington.

Open until 9 p. m.; Sundays until 2 p. m. Lady Attendant.

Boston Dental Parlors,

71 CALHOUN ST., Over Meyer Bros.' Drug Store.

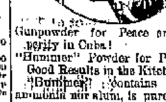
For Mother and Child.

The bath is the means of development, health, good nature, cleanliness for every member of the family, and to teach the children dainty and cleanly habits it has no equal. Expense has nothing to do with it. You can bring up your family better if you have these facilities, and our work is not expensive, anyhow. It's the best to be had.

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER
Phone 672. 63 Barr St.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

"HUMMER" BAKING POWDER.



Gunpowder for Peace and Prosperity in Cuba!
"Hummer" Powder for Peace and Good Results in the Kitchen.
"Hummer" contains neither ammonia nor alum, is pure, wholesome and effective. Sold by all leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.

Fort Wayne.

WAR MAP.

THE WORLD on one side.
CUBA HAVANA HARBOR and WEST INDIES on other side.

Each map formerly sold at 25c to 75c.
Send 15c for sample map and terms to agents or 25c for special pocket form edition.
Our men earn $15.00 to $35.00 weekly.
Rand, McNally & Co., Map Dept. No. ..., Chicago, Ill.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $450. Small cash payment, balance as monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you.
PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
N. E. cor. Oliver and Emily St.

GRAND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT
—Given by the—
FORT WAYNE TURN VEREIN
Friday Evening, April 22, 1898,
At the Masonic Temple.
Admission 25c. Reserved seats 35c.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical.
A. C. GOCKE, Druggist.

MONEY!

Money to loan on Farm and City Real Estate at the lowest rates of interest. We have the money on hand to close loans at once.
The J. F. Schell Loan & Investment Co.
24-25-26-27 Pixley-Long Block.
16 & 18 E. Berry St. Fort Wayne, Ind.

CANNED GOODS DOWN.

3 lb. Apricots, 12c a can. 3 lb Peaches, 10c a can. Red Salmon, 10c a can. Sardines, oil or mustard, 5c can. Soda Fountain complete, $100.
S. CANZER.
287 E. Lewis Street.

LOANS TO
Salaried People.
(Ladies or Gentlemen) on their own names.
ROOM 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOCKADE OF CUBA.

Will Be Recognized by All Foreign Nations.

The Right to Maintain It Not Questioned.

A Naval Strategist Discusses Spain's Chances.

A Waiting Game and Sacrifice of Cuba and Porto Rico Would Be Her Best Campaign.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Members of the diplomatic corps say that no question can be raised as to the right of the United States to declare a blockade. This being conceded, foreign powers will accept it as binding. Speaking of the blockade, the military attache of one of the leading foreign establishments here said:

"The right of blockade is clearly recognized, and this blockade of Cuba will be universally respected by foreign powers. The limited extent of the blockade is doubtless due to necessity of making the blockade effective.

"Unless effective, a blockade is not binding, and with the extended sea coast surrounding Cuba it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to maintain an effective blockade of the entire island.

"The blockade will have the effect of stopping all commerce, even in neutral ships, to and from the ports covered by the president's proclamation. But at the same time it should be understood that a neutral ship may take her own chances of running the blockade. In that case, she acts at her peril and she can, under no circumstances, expect indemnity from either of the belligerent powers."

This military aide, who is a recognized authority on war strategy also pointed out the two strategic moves open to the Spanish navy, one or the other of which, he believed, would be adopted. He said: "The first, and probably the best, strategy naval move by Spain, would be to concentrate and hold her fleet at the Cape De Verde Islands and the Canaries, and wait until the American fleet came to them.

"They would then have the advantage of position, base of supplies and ample coal. It would be a waiting game, but it would promise much better results than seeking a decisive naval engagement far away from the base of supplies and from coal.

"The only serious difficulty would be that it would necessitate the abandonment of Cuba and Porto Rico. Whether the Spaniards are willing to make so great a sacrifice as a strategic move for ultimate naval success, remains to be seen.

"If not, then the Spanish navy must choose the other strategic move of making a dash to this side and risking everything on the chance of a decisive victory at the outset.

"It would be a desperate move but if successful it would prove of inestimable value, not only in its material results, including the defense of Porto Rico, but also the also the sentimental influences of encouragement inspiring enthusiasm.

"But it would be a most hazardous move, as the Spanish ships would have the Atlantic between them and the home ports, with little or no chance of replenishing their coal supplies. What course the Spanish strategists will adopt I do not know, but all things considered it seems to me likely they will adopt a waiting game and a retirement of their naval forces until the United States fleet, eager for a contest, goes in quest of them."

The foreign representatives are beginning to feel much uneasiness over the situation of foreign subjects residing at Havana and other points covered by the blockade.

So long as the blockade is peaceful the foreign residents are not likely to suffer. But in case of a bombardment the foreign element might be in jeopardy along with the native population, unless ample time were given to foreigners to withdraw. For that reason earnest inquiries are being made at the embassies and legations as to what notice the United States will give foreign residents at Havana and elsewhere of the imminence of a bombardment.

There is no doubt this government would give ample time for foreigners to withdraw, and in case of noncombatants it is usual to give at least twenty-four hours notice of a bombardment but there might be serious difficulty in the way of such notice, in case the Spanish forts open fire on American ships, as it is hardly to be expected that the ships would remain under fire for twenty-four hours without returning the fire. Under the existing circumstances members of the diplomatic corps are looking for a notification giving ample time for the withdrawal of all foreign colonies.

A MANIFESTO.

Colonial Government of Cuba Protests Against Intervention of United States.

HAVANA, April 23—10 A. M.—The colonial government has published a manifesto protesting against the intervention of the United States, "at the moment of establishment of the new regime and political liberty, and when Cuba, for the first time was going to elect a colonial parliament, replacing Spain's sovereignty in Cuba with autonomy."

The manifesto also intimates that it is the intention of the United States to annex Cuba, and adds:

"It is the duty of all inhabitants to repel the invaders. Remember the heroic conduct of the defenders of Havana over a century ago against the invaders of Albemarle (referring to the British invasion.)"

The manifesto concludes with acclaiming Spain, Spanish Cuba, the king and queen regent.

QUART SHOP LAW.

It Is Held Valid by the Supreme Court.

General Statute for Penalty for Doing Business Without License Applies to Illegal Sale of Liquors.

The supreme court has affirmed the judgment of the circuit court of St. Joseph county, fining Peter Daniels, who kept a "quart shop" at South Bend, for selling beer without a license.

The appellant asserted that the law passed by the last legislature requiring every liquor dealer to take out a county license except wholesale dealers, who do not sell in less quantities than five gallons at a time, was inoperative on account of its failure to prescribe a penalty for its violation. But if the court should adopt the theory that the general statute prescribing a penalty for doing any act without a license applied to such sales of liquor, then he insisted that the law violated the federal constitution by discriminating against wholesale dealers, corporations and druggists."

The supreme court holds that the general law imposing a penalty for doing business without a license applies to illegal sales of intoxicating liquor, and that the act is constitutional. In reaching a decision of the latter question, the court finds it necessary to hold that the law does not apply to brewers, distillers and others who sell only to dealers, but only to those who sell to consumers.

Judge Hackney, who wrote the opinion of the court, says:

"Provisions as to notice of application for license, as to location of room, regulations as to screens, etc., all disclose an intention to restrict the trade with consumers and to detect unauthorized sales to them. The license feature of existing laws have not even a remote application to sales by the brewer, the distiller or the wholesale dealer. If they did apply, the brewer, before selling and delivering less than five gallons of beer or ale to the saloonkeeper, would be required to procure a license authorizing him to sell beer or ale by the drink for consumption on the premises, and would be subject to all the restrictions with reference to location of business, screens, etc., as applied to the saloon.

"The same would be true with reference to distillers and others who make sales to retail dealers. The scope of our laws on the subject, we have no doubt, includes only such dealers as sell to consumers, and must be construed with reference to such class or classes.

NOT A COURT QUESTION.

"The argument against the injustice of requiring the same steps to procure a license, the payment of the same license fee, etc., that the saloon-keeper is required to pay, should have some force with the general assembly, for we feel that the interests of the liquor trade and the cause of temperance should recognize a distinction between the licensing and regulating of the saloon, and the drug store or the dealer who sells for home consumption. But this argument is not of value when addressed to the courts, since it does not involve the validity of the law, and relates alone to the wisdom or propriety of the legislation. As we have constructed the law, every one who desires to sell to consumers must take out the license required, unless he shall desire to sell in quantities of five gallons or more.

"The sale of intoxicants has always been held subject to control by the police power of the state. The police power belongs to the state and to the federal government. In its exercise, the state may make such regulations as will promote the health, morals and good order of society. Questions of sex, age and moral fitness have always been regarded as proper subjects of control, and we may suggest that it is not unreasonable to require that the holder of a license to conduct a business fraught with so many dangers shall be one subject to the processes of law and to the enforcement of criminal punishment, rather than a corporation."

PARIS SAILORS.

The Chartered Liner Departs to Go Into Naval Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 23.—The steamer Paris, of the American line, chartered by the United States government, sailed at 2:15 p. m. today for New York, though her regular sailing day is Saturday. She had on board 150 passengers and her cargo included a quantity of guns and ammunition. There was great enthusiasm among the crowds on the the dock and the band of the Union Steamship company, steamer Britain, played "Yankee Doodle" as the Paris steamed seaward.

The Winter Picnic club was entertained yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Frank Keplinger. Mrs. W. H. Watt was the guest of honor.

SPAIN'S MANY WARS

Four Hundred Years of Bloody Conflicts.

Infamous Persecution Marks Her History.

Her Soldiers Made Murder Their Trade.

The Bloody Reign of Philip Who Is Famed for the Myriads He Ruthlessly Slaughtered.

Spain, as we understand the name, came into being with the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella. By this union two great provinces were made one and others came in to make the whole. Under Ferdinand and Isabella began the voyages of discovery which were to give to Spain the control of nine tenths of the new world. In that reign the Moors were driven from Spain; the Inquisition was established; Torquemada was a power second only to the pope himself; the Jews were expatriated; there were many wars in Italy; there was a war with France to recover Cerdagne and Roussillon, which had been mortgaged to France by Ferdinand's father; there was the rise and the world-filling fame of Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great soldier; there was the utter defeat of the French on Italian soil; there were successful wars in Africa and the wars of the so-called Holy League.

In the days which followed Hernando Cortez fought and conquered Mexico and Francisco Pizarro, under contract, fought and conquered Peru. This man gave to Spain a territory which extended through thirty-nine degrees of latitude and included all of those countries now known as Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile. Every day of Pizarro's adventurous life in the west was a day of warfare, and every main actor in the drama of the Incas died a violent death. These possessions poured into the coffers of the conquering country a steady stream of gold and silver. Within fifty years the Spanish navigators made of Spain the greatest empire the world had ever known. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans became Spanish lakes, and became so through constant wars. Every foot of this vast western holding, with the exception only of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been lost by war. Since the dethronement of Ferdinand VII, and the enthronement of Joseph Bonaparte revolutions have cost Spain nearly all of her trans-Atlantic colonies. Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Ecuador went in 1824. Venezuela went in 1823; Mexico achieved independence in 1829, and the isthmian republics in 1823.

In 1519 the Frankfort Diet gave the crown of Germany to Charles V., who was a Hapsburg, and Spain leaped at once into prominence and power in the wide field of European politics. For eighty years it dominated the nations of Europe, always at war and always ruling, when it ruled, with an iron hand. At that time facing each other were four of the greatest kings of history. They were Charles V. of Spain, Francis I. of France, Henry VIII. of England and Solyman the Magnificent. The ablest of them was Charles. During all of his reign his people had small breathing time between wars. For thirty years he was engaged in what are called the Italian wars. He was really behind the Constable de Bourbon's sacking of Rome in 1527, because Pope Clement had absolved Francis from a truce, and that merry monarch had immediately begun fighting again. In the eight years between 1527 and 1535 he had his usual war with Francis, a war with the Florentines, assailed the Barbary pirates and captured Tunis. In 1536 he invaded Provence, and in that year whipped the rebellious burghers of Ghent. He had an African war in 1541, and another war with France from 1542 to 1544. In 1543 he began his savage attacks on Protestantism. In 1547 he took Maurice of Saxony prisoner, and fought him again in 1552. He followed this with one more war with his old foeman of France. At this time Spain was mistress of Mexico, Peru, Franche Comte, the Netherlands, Naples, parts of Germany, and a dozen other principalities. During his reign Charles rolled back the Turks from Europe, fought for Christians in Tunis and Algiers, had traveled over Italy, France, England, Germany and Flanders forty times in war and peace. He had fought every one who disagreed with him on any subject, and when he resigned his crown to Philip and retired to a monastery, was the most potent and dreaded monarch of his day.

Philip, who came to the throne when twenty-nine years old, fought the Pope; fought France; fought long years with the Protestant Netherlands; fought the Turks viciously; made one of the Holy League which fought the great sea fight of Lepanto, which forever shattered the Turkish dream of an empire in Africa, and in which Cervantes, a private soldier, lost the use of his left hand; fought Henry of Navarre; maintained a perpetual sea war with England after the accession of Elizabeth. He sent the invincible armada in 1588, and of the 30,000 men who manned his ships only 10,000 returned. He sent another armada in 1596-7. Mexico was coined into ducats for these wars—English, French and Dutch. Philip was royally Spanish or Spanish royal. He lived and breathed murder. He attempted to assassinate Elizabeth, Henry of Navarre and John of Olden-Barneveld, the great burgher, and he did assassinate Egmont, Hoorne, William the Silent, Don Carlos, at that time his only son, his illegitimate son, Don Juan, millions by one edict in the Netherlands, and his private secretary, Escovedo, who knew too much. For many years of Philip's reign the skull of the chief justice of Aragon adorned a Spanish market place. Here is what he governed: Peru, Mexico, Brazil, the Antilles, seventeen Netherland provinces, twelve kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, the two Sicilies, Milan, parts of Tuscany, Barbary, Guinea, the African coast southwest, the Indian sea peninsulas and archipelagos, the Philippine and Malacca islands, the grand duchy of Florence and the republic of Genoa. He was titular king of England, through his marriage with Mary, and a claimant to the throne of France through his daughter.

Under Philip III., Philip IV. and Charles II., the great empire rapidly retrograded. Under Philip III, there were thirty years of war. Philip IV. reigned forty-four years, which were of almost uninterrupted war with the Netherlands, Italy and France under Richelieu. Philip V., who was a Bourbon, and Ferdinand VI. were comparatively quiescent. Charles III. was guilty of two foolish wars with England, in both of which he was worsted. In the Spanish war with England in 1762, the English took Havana, with $15,000,000 in plunder, and also Trinidad and Manilla. Spain bought them back with Florida. In 1795 Spain warred with France, a war which was ended by disgraceful concessions of Spanish territory. In 1797, Spain being then once more embroiled with England, the battle of St. Vincent was fought. It resulted in the practical annihilation of the Spanish marine. This was followed by her lengthy troubles with France under Napoleon, in all of which she lost strength and prestige. Finally came the successful revolutions of her American dependencies and the civil war of Don Carlos. Spain today, after four centuries of steady warfare, has but little more territory than was hers when Aragon and Castile joined hands.

Y. W. C. A. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Some Notes Concerning an Evangelistic Series That Will Soon Commence.

The association has secured the services of Mrs. J. S. Norvell, of San Francisco, to lead a series of meetings, beginning April 20. Mrs. Norvell was a missionary in China with her husband for three years and a half, but on account of her husband's ill health they were obliged to return and have been doing evangelistic work since that time. It is a rare privilege to hear a woman of so broad experience in Christian work and it is expected that many women and young women will hear Mrs. Norvell while she is in this city.

Each afternoon at the association a Bible reading will be given at 4:15 o'clock. Each evening, except Wednesday, a gospel service.

The Religious Committee met Saturday at 9 o'clock to discuss the plans for the special services to begin April 30th.

The members of the gymnasium classes will close the year's work with a social evening on Friday, April 29.

The Ladies' Chorus will hold an important meeting on Saturday evening at 7:30. Every member of the chorus is requested to be present.

The girls' branch will meet Saturday at 2 o'clock.

The Saturday service for young women will begin as usual on Sunday at 4 o'clock. At this service the final announcements regarding Mrs. Norvell's meetings will be made.

DRUGGISTS WORRIED.

Proposed War Tax on Proprietary Medicines Causes Comment.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Members of the wholesale drug trade in this city are much exercised over the proposed imposition of a war tax on proprietary articles handled by druggists.

At a meeting of the drug trade section of the New York board of trade and transportation the matter was discussed and the committees on legislation and ways and means were instructed to consider the subject and report a plan of action.

Some of the members of the section were in favor of organizing a strong delegation to go to Washington for the purpose of presenting their views to the congressional committees. They want the tax restricted to 1 cent on each package.

HANNA GIVES HIS YACHT.

Tenders the Comanche for the Use of the Naval Forces.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 23.—The yacht Comanche has been tendered the government by M. A. Hanna. She is the largest yacht on the great lakes and one of the finest in the world. It was on this yacht that President McKinley, with Senator Hanna, came from Buffalo after the G. A. R. encampment at that city. She has fuel capacity for a long trip and is one of the finest craft of her kind afloat. She was built in Senator Hanna's yards here.

BOUGHT FOR A CRUISER.

Naval Department Secures a New Steel Steamer In Canada.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 23.—The United States government has purchased the new steel steamship recently built by the New England Fish Company for the Vancouver halibut trade. The negotiations have been on for some time and now that hostilities are about to begin the deal has closed. The vessel is known as the New England and will be used as a cruiser. The purchase price was not divulged.

Neat and nobby are the patterns, and a perfect fit guaranteed, in our spring suits. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main street. 11t6

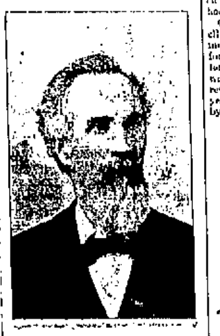
A SUCCESSFUL LIFE.

One Whose Endeavors Have All Succeeded.

A Business Man and Respected Citizen Whose Career Shows Forty Years of Hustling—A. R. Schnitker.

It has been announced heretofore in THE SENTINEL that A. R. Schnitker, of New Haven, would be a candidate for treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, to be held in Fort Wayne, Saturday, June 4. Mr. Schnitker is too well known throughout the county to stand in need of newspaper adulation, but a brief summary of his busy and successful career will prove not uninteresting.

Mr. Schnitker comes of sturdy German stock of the sort that has contributed so much to the substantial citizenship of the United



States. He was born in Prussia, Germany. Nearly forty-four years ago he left his native land in company with his parents and came to America. The family crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, the voyage consuming eleven weeks.

From New York, at which point they landed, they went to Cincinnati to visit the older Schnitker's brother. From Cincinnati they started to Fort Wayne, coming by packet, as there were then no railroad accommodations to these parts. They stopped for the first night of their arrival at the old American house and next day proceeded by canal to the Gronauer lock east of New Haven, thence to their log cabin, one mile from that point. The family resided at this homestead about a year, when, shortly after the death of his mother, the subject of this sketch, in 1856, went to New Haven. From that time until 1863 Mr. Schnitker received his schooling, studying both English and German and pursuing his education along those practical lines which equipped him for a singularly successful career in business.

In 1863 Mr. Schnitker began, under John French in New Haven, an apprenticeship to the harnessmakers' trade. His employer shortly afterward enlisted in the 130th Indiana regiment and the shop was closed. Mr. Schnitker then took employment in the slave factory of Begue, Bougnot & Co., in whose service he remained until 1865, when he came to Fort Wayne and went to work for Louis Traub, resuming the harness trade.

Like all men of independent spirit and ambition, Mr. Schnitker longed for mastership in industry, and determined to embark in business on his own account. In pursuit of this purpose he returned to New Haven, where on June 13, 1865, he established a harness shop. He had practically no means, but a high repute for integrity and the confidence it commanded, united with native pluck and energy that know no discouragement, proved an excellent capital and the business succeeded. His first set of harness was made for J. L. Richard, from whom he received his first money as an independent business man. Mr. Schnitker has since continued in the harless business, though larger activities have prevented his giving it his entire personal attention.

In 1881 Mr. Schnitker associated himself with F. H. Bueter in the business of manufacturing wooden handles of all kinds. Two years later John Fischer purchased an interest in the business, which was thence after conducted under the firm name of Schnitker, Bueter & Co. A year subsequently Mr. Bueter retired and the business, now one of the important and stable industries of Allen county, is conducted by Schnitker & Fischer.

In politics Mr. Schnitker is a democrat whose faith and loyalty are deep rooted in the imperishable tenets of the party. He stands squarely and with no attempt at evasion upon the Chicago platform. His services have ever been at the command of his party and he has never been a laggard when democracy's banners were unfurled and the bugle sounded forward. Mr. Schnitker has been honored by his fellow citizens of New Haven in election to local offices. Four years ago he made a canvass for the nomination for the county treasurership and acquitted himself in an unsuccessful but highly creditable race. Mr. Schnitker is again before the voters and THE SENTINEL has no hesitancy to affirm that he will conduct his canvass in a manly, honorable way, fair to his opponents and just to himself. If his candidacy is successful it will be his to say of truth that the victory was achieved with honor. It is with such understanding that he submits his candidacy to the people.

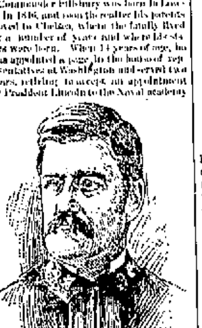
If nominated and elected Mr. Schnitker will make a capable and creditable official. He is popular with the people, his long and eminent business career has given him an unusually extensive acquaintance and he feels no fear that his faithful affiliation with the democratic party will fail to be substantially recognized in the coming county convention.

BEGAN AS A PAGE.

Career of the Man Who Commands the Dynamite Cruiser Vesuvius.

Lieutenant Commander John E. Pillsbury, who is in command of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, is recognized as one of the greatest experts in the service in hydrographic and geodetic work. His knowledge of tides and currents is particularly comprehensive. A few years ago the United States government published one of his books for use as a manual in the service.

Commander Pillsbury was born in Lowell in 1846, and soon thereafter his parents moved to Chelsea, where the family lived for a number of years and where his sisters were born. When 14 years of age, he was appointed a page in the house of representatives at Washington and served two years, retiring to accept an appointment by President Lincoln to the Naval academy



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN E. PILLSBURY.

in September, 1862. He was graduated in 1866, and the two years following he spent on the Minnesota, which was then the practice ship of the naval cadets.

In 1868 he received his first promotion to the rank of ensign. He was assigned to duty at the Charlestown navy yard, remaining there three years and while there being advanced to the rank of master. From 1870 to 1872 his tour of duty was on the Colorado, the flagship of the Asiatic squadron, of which Admiral Rodgers was in command. In 1871 he was commissioned lieutenant. The year following he was assigned to torpedo duty at Newport, after which he was engaged in special torpedo experiments on the Swatara for three years.

He was assigned to duty in the coast survey department in 1875 and at once attracted attention by his special aptitude and knowledge on matters relating to that branch of naval science. At the completion of his assignment he was transferred to the hydrographic office at Washington, where he further pursued his studies and experiments in matters relating to that department.

After a tour of sea duty on the Kearsarge in the north Atlantic station he was again assigned to the coast survey division, remaining on that work for 12 consecutive years, half of which time he was in command of a coast survey steamer.

WILL SERVE AFLOAT.

Patriotic Nurses Volunteer For Duty on the Ambulance Ships.

The soldier or sailor of today who goes to the hospital or the ambulance ship to be patched up after a disastrous encounter with the enemy will have many more chances of pulling through than did the boys of 1861. For one thing, he will be nursed by young women who thoroughly understand their business. During the civil war there were many brave and loyal women who went to the front as nurses, and their memory is honored, but there are just as many brave and patriotic young women today, and they know far more about nursing than did their mothers.

To combat the effects of modern explosives there will be the modern trained nurse. Already there have been many volunteers. Some of them have been individual nurses, but some have offered their services as organizations. Among the latter are the young women who are members of the Graduated Nurses' Protective association. The organization has tendered to the navy department the services of 20 of its members as a corps to do duty on the new government ambulance ship Creole, recently purchased of the Cromwell line for the purpose. These women are willing to serve for nothing. Surgeon General W. K. Van Reypen at Washington, replying for the navy department, informed these patriotic women that their services would be desired.

The nurses purpose to wear a distinctive costume. It is a navy blue India silk waist and skirt, with a white apron. This style of dress was decided upon because

[illegible] VOLUNTEER NURSE'S UNIFORM.

the material is light and can be put in small bundles. After being washed it does not require ironing. For traveling the nurses intend to wear long cloaks and alpine hats of navy blue.

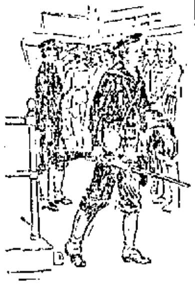
"This association of nurses is regularly incorporated in accordance with the laws of the state of New York. It experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining its charter, for it was strenuously opposed by various superintendents of training schools for nurses. Any nurse that is a graduate of a recognized training school who wishes to join these women in their work may obtain information from Miss Ellen Enright, the president of the Graduated Nurses' Protective association, at 10 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, New York.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

APPRECIATED NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ITS EXISTENCE.

Its Members May Not All Be Able Seamen, but They Are Found Useful on Modern Fighting Craft—How the Reserve Came to Be Organized.

The day of the naval militiaman has come at last. For years he was derided. Henceforth he will be appreciated. The national guardsman has often been roughly treated. He has been called a "tin soldier." But the ridicule which



NAVAL MILITIAMEN IN FIGHTING RIG.

he has had to stand has been small in comparison with that heaped upon the naval militiaman, at whom the term "dry land sailor" was the least offensive of the many which have been aimed.

When the navy department came to hunt up crews for something like 30 new craft, however, and it was remembered that the naval militiamen were available their services were eagerly accepted. They may not all be old salts with a practical knowledge of how to loosen a row of gaskets while straddling a waving yardarm 50 feet above the water, but most of them can do a wigwag trick if pressed into signal corps work; they have a fair idea of how guns, big and little, are handled, and in the ordinary drills, such as those with cutlass, rifle and gatling gun, they are proficient.

At any rate they are far more useful than an untrained landsman would be, and since they were put on the old monitors and the new boats of the mosquito fleet they have shown themselves to be capable of picking up the rest of their duties in short order.

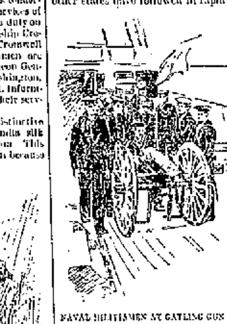
Probably the shortsighted statesmen who have in the past blocked the progress of the naval militia's evolution by cutting down the annual appropriation now see their error and wish they had been more liberal. The organization has had an almost continual struggle for existence. It has survived not because of federal encouragement, but in spite of the lack of it.

The first attempt made in the United States to establish a naval reserve was in 1850, when President Fillmore drafted a bill providing for a reserve of 50,000 men. Nothing came of the measure, and the result of this inaction was only too plainly seen in the condition of the navy at the outbreak of the civil war.

In 1886 an effort was made to induce congress to act in the movement, but the only bill introduced failed to pass. In the meantime the attention of Lieutenant J. C. Soley, United States navy, while stationed in Paris as the naval attache of the United States legation, became interested in the movement. He made inquiries as to similar movements in Europe and found that England had its royal naval reserve of 20,000 officers and men and its royal naval artillery volunteers of over 2,000 officers and men. Every country in Europe had a naval reserve.

On his return from Paris Mr. Soley retired from active service, took up his residence in Boston and immediately set about organizing a naval reserve for Massachusetts. He secured the passage of an act through the state legislature establishing a "naval battalion to be attached to the volunteer militia." This was in May, 1888, but it was not till March, 1890, that the organization was completed.

New York came next, and various other states have followed in rapid suc-



NAVAL MILITIAMEN AT GATLING GUN DRILL.

cession until today there are active and efficient bodies in 17 states with a membership of nearly 5,000 men, which could be readily increased to 20,000.

Their training has consisted of practical experience on vessels furnished by the government for this particular purpose, where they have received instructions in seamanship, including elementary navigation, signal work in all its branches, artillery and infantry practice, the laying of submarine mines and the manning of tugs and torpedo boats for coast defense.

The Wise Bachelor.

Most men would rather eat tacks than answer letters.

Babies are a lot smarter than men. They can smile so any woman will want to kiss them.

A man who tells a woman that he understands her is a fool—for letting her know it.

No man can be an absolute optimist who can remember when he first tried to smoke a cigar.

Every man imagines that he would be calm and go around comforting other people in a moment of great danger.

An average woman's idea of luxury is to ride in a parlor car with a new hat on and have the porter bring her a glass of ice water.

The girl who had the greatest horror of getting married is generally the one who worries herself half sick when her husband has a sore throat.—New York Press.

NEW KILLING TOOLS.

MODERN RIFLES HAVE THEIR DEFECTS AS WELL AS MERITS.

Their Bullets Travel Farther and Faster but Are Not as Deadly as the Leaden Missiles of the Old Springfield—An Expert's Opinion.

With the superintendence of killing tools what is to become of the soldier who goes out to be killed as well as to kill? Does he have any chance at all nowadays to survive, or will the first two or three volleys from opposing lines of battle wipe out each side completely, leaving alive only the generals, who have watched the scene from a safe distance?

You would almost believe that such would be the result should you give full

HORACE KEPHART, FIREARM EXPERT.

credit to the alarming descriptions just now current of the new army rifle. They tell us that this weapon is very wicked. It will kill at two miles; it shoots a small, hardened bullet which easily bores a hole through two inches of steel and as many feet of seasoned white oak; it is fed by a mechanism which shoves in five cartridges at a clip.

These are facts calculated to terrify our inexperienced militia soldiers, who are armed only with the old springfield rifles, which shoot big, heavy bullets of soft lead that are entirely harmless at a distance of much less than two miles. But let the soldier with the old springfield keep his nerve. The new rifle has been tried and has not proved an unqualified success.

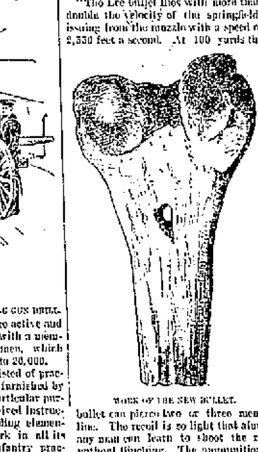
A man struck squarely by the springfield is usually knocked flat or spun two or three times around by the impact. Recent wars in India and Africa have demonstrated that the solid small bore bullet has no such effect. Flesh wounds from it heal with astonishing rapidity. The fanatics of Abyssinia laughed at the Italian rifle, calling it "the rifle that does not kill." British troops failed to stop the rushes of the Sudanese with such bullets. The blacks charged to the bayonet's point even when shot squarely through the body.

Mr. Horace Kephart of St. Louis, a firearm expert who has spent much time in experimenting with the new rifle, says:

"No one can predict what will happen to the soldiers who go, say, tomorrow to attack regular infantry who have been well trained in the use of high power repeaters, with which the armies of all nations have been rearmed within a few years. The modern cartridge consists of a brass shell containing a long bullet of very small caliber incased in a cupro nickel jacket and driven by a charge of high power nitro-powder, which may be described as dynamite tamed down so as to give propulsive instead of bursting effect.

"The general impression is that the chief advantage of the new rifles is their rapidity of fire. This is an error. The magazine is only valuable at close quarters; otherwise it is a nuisance. It simply makes fighting at close quarters impracticable until the enemy has been demoralized by superior fire at long range.

"The Lee bullet flies with more than double the velocity of the springfield, issuing from the muzzle with a speed of 2,330 feet a second. At 100 yards the



WORK OF THE NEW BULLET.

bullet can pierce two or three men in line. The recoil is so light that almost any man can learn to shoot the rifle without flinching. The ammunition is not so heavy by one-half as that of the springfield. A soldier can carry 180 rounds of it into action.

"But there is no gain without some loss. The new rifles and ammunition have defects peculiar to themselves. Nitro powder leaves a red rust which will ruin a barrel in short time. Then, although the Lee rifle can be fired rapidly, its barrel becomes so hot after ten rounds that it will blister a man's hand."

On the Rack.

The Goloshes—What's the matter? Been putting your foot in it?

The Umbrella—Oh, I'm so lonesome.—New York Press.

THE STATE SOLDIER.

WHEN AND HOW HE BECOMES A SOLDIER OF THE NATION.

The President's Authority Over the State Militia and the Status of the National Guardsman In Time of War—Some Debated Questions.

The position of the national guardsman in time of war is something not generally and fully understood. In fact, it has never been minutely and definitely settled, and you will find that men who might be accepted as authorities on such a question do not agree on all points of this just now much discussed subject.

In the first place, the term national guardsman, while generally accepted, is misleading. Technically the federal government recognizes no such thing as a national guard.

What the federal government does recognize is the militiaman. A militiaman is not of necessity a member of any military organization. Every citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45, if not exempted by physical disability, is a militiaman and is liable to be called upon to perform military duty.

The national guardsman is the soldier of a state. He is a member of a state organization, and this in no way affects his duty to the nation. This is the theory. Practically, however, the national guardsman can be transformed into a federal soldier, but only by the exercise of the highest executive authority.

Here are two questions which are often asked and frequently debated: Has the president the authority to call out the national guard by direct order to its commanding officers? Has he the authority to send soldiers from one state to serve in another or in a foreign land? Both of these questions may be answered generally by saying that the authority of the president over the state militia is absolute. This answer may be truthfully made because it is practically so. But there are details. For instance, the president is authorized to call out the militia only "when the United States is invaded or in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN IN SERVICE UNIFORM.

or Indian tribe or of rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States." Thus says the constitution. But as the president is the sole judge of when such danger exists his authority is absolute.

The militia cannot be called out except to repel invasion or to suppress insurrection, but being called into the service of the United States their rights as free citizens are terminated, and they are as completely subject to orders as the regular troops and exposed to the same penalties for disobedience of orders.

The one controlling necessity in repelling an invasion is to defeat and destroy the enemy. Who is to decide what this requires—the commander in chief, with the officers acting under his orders, or some militiaman who wants to go home? It is a military question and cannot be determined by hair splitting logic. Let the decision of the president be what it may, there is no power anywhere to review it. Military authority requires every man under military orders to obey first and question afterward. Whatever rights he may have, he cannot enforce them by disobedience to orders. When the militiaman is ordered out to repel invasion, if the president tells him to go to Cuba or to Spain, go he will.

But in the present instance Secretary Alger several days ago defined the policy of the McKinley administration by stating that the national guard would be the first troops mustered into the service. He had already requested all national guard commanders to ascertain how many of their men were willing to do duty out of their states, as no one not willing would be forced to do so. This shows that the president is not inclined to exercise his full authority.

The guardsmen might volunteer in a body or as individuals, but from that moment the state militia would cease to exist unless recruited and reorganized by men who did not enter the service of the nation.

Here are a few facts: The records of the war department give the actual strength of the national guard as 113,460, the total authorized strength being 116,125. The same records show that the total number of men in the United States liable to military service—in other words, the national militia—is over 10,000,000.

LIEUTENANT H. R. GALLAN.

A Lese Majesty Suspect.

"Look here!" said the European monarch. "Were you ever in America?"

"N-no sire," replied the courtier who stammered.

"You never made any study of phrases used in connection with long and fruitless discussions with Indian tribes?"

"No, sire."

"Then I suppose the impediment in your speech constitutes an explanation. But I wish you would get cured. It's very unpleasant to be continually alluded to as 'one of the great European pow-wow-ers.'"—Washington Star.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1897.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IV. SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 24.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xviii, 21-35. Memory Verses, 21, 22. Golden Text, Luke vi, 37. Commentary by the Rev. H. H. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1897, by D. M. Stearns.]

21. "Then came Peter to Him and said, Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? Till seven times?" It is worthwhile, much as we may read and hear about it, to believe and live out the belief that it is no longer I that live, but Christ who liveth in me (Gal. ii, 20). Peter is difficulty here in "my" and "I," forgetting the lesson of chapter xvi, 24, about denying self and following Christ. A better way of putting the question would be, Lord, how often would you forgive one who would sin against you? It should never be a question of what I would in would not do, but always what would Jesus do? Lord, what will Thou have me to do? As His redeemed ones, we are here to manifest His life in these mortal bodies (II Cor. iv, 11) and make Him known.

22. "Jesus saith unto him, I say not unto thee, Until seven times, but until seventy times seven." His thoughts and ways are as far above ours as heaven is above the earth. It gives us courage to discipline loitering out of our sins, and resenting us of eternal glory, then teaches us that we are to overcome self and sin and the devil, submitting meekly to many an unjust demand of the world. His life has lost we prove a stumbling block.

23-27. "Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take account of his servants." In these verses we have an illustration from our Lord's own lips of His forgiveness, which He freely bestows upon every penitent sinner. The parables of the kingdom sometimes have reference to the mystery of this present age when the kingdom itself, which was at hand, is postponed till He shall come again because of His people's rejection of Him. Sometimes they refer to the end of this age and the events connected therewith. There is no thing that all should lay to heart, and that is that there is a day of reckoning for every one, for every one of us shall give account of himself to God, for God shall bring every work into judgment with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil (Rom. xiv, 12; Eccl. xii, 14). The judge is appointed, even Him whom God raised from the dead (Acts xvii, 31), the same who speaks to us in this parable. I cannot say that the verses we are considering refer to any period of the time of future judgment, but rather to present forgiveness, for God may be said to be always in some sense reckoning with people. It seems to me that the main point of this part of the parable is the full and free forgiveness which He bestows upon every penitent. The debtor was greatly in debt, owing 10,000 talents, which, according to the estimate in the margin, would be over $9,000,000, and he could not pay, as we say, a cent on the dollar. So he had nothing yet he was presumptuous enough to ask for patience, promising to pay all. His lord, moved with compassion, forgave him the whole debt. Our indebtedness to God for different sins and secrets sins we had any being is beyond computation. If we should count but one many a minute for only 20 years, they would be over 10,000,000, but who can estimate the miracle of a moment?

28-30. "But the same servant went out and found one of his fellow servants which owed him an hundred pence." According to the margin, a debt of only over $15, yet see his treatment of his fellow as compared with his lord's treatment of him. But do not condemn him unless you are sure that you are not guilty. Man's inhumanity to man is as marvelous as God's compassion. Great as is God's forgiveness, so great is man's lack of it. Have you never sold of any one, "I cannot forgive him," or "I'll forgive, but I cannot forget?" If you have said such things, you have no right to consider that this man. Remember the words of our Lord in a certain case, "He that is without sin among you let him first cast a stone" (John viii, 7).

31, 32. When his fellow servants saw what was done, they were very sorry and came and told unto their lord all that was done." In this case there was nothing that they could do but tell their lord, for he alone had power to deal with the wicked servant. But here is an application which every believer may who profit by to have. We if we have received Christ Jesus as our Saviour, are truly forgiven, washed, sanctified, justified, but there are millions who are not and who do not know anything about the Lord Jesus and are liable to be cast forever into the hands of the great adversary who is our oppressor then. Are we sorry enough for them to say to our Lord who has saved us, Lord, go to Send men to tell them of Thee and of Thy salvation?

33-34. "And his lord was wroth, and delivered him to the tormentors till he should pay all that was due unto him." We must, said the Lord, unto Lord in this story as if He was speaking of Himself, for no one receives "mercy" that He never forgives and then "takes back the forgiveness given." The gifts and calling of God are without repentance (Rom. xi, 29). He never changes His mind. We must notice that our Lord is telling of a certain man and his servants, and the Lord in the story is the master of these servants, not our Lord. See the small letter i, not capital i. So in the story of the unjust steward the question is repeatedly asked, How could our Lord commend such a dishonest? Our Lord never did, but the man's master or lord (small l) commended his fraudulent servant, for being clever enough to provide a future without for himself in the homes of those whom he had befriended at his lord's expense; Our Lord taught that we ought to make such use of present opportunities—honestly, of course—as would be from now to all in the life to come.

35. "So likewise shall My Heavenly Father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive, not every one his brother their trespasses." In the epistle to the Ephesians we are taught in the opening and following words our privileges in Christ Blessed with all spiritual blessings, accepted in the Beloved, in whom we have redemption, the forgiveness of sins, sealed with Christ in the heavenlies. Then we are taught that because of these great benefits conferred upon us we should walk worthy of our vocation, walk in love, walk as children of light, and among other things forgive one another even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven us (Eph. iv, 32). Salvation is now here made dependent upon our works or good deeds of ours, but is always set forth as a free gift (Rom. iv, 5; vi, 23; John i, 12; Rev. xxii, 17). Then having become children of God by faith in Christ Jesus, we are currently called to walk as such, assured that all in our lives as Christians which He approves shall be rewarded, but all else shall be burned up as wood, hay and stubble.

Extravagance.

"Here's a case," she exclaimed indignantly, looking up from her paper, "of a man who actually has the nerve to put his wife on an allowance of 10 cents a day."

"What did she do with it all?" he asked absentmindedly.

It was several hours before she felt that she was calm enough to discuss matters with him dispassionately.—Chicago Post.

Mr. Asbury Pepper.

"A shiny glauce," said the oracular learned, "is a sure sign of a dishonest counterer."

"In other words," said Asbury Pepper, "the man who always looks round is never square."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Triple Joy.

Rastus—Dat, sah, is de triple joy—jubilee for de nake walk 2 (4).

Pete—Not quite. Gotter get a little lard to slip on de ramp.—New York Journal.

YOU DROP'S

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. Samuel Pitcher

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

KLONDIKER'S DIARY.

A RECORD OF WOE TRANSCRIBED AT INTERVALS.

Where Steps Are Counted Instead of Miles—The Journey Over the Chilkoot—Satisfied at Last and Glad to Go Back to the Old Farm in Illinois.

[By Walter Byron Kilbourne.]

First Day.—Left Dyea yesterday with partner, four dogs and 1,000 pounds of baggage. We are going through by the Chilkoot pass, which is said to be easier, all in all, than the other routes. Traveling not extra fine, but it will improve. Roadside one of the times I used to tramp across fens in the early spring to the Hamlins farm to see Martha, only then I didn't drag a sled.

Second Day.—This beats anything I ever saw. Mud and snow mud no bottom. The dam dogs are no account. Wish I had the old white horses Bill and Tom that I plowed with. But I reckon travelling will get better.

Seventh Day.—Have been figuring that these four dogs and 800 pounds of the packs, for half. Has thus we're pulling them too. We made three miles today, and now we're tackered out. If I'd have worked like this farming, I'd have got at least $3.

Ninth Day.—Have been talking of turning back, but decided we might as well die going one way as going the other. What is the hard turning in this land. We made no more today. We count steps now instead of miles. Thought we must have missed the trail, but a man we passed said we were all right. He was dying, and I don't believe he would lie at such a moment.

Next Day.—Life is rather more welcome than it has been lately. We are going down hill; that is, something we now. Mostly, we are lifting our feet out of the big holes.

Much Later.—We are pushing on into the interior, for we are bound to get away from the crowd. Traveling is better, and we are in good spirits. Hear of strikes on all sides, but have not yet seen anybody who has actually made one. Something strange about gold. Everyone talks of selling out on to settle a dispute as to whether they should celebrate Christmas or Fourth of July. They had been up here so long they had lost track of the months. I shunned the responsibility, and so they celebrated both. We sold them a dog for their banquet.

Gold Camp.—We are in a cabin we have built on the bank of the creek. Call it Smith creek, which is easier than the Indian name. Are becoming used to sleeping in big boots. Started digging yesterday and put in today searching for the marks we made. Ground is awful hard. We are waiting for spring.

Still in Camp.—Today is elegant and warm. Expect spring is about here. Dug nearly two inches this morning and are jubilant at the outlook. Found a nugget which must be worth considerable. Birds are singing, and we are calculating on taking a bath if the weather continues so fine. This region seems never to have been prospected over.

Later.—Examined our nugget just now, and with magnifying glass deciphered some hieroglyphics and a 14 carat mark on it. Evidently it is a ring some one has lost, so we are not the only pebbles in the neighborhood. We have three paws of the last dog left and are hoping the weather will let up. Had a quarrel over which dog it was. I think it was the big black one, and Franz thinks it was the white one. Can't tell by the present color of the paws.

Dawson City.—Got here at last. In route we suffered much. We came to a point where it was a choice between eating our sleeping bags and freezing to death or preserving the bags and starving to death. Then we were rescued. I think the freezing would have been the final decision, because that is the easier. Have found out farming in Illinois is good enough for me.—New York World.

Looking to the Future.

"Yes," said the man who had been looking at some apartments in the big building, "it's very nice, but I don't see how I can take the place."

"What's the matter?" inquired the janitor.

"I observe by your printed rules that you don't keep the elevator running all night. And I must say I don't like the idea of walking up and down five or six flights of stairs every time my wife wants to know whether a burglar is trying to get into the cellar."—Washington Star.

Perfection Nowhere.

As Mrs. Merchmore were remarking the other evening, there is no such thing as perfection in this world. If a woman's husband stays at home evenings, so all but tactfully hinted, the chances are ten to one that he has taken to so bad that he is sick or a bear with a sore head.—Boston Transcript.

A Fatal Mistake.

"Yes, madam, it is a fatal mistake to neglect your teeth. I lost a great deal of money through an oversight of that very sort. I had a rich uncle who promised to make me his heir. He went to sea. During a sudden storm he fell overboard, and a shark at once grabbed him. My uncle was a stout man; the shark was old. Moreover, he had never taken care of his teeth, and they were wretchedly poor. In short, he couldn't hold on to my uncle, who kicked himself loose from the man eater and was picked up by a boat."

"But how did you lose the money?"

"My uncle lived long enough to alter his will. Oh, that neglected shark!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

As It Usually Happens.

"Was there much money in his invention?"

"Model Well, I should rather think so! Why, the promoter alone made over $200,000 out of it. I haven't any idea how much the inventor got."

"It is probable," said the man who knew something about such matters, "that he got in the neighborhood of $14,250."

Still there were many well informed people who held that he overestimated the inventor's share.—Chicago Post.

He Convinced Them.

Once a number of kindred spirits were enjoying a supper in the land of Burns. When the cloth was removed and the usual toasts proposed, some one suggested a song. The efforts of the first Scotchman met with such a hearty reception that others were induced to follow his example.

In the end it was found that every one had contributed to the evening's entertainment but the medical gentleman who occupied the vice chair.

"Come, come, Dr. Macdonald," said the chairman, "we cannot let you escape."

The doctor protested he could not sing.

"As a matter of fact," he explained, "my voice is altogether unmusical, and resembles the sound caused by the act of rubbing a brick along the panels of a door."

The company attributed this to the doctor's modesty. Good singers, he was reminded, always needed a lot of pressing.

"Very well," said the doctor, "if you can stand it, I will sing."

Long before he had finished his audience was uneasy. The unwilling singer had faithfully described his voice.

There was a painful silence as the doctor sat down, broken at length by the voice of a brawn Scot at the end of the table.

"Man," he exclaimed, "yer singin' is no up to much, but yer veracity is just awful! You're richt about that brick."—New York Ledger.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Texas, has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages, and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Trial bottles free at Drier & Bro.'s Drug Store. Regular size 50 cts. and$1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Drier & Bro, Druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Drier & Bro.

"PATRIOTIC COLLEGE MEN."

Nearly Two Hundred Harvard Students Learn the Manual of Arms.

The Dr. Cole craze, the war spirit and colored Harvard will go in earnest was shown when nearly two hundred students presented themselves for drill in the manual of

LIEUTENANT WILLY ROBINSON.

arms recently. The military instructor was surprised by the large number and somewhat embarrassed, as he had but that 70 rifles to go around. That number being lying in a milk fort in times past.

The drill had been reduced until about two weeks ago by Lieutenant Willy Robinson, U. S. A., who has been stationed at Harvard ever since he first for four years. Lieutenant Robinson has been ordered by the war department to report to his company, the Fifth artillery. During his absence Burke P. Lawrence, Yale '96 school, who was formerly a junior officer in the United States navy, will conduct the course in military science lately given by Lieutenant Robinson. About 150 students are members of the course.

The military drill, which is now made up of six squads of about 75 men each, will be conducted by Mr. Lawrence, who will be assisted by several students who have studied and considerable experience in drilling, including Hugh Bancroft, '98, son of ex-Mayor Bancroft of Cambridge. The six squads of students were largely formed when a number of Law school men came out.

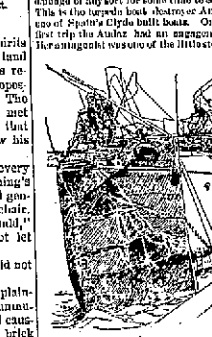
The enrollment included men from every walk of college life—society men and grinds, athletes and sports. Among the most prominent of the men enrolled were F. M. Alger, son of the secretary of war; Roger Wolcott, Jr., son of Governor Wolcott; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; D. R. Catlin, son of General Catlin of St. Louis; H. W. Cheney, son of ex-Governor Cheney of New Hampshire; P. S. Dalton, son of Adjutant General Dalton, and E. L. Logan, son of Colonel Logan of the Ninth Massachusetts.

The number of men enrolled must not be taken as any test of the number of college men at Harvard who would volunteer in case of war. Those only make up the list of those who not know the manual of arms, who have not learned the elementary part of drilling. Perhaps the larger number of students have previous to their coming to Harvard drilled in schools, semi-military and military companies. Many others are now members of such organizations which are drilling daily, so that Harvard's slightly strength is at least several times larger than the total number of recruits in Lieutenant Robinson's organization.

CRIPPLED BY WAVES.

What the Irish Sea Did to a Spanish Torpedo Boat Destroyer.

At least one of the Spanish duffills destined for Cuban waters will not be able to do damage of any sort for some time to come. This is the torpedo boat destroyer Andas, one of Spain's Clyde built boats. On her first trip the Andas had an engagement. Her antagonist was one of the Bibbesions



SPANISH TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER CRIPPLED BY WAVES.

which the Irish sea can furnish on such short notice. The Andas, although British built, was Spanish manned and doubtless had a Spanish heart, for she was disabled in the first encounter. A big green Irish wave got in a stout right hand swing on the Spaniard's nose, which crumpled up her bows as if they had been made of the forward of steel.

No accident to the Andas is unparalleled. No craft was ever known to be damaged in such fashion before. For a dozen feet abaft her stem the prow was twisted around at right angles to the keel. The boat would surely have gone to the bottom had not her water tight compartments been closed. As it was, she managed to limp into the harbor of Waterford, Ireland, where she is still an object of curiosity.

Naval men could hardly believe that a wave could inflict such an injury, and some were inclined to think that the Andas must have run against something of a more solid nature than a green sea. The officers and crew of the damaged boat, however, insist that their craft struck nothing but waves.

At last the Andas in her present condition is but a poor advertisement for British boat builders. These torpedo boat destroyers, however, are not intended to be very stanch craft. They are built mainly for speed, and if they can cover a course of 28 knots an hour not little more is required of them. Although they have steel hulls, no attempt is made to make them proof against cannon balls. Even the old wooden boats carried by our old time wooden ships would go clear through them. Steel hulls, moreover, are in no means as stanch as ribs of oak, but they have other advantages which overbalance this.

WORKED BOTH WAYS.

Why She Stopped Trying to Bring Up Her Children in Hypnotism.

"John," she said as she came out of the children's bedroom and sat down beside him, "I don't wonder any of these children's papers and papers containing woman's departments and advice for mothers brought into the house. I'm sick of them all."

"I never have been in the habit of bringing them into the house," he answered. "But what has happened?"

"Oh, nothing much," she returned. "They're just full of foolishness and nonsense. That is all. I ran across one last week that told about training children by suggestion, and I thought I'd try it. You know what training children by suggestion is, of course?"

"Of course I don't," he said.

"Why, you prepare the child's mind when it is getting ready for bed by telling it that you intend to talk to it about something very important, and then, after it gets to sleep, you lean over the cradle or bed and tell it very impressively that it mustn't do so and so any more or that it must do this or that, according to the lesson you wish to impress upon it. The mind absorbs all this when it is properly done, and the next day the child acts on it without really knowing why it is doing it. I thought I'd try it on Tommie, because he had been taking things out of the pantry recently, so I did it for three nights in succession, and, do you know, it just seemed to make him worse. The little rascal has been stealing jam every single day."

"Have you tried it tonight?" hinted.

"Yes; I thought I'd give it one more trial and see if there really is anything in this idea of suggestion."

"Somethings a stick has some."—

"What's that?" she exclaimed suddenly. "There's surely somebody talking in the children's room."

He went in to see.

"That suggestion theory is all right," he said when he came out.

"How do you know?"

"Because Jimmie has caught your idea and has been working it on Tommie. I found him leaning over Tommie and repeating into his ear: 'Never mind what the child to you! Did some more jam tomorrow!'"—Chicago Post.

THE LYRIC OF LONE SEAS.

Our gallant ship leaps scarfly
Over the waves away,
With stalwart oars
Her bow to form
Blasts the salt sea spray.

Over the depths unfathomed,
Over the sea's green caves,
Like to the song
So clear and strong
Sung by the land lapped waves.

Over the halls of coral,
Where jewels floats lie deep
Where white sea maidens,
With dreams of golden,

Three Cackling Cures of Office.

Friend—So you have been re-elected. I thought you said you were weary of the cares of office? Officeholder—Well, between you and me, the "cares of office" that bothered me most was the worry I went through as to whether I'd get another term.—Puck.

He Had Heard About Them.

Sue—Yes, you are the first man I have ever loved. He—Then you were merely going to sell out to those other fellows you were engaged to, eh? After that she ceased to like him.—Cleveland Leader.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies and children. Dr. Gard's Female Pills are the best. Ladies may send for full details, $1 at office, 16 W. Wayne Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRUGGISTS.

GROSS & PELLENS, DRUGGISTS, Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets, Phone

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

MRS. CARINA B. C. HANNING, M. S., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, 152 East Berry street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK. Capital $200,000. Surplus $55,000. The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of three (3) per cent per annum on certificates of deposit if left for months. President—Charles McCulloch. Cashier—John Moller, Jr.

White National Bank. CAPITAL $200,000. SURPLUS, $55,000. Pays 3 per cent interest per annum on time deposits. Safe deposit boxes for rent at $1 per annum.

INSURANCE.

D. L. HARDING, Insurance & Loans. Rooms 39-40 Bank Bl'k.

LAWYER. ABSTRACTOR OF TITLES, INSURANCE, Collection and Loan Agent. JAMES E. GRAHAM, Room 31, Bank Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Stenographer and Notary Public in Office.

D. C. FISHER. Insurance, Real Estate, Loans, No. 82 East Berr Street, Fort Wa Indiana

We Have Told You So Before,

But we will keep everlasting at it until we are sure you know Your store is run on different lines than others here.

Our Prices, Our Methods, Our Qualities, Our Stock,

All make it easy to select and easy to decide.

BABY CARRIAGES.

The time is here again to give the baby the benefit of the spring air and sunshine. We have a grand line of little buggies here to show you. New and elegant styles from $3.90 up.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO. FORT WAYNE IND. 166 Calhoun St. 28 W. Main St.

Young Girls Fading Away.

Symptoms that seem like consumption; a lack of blood; friends feared one girl would fall dead on the street; restored to health by a sensible woman's suggestion.

Many girls of sixteen years seem to have consumption, although they have it not.

Their anxious parents and friends watch them slowly fade away.

A death like pallor, transparent complexion and listlessness are signs of this condition.

The body lacks blood.

Mrs. John Tanzey knows the meaning of these symptoms, and the cure.

She lives at 130 Baker Street, Detroit, Mich.

Her advice to mothers has been of great value to her neighbors. She tells the story to help others who are at a distance.

She said:

"When my daughter was sixteen years old she began to waste away.

"Had I not known there was no taint of consumption in the family I would have believed her lungs were affected.

"She grew thinner and thinner every day. She lacked only the hacking cough to show all the outward signs of consumption.

"Our doctor called the disease by an odd name, which I learned meant simply weak blood.

"No treatment seemed to do her any good. "She was fading away before our eyes.

"I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and the change they made was almost magical.

"Before she had taken half a box there was a great improvement in her looks, appetite and weight.

"She gained strength rapidly. Soon she was in perfect health.

"Since then I have kept Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the house always and have done much good with them.

"One example:

"There is a young girl friend of my daughter who looked almost transparent. "She was white and very thin. We were afraid she would fall dead in the street when she went out.

"I begged her to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and finally induced her to try them. They helped her wonderfully, probably saved her life and restored her to perfect health. Now she is recommending them to other young women.

"I earnestly advise mothers with growing daughters to keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always on hand as a household remedy.

Many women's lives are miserable because such symptoms as Mrs. Tanzey's daughter showed were neglected while they were developing into womanhood. During that period of rapid development the blood needs the highest degree of strength to repair the losses that are rapidly wasted.

These needed elements are supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The vegetable ingredients of these pills act like magic in restoring strength to the shades and roses to the cheeks of growing girls or adults weakened by overwork.

All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They cost 50 cents a box or six boxes $2.50.

DIRECTORY OF FORT WAYNE BUSINESS HOUSES.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. HARTMAN, Lawyer and Counsellor in Patent Causes. 31 Arcade.

J. R. AIKEN, Attorney-at-Law, 41 West Main Street. Residence Phone 1153 Main. Office, Home Telephone 627.

F. H. KLEEKAMP, Attorney-at-Law. German and English spoken in office, Rooms 5 and 6 Bank Block. Home phone 122

ARTISTS.

JARRARD ART GALLERY, Cor. Calhoun and Columbia. Best Cabinets $1.50 per dozen. Small Pictures 50c per dozen.

BLACKSMITHS.

DAN GRANT, Horse shoeing, Wagon Building and General Repairing. 91 and 93 East Columbia St.

BARBER SHOPS.

Go where the crowd goes! The Wayne hotel barber shop; the finest tonsorial parlor in the state. Sid Hubbard, Prop.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Fort Wayne Business College. Shorthand, Typewriting and English Training School. Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Wayne & Calhoun St.

BUILDERS SUPPLIES.

Builders Lime Association—Lime, Stone, Cement, Plaster, Lathe, etc. Office, 257 Calhoun St.; Yards, 5, 6 & 7 Chouteau St. and 4, 6 & 8 R. R. St. Phone 511.

BOWLING ALLEY.

THE COLUMBIA BOWLING ALLEY. The only Regulation Alley in the city. 24 E. Columbia St.

BAKERY.

The Vienna Steam Bakery, John Sauerloig, prop., manufacturer of genuine vienna & home made bread. 14 Washington Blv'd. Phone 548.

Telephone No. 601 is for Geo. H. Jacobs & Bro., Union Steam Bakery, 62 E. Main St. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

COUPON STORE.

MERCHANTS PREMIUM CO. Ask about it. We will send a representative to explain. —63 Clinton Street.

CARPET RUGS.

Chicago Rug Factory. We make pretty and durable rugs from old ingrain and brussels carpets. Cor. Wells and Superior St. S. Springer. Home phone 292.

CANDY SPECIALTIES.

J. S. BATCHELDER, Manufacturing confectionery, pop corn and penny goods. Office Phone 743, residence 1067. 29 W. Main St.

COMMISION MERCHANT.

E. K. Bush, Commission Merchant, oysters, game, produce, feed, etc. Highest prices country produce. 40 Harrison Street. Telephone 153.

D. E. COMPARET, Commission merchant. Country produce of all kinds bought and sold. Phone 575. 73 E. Columbia St.

CONTRACTORS.

POHLMEYER & WESTHOFF, Contractors and Builders.—o— 57 Baker St.

FRED H. BOESTER, Carpenter, Contractor and Builder. Phone 949. Shop and office No. 164 Griffith St.

FRED H. BREIMEYER, Carpenter, Contractor and Builder. Shop and Office No. 225 West Jefferson.

COAL.

Whistle or Phone 135 and I will bring you the best of Wood. All orders promptly filled. GEO. H. KRUDOP.

CHIROPODIST.

Go to Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, 166 Calhoun St. to have your feet cured. All work guaranteed. —Telephone 1133.—

DENTISTS.

M. A. MASON, —DENTIST.— 20 W. Wayne St. Home Telephone, 70.

DR. GEO. E. JOHNSON, 35 Washington Boul'd. Oral Surgeon. Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRESSMAKER.

Ladies—If you wish to have your dresses cut and made up-to-date, call on Miss B. M. Simon, 52 Barr St. Cutting and fitting a specialty.

DRUGGISTS.

MARTIN H. WEPEL, Drugs, medicines, chemicals, paints, toilet goods, etc. Cor. Hanna & Lafayette Sts. Phones, cld. 280, new 319.

All the New and Latest Drugs and Chemicals at . . . . Poltorzi, Drug Store, Cor. 3rd and Wells St. Prescriptions a specialty.

ELECTRICIANS.

CHAS. YAGERLEHNER, —Contracting Electrician.— Room 34 Pixley-Long Block. —Home Phone 180.

Wm. A. Braun, contracting electrician, dealer in bells, gas lighting apparatus and all supplies for hotel and house work. New Phone 824. Office 14 E. Berry St.

THE EDMUNDS ELECTIC CO. Electric wiring and supplies; gas, electric and combination fixtures. Room 4, Schmitz Block.—Phones, Home, 288, residence 947; Bell, 283

M. P. NOLL, Practical plumber and gas fitter. Estimates cheerfull furnished. 121 E. Jefferson St. Old phone 570 new.

McDONALD & YOBST, Practical Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, 98 Wells Street. Phone 736

ROOFING & PAVING CO.

The Fort Wayne ROOFING AND PAVING CO. Warren's Natural asphalt anchor brand roofing. Office and yard, cor Fulton and Pearl Sts. Phone 816

RESTAURANTS.

Stop at the Railroad Restaurant and Lunch Room. W. R. Frederick, Prop. Regular meals, 15 cents; Lodging 25 cents. 256 Calhoun St., third restaurant north of depot.

GROCERS.

Kohrman Bros., Fine staple and fancy groceries, 94 Broadway. Give us a trial and you will become a customer. Both Phones No. 53.

HENRY D. KIEMANN, Grocery purveyor to the people; low prices and prompt service. 148 Calhoun St. (Cor Jefferson.) Phone 408.

P. F. KIEFER, Staple and fancy groceries, 149 Broadway. Good goods, low prices, prompt delivery. Poultry dressed to order.

C. A. SINGLEY, Groceries, provisions, fresh garden truck, butter, eggs, etc., delivered prompt. Home phone 892, 44-R 267.

DITTOE GROCERY CO.—21 W. Berry St. Fine groceries, canned goods, fine champagne, wines and liquors for family use. Phones 152.

SOUTH WAYNE STORE, G. W. McAllister Prop. Dealer in staple and fancy groceries, 500 S. Broadway. Phone 297 South.

H. F. BULGEMANN & SON, Cocoanuts and fine Hubbard Squash, Catawba Grapes and Navel Oranges. Meat Market. 121 & 123 W. Jefferson St. Phone 85.

HORSE SHOERS.

Horses called for and delivered. PERREY & SIEBOLD, Horse-Shoers, 5 Pearl St. Phone 1011.

HIDES, FUR AND WOOL.

Bring your hides, pelts, rags, iron, copper, brass, zinc, bones, etc., to The Fort Wayne Hide, Fur and Wool Co., cor. Columbia & Lafayette Sts.

MILLER BROTHERS, Highest market price paid for hides, pelts, tallow, fur, wool, tin and glassware. 94, 96 & 98 E. Superior St.

HAIR DRESSERS.

New York Hair Bazaar. Phone 1281. MISS E. C. RODENBECK, Dealer in Hair Goods. 124 Calhoun St., Lim Block.

ICE CREAM and ICES.

Geller's Ice Cream and Fruit Ices are the finest made. Fancy Baking. Fine Confectionery. Tel. 163 both lines. Broadway and Washington.

ICE CREAM.

Ed. C. Ridger, wholesale and retail dealer in Thompson's fine Ice Cream and Ices. Will call and get orders and deliver same. Home phone 871. 118 Lafayette St.

INSURANCE.

I have a dwelling for sale on monthly payments. A Bargain. W. D. WILLIAMS.

LIVERY.

U. J. ULMER, Prop. Belmont livery, feed, sale and boarding stables. Carriages furnished for all Occasions. 88 E. Main St.

HUSER & ULMER, Livery and Boarding Stables, 201 Fairfield Ave. Hacks for parties, weddings and funerals. Both phones 381.

CHRIST H. RIPPE—Livery and boarding stable; Nos. 84 Broadway. Phone 453. Hacks and carriages furnished for parties, weddings and funerals. Cheapest place in the city.

JOS. WEICK & CO.—Livery and boarding stables. Hacks for weddings and funerals. 57 Hanna St., Both phones 187.

H. J. BRADLEY, Livery and Boarding Stable. Hacks for weddings and funerals. 53 E. Main St. New Phone 481.

LAUNDRIES.

Bonnor Laundering Co., 237 E. Calhoun St. Best Laundry work. We use soft water for all washing. Wagons call at your Address. Both Phones 155.

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY. Office and works Nos. 48 and 50 Pearl St.; F. L. Jones Proprietor. Best Work in the City. Telephone 109.

Who Does Your Laundry Work? Try Dr. MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY, Philip Rapp, Proprietor. 374 & 376 Broadway. Phone 1146.

LUMBER DEALERS.

E. GILMARTIN, Lumber, Shingles and Fence Posts. Doors and Sash. Cor. Clinton and Holman Sts. Phone 444.

The Diether Lumber Co.—Lumber, shinglas, sash and doors, mouldings, stairs and inside finish of all kinds. Yard, 44 S. Superior St.; factory, 100 Pearl St. Phones 111 and 73.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY W. KRUSE, Latest, most approved system of cutting gentlemen's garments. Can save you 33⅓%. 196 Calhoun St.

Go to William Menze Merchant Tailor for your Spring and Summer Suits at lowest prices. 231 Calhoun Street.

PRINTERS.

Telephone No. 55 is for The Archer Printing Co. Job Printers, and Copper Plate Printing. No. 82 Clinton St.

PLUMBERS.

JOHN A. MEYER, Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Hot Water Heating. 123 E. Lewis St., Home Phone No. 526.

O'Brein & Rolfe, Practical Sanitary Plumbers, Gas and Electric Fixtures Estimates furnished. 123 Broadway. Home Phone 566.

MADDEN PLUMBING AND HEATING CO.... Fort Wayne's Experienced Plumbers. 39 Baker Street.

ROOFING.

Freiburger & McKeon, roofing and tinning and hardware of all kinds. Estimates furnished on application. 361 Calhoun, Phone 180

SEWING MACHINES.

T. H. McQUILLAN, Successor to Louis Roder, Dealer in Domestic and White Sewing Machines, Baby Carriages and Rattan Rockers sold on easy payments. 132 Calhoun St.—

SEED STORE.

W. H. Henderson.—Sweet Peas, Nasturtium, Flower Seed, Lawn Grass and bulk Garden Seed. 67-69 E. Columbia St. Phone 144.

SANITARIUM.

FORT WAYNE SANITARIUM, Lim Block, cor. Washington Boulevard and Calhoun St. Baths of all kind. Competent lady attendant.

STOVES.

R. J. Ash is the largest dealer in stoves in northern Indiana, both wholesale and retail, and if you are wanting stoves, examine his stock and prices. 16 E. Columbia St.

TRUCKING CO.

City Trucking Co., quick and prompt delivery, household goods and pianos moved and packed, transfer and storage, heavy hauling of every description. 115, 118 & 120 E. Columbia St. Phone 123.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Dr. H. A. Reed, 62 Harrison St. Medicine for horses; no charge for examination at office; Teeth dressed to improve condition, driving, prevent scrotchcut, sore eyes and slobbering.

WALTER LANGTRY—Veterinary Surgeon treats all diseases of horses, cattle, sheep and dogs. Office 17 Harrison St. Phone office 3; Res. 367.

WALL PAPER.

South Side Wall Paper Store. Painting, Paper Hanging, Decorating, Kalsomining, Window Shades, Mouldings. GOTLIEB HALLER. Telephone No. 328. Calhoun St.

WAYNE BUGGY CO.

Theo Hunger, Walk Lynch, Frank Long—Wayne Buggy Co., manufacturers of carriages, phaetons and sleighs. Repairing, Repainting, etc., promptly attended to. 49 E. Columbia St. Home Phone 1292

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

Daily. Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO | LEAVE | ARRIVE

Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

East Bound.	West Bound.
2 50 a.m.	9 00 a.m.
10 00 a.m.	2 00 p.m.
12 05 p.m.	8 10 a.m.
11 00 p.m.	12 30 a.m.
4 20 p.m.	11 15 p.m.
6 25 p.m. (Limited)	4 50 p.m.
10.05 from Chicago	3 05 p.m.
1 00 a.m. (Fast Mail)	4 10 p.m.

Through Sleeping Cars on Night Express to Chicago, Fast Express to Cincinnati, Fast Express to Columbus, Fast Express to Pittsburg.

Through Dining Car on Fast Express to Chicago.

Through Sleeping Car on Night Express to Chicago, Fast Express to Cincinnati, Fast Express to Columbus, Fast Express to Pittsburg.

Through Sleeping Car on Night Express to Chicago, Fast Express to Cincinnati, Fast Express to Columbus, Fast Express to Pittsburg.

Through Dining Car on Fast Express to Chicago.

Through Sleeping Car on Night Express to Chicago, Fast Express to Cincinnati, Fast Express to Columbus, Fast Express to Pittsburg.

Through Dining Car on Fast Express to Chicago.

Through Sleeping Car on Night Express to Chicago, Fast Express to Cincinnati, Fast

ORGANS OF HEARING.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Talks on the Architecture of the Ear.

An Instructive Discourse on Man's Organs of Hearing—God Does Not Endow Us with a Faculty He Does Not Himself Possess.

In the following discourse Rev. Dr. Talmage sets forth God's wisdom in the construction of the human ear. The text is:

He that planted the ear, shall he not hear?—Psalms xcix. 9.

Architecture is one of the most fascinating arts, and the study of Egyptian, Grecian, Etruscan, Roman, Byzantine, Moorish, Renaissance styles of building has been to many a man a sublime life work. Lincoln and York cathedrals, St. Paul's and St. Peter's, and Arch of Titus, and Theban temple Alhambra and Parthenon are illustrious monuments to the genius of those who built them. But more wonderful than any arch they ever lifted, or any transept window they ever illumined, or any Corinthian column they ever crowned, or any Gothic cloister they ever elaborated, is the human ear.

Among the most skillful and assiduous physiologists of our time have been those who given their time to an examination of the ear and the study of its arches, its walls, its floor, its canals, its semicircles, its pilaster, its fluting, its convolutions, its divine machinery, and yet, it will take another thousand years before the world comes to any adequate appreciation of what God did when He planned and executed the infinite and overmastering architecture of the human ear. The most of it is invisible and the microscope breaks down in the attempt at exploration. The cartilage which we call the ear is only the storm door of the great temple clear down out of sight, next door to the immortal soul.

Such scientists as Helmholtz and Cotes and De Blainville and Kirk and Huck have attempted to walk the Appian way of the human ear, but the mysterious pathway has never been fully trodden but by two feet—the feet of sound and the foot of God. These ears on each side the head—the external ear, the middle ear, the internal ear, but all connected by most wonderful telegraphy.

The external ear in all ages adorned by precious stones or precious metals. The Temple of Jerusalem, partly built by the contribution of earrings, and Homer in the Iliad spoke of them, "the three bright drops, her glittering gems suspended from the ear;" and many of the adornments of modern times were only copies of her ear jewels found in Pompeiian museum and Etruscan vase. But while the outer ear may be adorned by human art, the inner ear is made and intricately arched and garnished only by the hand of the Lord Almighty. The, strokes of in key of yonder organ sets the air vibrating, and the external ear catches the undulating sound and passes it on through the bonelets of the middle ear to the internal ear, and the 3,000 fibers of the human brain take up the vibration and roll the sound on into the soul. The hidden machinery of the ear by physiologists called by the names of things familiar to us, like the hammer, something to strike—like the anvil—something to be battered—like the stirrup of the saddle with which we mount the steed—like the drum, beaten in the march—like the harp strings to be swept with music. Called like a "small shell," by which one of the immortal passages of the ear is actually called—like a stairway, the scala, by which—like a beat tube of a healing apparatus, taking that which enters round and round—like a labyrinth, with wonderful passages into which the thought enters only to be lost in bewilderment. A muscle contracting when the noise is too loud, just as the pupil of the eye contracts when the light is too glaring. If the external ear is defended by wax which with its bitterness discourages insectile invasion. The internal ear embedded in by solid bone, the hardest bone of the human system, a very rock of strength and defiance.

The ear is so strange a contrivance that by the estimate of one scientist it can catch the sound of vibrations in a second. The organ can taking in all kinds of sound, from the crash of an avalanche down to the hiss of a leaf. The sound passing to the inner door of the outside ear hath call another mechanism, Divine mechanism, passes it on by the bonelets of the middle ear, and coming to the inner door of that second ear the sound has no power to complete its mission until some Divine mechanism passes it on through into the inner ear, and then the sound comes to the rail track of the brain, branches, and rolls on and on until it comes to sensation, and there the curtain drops, and a hundred gates shut, and the voice of God seems to say to all human inspection: "Thus far and no farther."

In this vestibule of the palace of the soul, how many kings of thought, of medicine, of physiology, have done penance of life-long study and got no further than the vestibule. Mysterious home of reverberation and echo. Grand central depot of sound. Headquarters to which there come quick dispatches, part the way by electricity, part the way by air, part the way by bone, part the way by nerve; the lowest dispatch plunging into the ear at the speed of 1,090 feet a second. Small instrument of music on which is played all the music you ever heard, from the grandeurs of an August thunder-storm to the softest breathings of a flute. Small instrument of music, only a quarter of an inch of surface and the thinness of one two hundred and fifteen part of an inch and that thinness divided into three layers. In that ear musical stalk, three spaces, bar, still bar. A bridge leading from the outside natural world to the inside spiritual world; we seeing the abutment at this end of the bridge, but the fog of an unlifted mystery hiding the abutment on the other end of the bridge. Whispering gallery of the soul. The human voice is God's orator in the ear. That voice capable of producing 1,500,188,044,415 sounds, and all that variety made, not for the entertainment of beast or bird, but for the human ear.

About 15 years ago, in Venice, lay down to death one whom many considered the greatest musical composer of the century. Struggling on up from six years of age when it was left fatherless, Wagner rose through the obloquy of the world, and without all nations scornfully scouted him, until he gained the favor of a king, and won the enthusiasm of the opera houses of Europe and America. Struggling all the way up to 70 years of age, to conquer the world's ear. In that same attempt to master the human ear and gain supremacy over life's prize, of the immortal soul, great battles were fought by Mozart, Gluck and Weber, and by Beethoven and Meyerbeer, by Rossini and by all the roll of German and Italian and French composers, some of them in the battle, leaving their blood on the keyboards and the musical scores. Great battle fought for the ear—fought with flutes, with organ-pipe, with trumpet, with cornet-a-piston, with all keys and brazen and silver and golden weapons of the orchestra; royal theater and cathedral and academy of music the fortresses for the contest for the ear. England and Egypt fought for the supremacy of the Suez canal, and the Spartans and the Persians fought for the defile of Thermopylae, but the unrelenting of all ages have fought for the mastery of the auditory canal and the defile of the immortal soul and the Thermopylae of struggling endeavor.

For the conquest of the ear Handyn struggled on up from the parret where he had neither fire nor food, on and on until under the too great nervous strain of hearing his own oration of the "Creation" performed, he was carried out to die, but leaving as his legacy to the world his symphonies, 125 pieces for the baritone, 15 masses, 3 oratorios, 47 German and Italian songs, 20 canons, 365 English and Scotch songs with accompaniment, and 1,536 pages of liturgy. All that to capture the gate of the lady that swings in from the tympanum to the "small shell" lying on the beach of the ocean of the human soul.

"He conquer the ear, Handel struggled on from the time when his father would not let him go to school lest he learn the organ and become musician, and from the time when he swallowed in the organ loft, just to play after the audience had left, to the time when he left to all nations his unparalled oratorios of "Esther," "Deborah," "Saul," "Jephthah," "Judas Maccabeus," "Israel in Egypt," and the "Messiah," the son of the great German composer still weeping in the dead March of our great cities and shouting in the raptures of every Easter morn.

To conquer the ear and take this gate of the immortal soul, Schubert composed his great "Serenade," writing the staves of the music on the lid of face in a restaurant, and went on until he could have as a legacy to the world over 1,000 magnificent compositions in music. To conquer the ear and take this gate of the soul's castle Mozart struggled on through poverty until he came to a pauper's grave, and one chilly, wet afternoon the body of him who gave to the world the "Requiem" and the "Grand Symphony" was crowded in on top of two other paupers into a grave which to this day is epithapless.

For the ear everything melliferous, from the birch lane where our earth was wrapped in swaddling clothes of light and serenaded by other worlds, from the time when Infant Immanuel in the first bars and sweet key of the first organ, down to the music of this Sabbath day. Yes, for the ear the coming overtures of Heaven, for whatever other part of the body may be left in the dust, the ear, we know, is to come to celestial life; otherwise, why the "harps harping with their harps?" For the ear, carol of lark, and whistle of quail, the chirp of cricket, and dash of cascade, and roar of tides oceanic, and doxology of worshipful assembly and minstrelsy, cherubic, seraphic and archangelic. For the ear all Paradise pipes, all flutes, all clarionets, all bugles, all bassoons, all lutes and all organs—Luzerene and Westminster abbey, and Freyburg, and Berlin, and all the organ pipes set across Christendom, the great Giant's Causeway for the monarchs of music to pass over. For the ear, all chimes, all tickings of chronometers, all anthems, all jubilees, all glees, all choruses; all lullabies, all pedestration. Oh, the ear, God honored the ear, grooved with Divine graceefulness and upholstered with curtains of Divine embroidery, and corridored by Divine architecture, and pillared with Divine architecture, and chiselled in bone of Divine masonry, and conquered by processions of Divine marshaling. The ear! A perpetual point of interrogation, asking how? a perpetual point of apostrophe appealing to God. None but God could plan it. None but God could build it. None but God could work it. None but God could keep it. None but God could understand it. None but God could explain it. Oh, the wonders of the human ear.

How exquisitely named the human ear. You had better be careful how you let the sound of blasphemy or uncleanness step into that holy of holies. The Bible says that in the ancient temple the priest was set apart by the putting of the blood of a ram on the tipe of the ear, the right ear of the priest. But my friends, we need all of us to have the sacred touch of ordination on the hanging lobe of both ears, and on the ovules of the ears, on the Eustachian tube of the ear, on the mastoid cells of the ear, on the tympanic cavity of the ear, and on everything from the outside rim of the outside ear clear in to the point where sound steps off the auditory nerve and rolls on down into the unfathomable depth of the immortal soul. The Bible speaks of "dull ears," and of "unobservant ears," and of "deaf ears," and of "open ears," and of those who have all the organs of hearing and yet who seem to be deaf, for listeners to them: "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

To show how much Christ thought of the human ear, He one day met a man who was deaf, and to show how much it a finger of the right hand into the orifice of the left, ear of the patient, and put a finger of the left hand into the right ear of the patient, and agitated the tympanum, and started the bonelets, and with a voice that rang clear through the man's soul cried: "Ephphatha! and the polypoid growths gave way and the inflamed auricle cooled off, and that man, who had not heard a sound for many years, that night heard the wash of the waves of Galilee against the limestone shelving. To show how much Christ thought of the human ear, when the Apostle Peter got mad and with one slash of his sword dropped the ear of Malchus into the dust, Christ created a new external ear for Malchus corresponding with the middle ear and the internal ear that no sword could slip away.

And to show what God thinks of the ear we have intimations of the fact that in the millennial June which shall cresate all the earth, the ears of the deaf will be unstopped, all the vascular growth gone, all deformation of the listening organ cured, corrected, changed. Every being on earth will have a hearing apparatus as perfect as God knows how to make it, and all the ears will be ready for that great symphony in which all the musical instruments of the earth shall play the accompaniment, nations of earth and empires of Heaven mingling their voices together in the deep tones of the sea and the roar of the woods, and the tenor of the winds, and the baritone of the thunder: "Alleluiah!" singing up, meeting the "Alleluiah!" descending.

Oh, yes, my friends, we have been looking for God too far away, instead of looking for Him close by and in our own organs of hearing. We go up into the observatory and look through the telescope and see God in Jupiter, and God in Saturn, and God in Mars, but we could see more of Him through the microscope of an aurist. No, King is satisfied with "dull ears" of Providence and "is Emperor will be a bell Cloud and Versailles and the Palaces, and in Great Britain it has been Windsor and Balmoral and Osborne. A ruler does not always prefer the larger. The King of earth and Heaven may have larger castles and greater palaces, but I do not think there is any one more curiously wrought than the human ear. The Heaven of Heavens can not contain Him, and yet He says He finds room to dwell in a contrite heart, and I think, in a Christian ear. . . .

We have been looking for God in the infinite—we have look for Him in the infinitesimal. God walking in the corridor of the ear, God sitting in the gallery of the human ear, God speaking along the auditory nerve of the ear, God dwelling in the ear to hear that which comes from the outside, and so near the brain and the soul He can hear all that transpires there. The Lord of hosts encamping under the curtains of the membrane. Palace of the Almighty in the human ear. The rider on the white horse of the Apocalypse threatening his foot into the loop of bone which the physiologist has been pleased to call the stirrup of the ear.

Are you now ready for the question of my text? Have you the endurance to bear its overwhelming suggestiveness? Will you take hold of some pillar and balance yourself under the semi-omnipotent stroke? "He that planted the ear, shall He not hear?" Shall the God who gives us the wheel rate with which we hear the sounds of the world, Himself not be able to catch up song and groan and blasphemy and worship? Does He give us a faculty which He has not Himself? Doctors Wild and Gruber and Toynbee invented the microscope and other instruments by which to measure and examine the ear, and do those instruments know more than the doctors who made them? "He that planted the ear, shall He not hear?" Jupiter of Crete was always represented in statuary and painting as wanting ears, suggesting the idea that he did not want to be bothered with the affairs of the world. But our God has ears. "His ears are open to their cry." The Bible intimates that two workmen on Saturday night do not get their wages. Their complaint instantly strikes the ear of God: "The cry of those that reaped hath entered the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth." Did God hear that poor girl last night as she threw herself on the prison bunk in the city dungeon and cried in the midnight: "God have mercy?" Do you really think God could have her? Yes, just as easily as when, five years ago, she was sick with scarlet fever, and her mother heard her when at midnight she asked for a drink of water. "He that planted the ear, shall He not hear?"

When a soul prays, God does not sit bolt upright until the prayer travels leisurely and finally gets to His ear. The Bible says the bowls clear over. In more than one place Isaiah said He bowed down His ear. In more than one place the Psalmist said He inclined His ear, by which I come to believe that God puts His ear so close down to your lips that the ear of your soul is a whisper. It is not that way off up yonder, it is God away down here, close up, so close up that when you pray to Him, it is not more a whisper than a kiss. Ah! yes, He heard the captive's sigh and the plash of the orphan's tear, and the sighing sylphides of the shipwreck sailor driven on the Skerries; and the infants, "Now I lay me down to sleep," as distinctly as He hears the footsteps of brazen bands in the Dusseldorf festival, as easily as He hears the salvo of artillery when the 13 square of English troops open all their batteries at once at Waterloo. He that planted the ear can hear.

Just as sometimes an entrancing strain of music will linger in your ears for days after you have heard it, and just as a sharp cry of pain I once heard while passing through Hebrew hospital, will ring in my ears for weeks, and just as a horrid blasphemy in the street sometimes haunts one's ears for days, so God not only hears, but holds the songs, the prayers, the groans, the worship, the blasphemy. How we have all wondered at the phonograph, which holds not only the words you utter, but the very tones of your voice, so that a hundred years from now, that instrument turned, the very words you now utter and the very tone of your voice will be reproduced. Amazing phonograph! But how wonderful is God's power to hold, to retain. Ah! what delightful encouragement for our prayers. What an awful fright for our hard speeches. What assurance of warm-hearted sympathy for all our griefs. "He that planted the ear, shall He not hear?"

Better take that organ away from all sin. Better pull it under the beetwood. Better take it away from all gossip, from all slander, from all immorals, from all bad influence of evil association. Better put it to school, to church, to philharmonic. Better put it under the blessed touch of Christian hymnology. Better consecrate it for time and eternity to Him who planted the ear. Rousseau, the infidel, fell asleep amid his skeptical manuscripts lying all around the room, and in his dream he entered Heaven and heard the song of the worshipers, and it was so sweet he asked an angel what it meant. The angel said: "This is the Paradise of God, and the song you hear is the anthem of the redeemed." Under another roll of the celestial music Rousseau woke up and got into the mid-night and, as well as he could, wrote down the strains of the music that he had heard in the wonderful tune called "The Songs of the Redeemed." God grant that it may not be to you and to me an infidel dream, but a glorious reality. Then we come to the dying of death and we lie down to our last sleep, may our ears really be enlivened by the comforts of the Heavenly temple, and the songs and the anthems and the carols and the doxologies that shall obtain the musical ladder of that Heavenly gamut.

Insignificant.

The very fact that we fall on earth to reach our ideal is presumptive proof of our immortality and a future in which to grow—not a future of probation—and our growth in the Christian life here will be marked by a growth in Christian character.—Rev. W. T. George, Presbyterian, Kansas City, Mo.

The Womanly Mother.

Many a principle of righteousness that has borne fruit in some humanitarian enterprise or reform legislation was first instilled into the life of the child by a womanly mother who had room enough in her heart to take the world into her affections.—Rev. Dr. Gumbart, Boston, Mass.

Consecration.

The consecrated life means that big good, noble purposes, resolution, promises and God-given abilities of my life shall not lie dormant, but be so mingled with my thoughts and actions as to bring to the world the healing balm of Christ's atoning sacrifice.—Rev. W. E. Dugan, Methodist, San Francisco, Cal.

The Test of Orthodoxy.

I care not what the creed of another man may be; whether it be the same as mine or far removed from it, if he is honest in his belief he should have the love and respect of all mankind. The real test of orthodoxy with Christ is character and goodness.—Rev. C. H. Eaton, Episcopalian, New York City.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

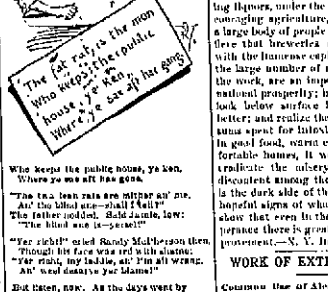
JAMIE'S INTERPRETATION.

Sandy Mathieson was fond of his wife,
And of Jamie his little son;
But fonder was he of the drunkenning
Where he went when his Lucy was done.

One night as he slept he dreamed a dream,
A group and a pompous rat
Followed by two to lead and weak
That they wouldn't tempt a cat,
Passed by his door. Behind the three
A blind one followed near.

He woke, and pondered o'er his dream,
But could not make it clear.
His wife, too, studied it in vain;
But Jamie looked to wise
That Sandy said. "Coom, laddie, tell—
I see it in yer eyes"

"Feather," said Jamie, sagely,
"The fat rat is the man



Who keeps the public house, ye ken,
Where ye see all his gang.

"The two lean rats are minister an' me,
An' the blind one—shall I tell?"
The father nodded. "Said Jamie, low:
"The blind one is—yersel"

"Yer richt" cried Sandy Mathieson then,
Though his face was red with shame;
"Yer richt, my laddie, an' I'm all wrong.
An' weel deserve yer blame!"

But taken, now, As the days went by
Habit, blessed, made the grave clear,
And you wouldn't know the wife and lad
So plump and full of cheer.
Jamie's father is now the "rich bit glass"
Would this Sandy do, I think
This man had soon could represent
The man who sells the drink.
—National Temperance Advocate.

WHY USE ALCOHOL?

Some of the Fallacies Set Forth from Unquestioned and Unimeachable Authorities.

To repeat in a short summary the grand indictment against alcohol—what it does to the drinker himself—Prof. John Hughe says:

"The perpetual craving of the drinker, is in all probability, due to the gradual alteration in the molecular structure of the nervous system caused by frequently repeated narcosis."

People have imagined that it enables men to endure great extremes of cold and heat; but all observers, with singular unanimity, condemn the use of wine and spirits as preventives against cold; all the Arctic expeditions, including Nansen's latest, bear uniform testimony to this effect; they all say that the strengthening stimulation is followed by a more than corresponding depression. To be sure Dr. Blessing on the "Fram" added a spoonful of brandy to a bowl of steaming huckleberry punch, to be shared by it; but it was only as a reminder of "festive" days at home; and Nansen and Johansen endured that long, bitter winter with no alcohol, but some out well and fat men. The Hudson Bay company forbid it to their employes, the guides at Chamonix use no spirits, and the Russian army on the march refuse to take drinking. When great exertions are to be made in hot climates, there is the same uniform testimony to the worthlessness of alcohol as an aid to endurance. Sir John Hall, K. C. B., says (he was with the Crimean army):

"The habitual drunkard ever proved but a burden of no article of food. In the Kaffir war (1852) a march was made by 300 men; in which 1,000 bullocks were ordered to 30 days; at the end of the expedition 300 men were nearly naked, exposed to great heat by day, while at night water froze in a tin basin. Of the 300 men, 200 of the men got only biscuit and 1½ pounds of meat, with what game they could kill. Yet this march was made without a single man, and no man was sick till the end of the march, when two men who had got hold of some liquor had dysentery."

Officers in India had an opportunity to compare marches made through a malarious region by men who used spirits, and those who used tea instead. The figures demonstrated the superiority of the tea ration; and Sir Garnet Wolseley speaks unequivocally against the "rum ration," and urges the substitution of tea. The suggestion of the use of tea for the army came from studying the experience of the Canada lumbermen, who spend the whole winter in the backwoods engaged in the hardest labor and exposed to a freezing temperature, being allowed no spirits, but an unlimited quantity of tea. Now that the true nature of probiticin has been discovered, the demonstration of their inability of alcohol to counteract it follows, of course.

Many working men believe that alcohol increases their capacity for labor, their deception coming from the general sensations and appearances. Liebig says:

"Second, in its action on the nerves, is like a bill of exchange drawn on the health of the laborer, which, for lack of cash to pay it, must be constantly renewed, the accumulation consumes his principal instead of interest, hence the inevitable bankruptcy of the body.

And Dr. Parkes and Count Wolowicz conducted a careful series of experiments on a strong and healthy man, and by comparing the figures of the water days and the alcoholic days, they demonstrated the truth of Liebig's "overdraft" theory and where it gets in its work. The mischief comes in the quickening of the beat of the heart; and they proved the ominous acceleration of the heart beat thus: the heart of the adult makes 75 beats a minute, multiply it by 60 for one hour, and 25 for a day, and allow for the slowing of the pulse during sleep, and we make an average of 100,000 beats per day; at each of these strokes, the heart lifts six ounces of blood into the vessels leading from it, which equals for the actual work done by the heart, the lifting 150 tons; the alcohol so quickened the beat of the heart that it had to do extra work equal to lifting 24 tons; and in the last two days, and the sphygmographic tracings taken afterward showed the feebleness of comparative exhaustion in the muscles of the over-worked heart itself.

There are those who imagine that it is a quickener of the mental faculties. Rev. Stopford A. Brooke says:

"It has been said that moderate doses of alcohol stimulate work into greater activity, and make life happier and brighter. My experience since I became a total abstainer has been exactly opposite. The fact is that alcohol, even in the smallest quantities, tells on the nerves, and, if it does not actually injure health, injured the fineness of that physical balance which means a state of health in which all the world seems glorious and. . . . My power of work is now increased, and it is not much to say that the work of the world would be done third better and more artistically done, and the enjoyment of life increased by one-half, if no one took a drop of alcohol. Let the young man make the experiment of working on water only."

Sir Andrew Clark testifies:

"For all purposes of sustained enduring, continued work, it is my experience that alcohol does not help but hinders it. . . . I am bound to say that for all honest work alcohol never helps a human body. Never, never."

In 1872 a body of gentlemen, known as the committee of 50 and which included such representative men as Dr. John S. Billings, President Eliot and Mr. Seth Low, undertook an investigation of the liquor problem; and, authorized by them, Prof. O. T. Hodge, of Clark university, undertook a series of experiments to demonstrate the effect of alcohol, administered in small recurring doses (the liquor's style), to dogs and cats. If anyone still has doubts of its destructive effects upon the animal tissues, let him look at the unerringly honest, unprejudiced testimony of the photographs of these creatures, where the diseased and healthy are shown side by side. He will understand the phrase, alcoholic disolution, and perhaps be restrained from beginning to taste that, the "soul wrecker." The "Fram" has to be found, showing the wasted and degenerated animals, side by side with their healthy "control" brothers and sisters. In the Popular Science Monthly for March and April, 1897.

Since the day when William and Mary stimulated the production of brewhouses and distilleries, under the idea of thus "encouraging agriculture," there has been a large body of people who honestly believe that breweries and distilleries, with the immense capital invested, and the large number of men employed in the work, are an important element in national prosperity; but these when we look below surface indications know better; and realize that the immense money spent for intoxicants were spent for good food, warm clothing and comfortable homes, it would do much to eradicate the misery and consequent discontent among the very poor. This is the dark side of the picture; but the hopeful signs of what can be done will show that even in the matter of intemperance there is great and growing improvement.—N. Y. Independent.

WORK OF EXTERMINATION.

Columns Use of Alcohol in Brittany is Rapidly Decimating the Population.

According to Dr. Bunoun, in the Normandie Medicaline, the population in Brittany is being decimated rapidly by alcoholism. Alcohol has become part of the staple food of the home. Bread, coffee and eau de vie form the basis of the dinner and frequently even the coffee is absent. The most distressing feature of the case is the lamentable effect this use of alcohol has on the young. The infantile mortality is enormous, such as met with nowhere else. Of 50 children who had come to the free dispensary of Dr. Bunoun two began to drink coffee and alcohol before they were a month old, four at three months, one at five months, five at eight months, one at ten months, five at 18 months, 15 at a year and four three years. With these facts staring us in the face it can no longer be a matter for surprise that the population of France is diminishing year by year, that the rural population is degenerating, that crime and insanity are greatly on the increase, and that industry is on the decline.—Medical and Surgical Reporter.

TEMPERANCE TIDINGS.

"Do you think that stimulants would hurt me, doctor?" "Not if you love them more."

The board of directors for Renwick park, on Cayuga lake, Ithaca, N. Y., have decided that no beer, wines, liquors or spirituous drinks of any kind shall hereafter be sold upon the grounds.

Among the prizes offered at a farmers' institute, recently, in a certain town in Wisconsin, was "a bottle of whisky to the woman that could make the best loaf of bread." Any new way to get people to drink is eagerly adopted by the liquor sellers.

The total number of breweries in the world is 47,898 and their output is 5,659,726,570 gallons of beer, or 141,493,166 barrels, or 1,414,931 car loads, or one continuous train load of 10,000 miles long, or a train load 10 times as long as from Columbus, O., to New York city.

The W. C. T. U. of Churubusco, Ind., have succeeded in entirely ridding the town of saloons. Sixteen women appeared before the county commissioners and were successful in defeating the three remaining saloon keepers, who desired to continue in business and had applications for renewal of license pending.

Dispatches from Wichita, Kan., state that a dozen women raided and burned a saloon in a big stone building on the Kansas and Oklahoma territory line, on March 24. The citizens on the Kansas side claimed that it was subject to the laws of that state and ordered it closed. The owners refused, with the above result.

A Brave Girl Graduate.

The graduating class of Concepcion college, Chili, consisted of two girls who had been there from six to eight years. One of them is Miss Daugnet, one of the wealthiest men in southern Chili, and she had the courage to discuss "The Temperance Problem," as her subject at commencement. The Spanish professor tried to dissuade her because of its unpopularity, but the young lady replied: "Some one must take the first stand, and I may as well be the first." It means something to have influential Christian consumers his principal instead of interest, hence the inevitable bankruptcy of the body.

Must Wear a Brass Collar.

They had an excellent way of checking excessive drinking in Manitoba. When a man had been twice or thrice convicted of drunkenness he was sentenced to wear a brass collar, which marked him out among his fellows as a person to whom no publican could with impunity serve liquor. The drastic measure often proved a cure. On the authorities being satisfied that the branded individual had served a sufficiently long term of probation he was uncollared and endowed with the liberty of drinks.—London Telegraph.

Does the Saloon Pay?

Talk about saloons paying! All the gold in the world could not pay for one broken heart, all the silver of the Cordilleras cannot half compensate for the gloom of one home on the part of some loving wife. It pays to sow corn because we may eat the bread; it does not pay to sow saloons, because we reap drunkards. You, a saloon is sown, it goes minutes all bears thorns that pierce the souls, it empties its fruits into the grave, dug by sobs cast for license.—Kentucky Gleaner.

Dry Talk.

The old negro was tired.

A negro man earnestly prayed in one of the meetings of the colored people that the Lord might "keep 'em from sin spelling sins." After he was through another member of the meeting said: "Brudder, you isn't got the hang of dat ole word. It's not spelling sins, it's inventing sins." "Well," said the first, "if dat's so, it jes' ain't much holpit. But I was praying to de Lord to keep us from de sin dat 'vestigation' do. If dat ain't an upspettin' sin, den I dunno what am."

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

AT EMMAUS.

From fair Jerusalem, return
At early eve departed,
Two faithful friends of one they seek,
Who had with them long tarried

A spirit voice responded: "And why,
O friends, so full of sorrow?"
Their answer: "O, we hope Our Lord
Would meet us on the morrow."

"But yesterday is past; and yet
We wait and linger sadly;
Could we but see the Master's face,
Him we should welcome gladly."

With friendly touch and kindly word,
The stranger sage, discerning
Their doubts and fears, and while He spoke,
Their hearts within burning.

They reach the door; they ask Him in,
And seated round the table,
Delighted hear His sweet discourse,
With their instructive fable

Nor know Him yet their Lord to be,
Till, when the meal is spoken,
He takes, he breaks the unleavened bread;
They know Him by the token.

O night desired, when sweet discourse
By burning hearts hadst listed,
After we pass to meet The Lord,
To speak with Him in bliss!
—Henry Clark, in N. Y. Observer.

SENSITIVENESS.

Is a Christian Grace, That Often an Intrusive Form of Selfishness Hides Under the Same Name.

Sensitiveness is a Christian grace. Sensitiveness is an un-Christian vice. The sensitive person is a blessing to society. The sensitive person is a nuisance in any community. The sensitive spirit should be assiduously cultivated by all. The sensitive spirit is by all means to be strictly against and conquered.

It all depends upon what you mean by sensitiveness. There is a true sensitiveness which implies great delicacy of feeling and perception. And there is a false sensitiveness that should be spelled selfishness. What a pity that one name should be applied to two qualities so nearly opposite.

"There is the "sensitive plant." How it shrinks from every rude touch! Just brush its leaves carelessly with your hand, and straight way the pinnate leaves close together and droop downwards, a touching picture of hurt feelings.

Society abounds in sensitive plants. They grow luxuriantly in the church. Everywhere we may find them. They are always on the lookout for slights and criticisms. They think a great deal about their rights and dignities. They may be good workers, but they must be appreciated. Their feelings are very tender, they wear them where they will be exposed to the most violent shocks. A suspicion of neglect, a word of opposition or criticism, and they are offended. They stop work at once, and will not do anything more till they have been duly flattered and coaxed. And even then they often assume the air of martyrs.

But are they as careful of the feelings of others as they expect others to be of their feelings. Very rarely. As a rule, your sensitive soul is quite careless of the rights and feelings of others. When you hear one say "I am exceedingly sensitive," you are safe to conclude that he is exceedingly selfish.

True sensitiveness, in the other hand, is that delicacy of spirit and quickness of perception that makes us very tender in our treatment of others. It does not make us more ready to take offense, but it saves us from giving offense. It makes us considerate of the weaknesses and prejudices and foibles of our neighbors. It restrains from trespassing on their rights and privileges.

Two men were partners in a country store, both of whom liked whisky, but one was universally popular, while the other was equally unpopular. One day the latter said to the former: "Why is it that you can joke with people as much as you like, and they never seem to mind it; but if I joke them they always get angry?" "That is plain enough," replied the other. "I always joke people about something that they care nothing about; but when you joke a man you select the surest spot you can find and then hit him as hard as you can right there." The first man was sensitive in the proper sense, the second was not.

Jesus Christ was the most truly sensitive of men, yet He never took offense. His own feelings were entirely consecrated to His work. He never "stood on His dignity." He never claimed His rights; He never fretted because He was unappreciated. But how tenderly He treated the feelings and rights of others; how patient with Samaritan prejudice; how gentle towards Galilean ignorance and stupidity; how careful at all times to treat even bigotry and superstition in such a manner that the smallest bud of faith should not be blighted.

Of such sensitiveness the world can never have enough. To quickly perceive that we are hurting another's feelings or that we are touching an unwelcome topic; to avoid all words or actions that might make others happy; to have the faculty of soothing ruffled spirits and relieving the friction and jarring of life—this is a great gift. It is a most Christly grace. But he who possesses it will never be heard saying: "I am exceedingly sensitive."—Rev. George H. Hubbard, in S. S. Times.

POINTS FOR PARENTS.

Religious instruction saves from destruction.

Christ is an friend in your home as much as He was before Pilate.

Don't poison your home life with worry and fret whenever things go wrong.

Many a fibbing mother has been partaker to make out how her children learned to lie.

How foolish for a mother to talk to her children about religion unless she can show them what it is.

What folly for a father to warn his boys against tobacco if he does it with a breath that smells of smoke.

If the parental example is a sowing of bad seed, how absurd to look for a good fruitage in the lives of the children.

If you claim in church that the Lord is your rest and peace, let the children see that you told the truth about it when you get home.

Think of a father talking religion to his son on Sunday and going to the store to do business with a short yardstick on Monday.—Dan's Horn.

Making the Best of Things.

He lives richly who makes use of life's unpromising things. We seek the philosopher's stone, and find that nothing turns to gold. If we would seek to turn everything, even the things which promise the least, to gold, we would find the philosopher's stone. Better than untold wealth of opportunity is one that discovers an opening where the rest of the world sees only a wall.—E. S. Times.

Life and Love.

Life alone can lead to life; love alone can beget love; light alone can lead to light; truth alone can infuse truth, and that truth gives real liberty.—Rev. C. W. Burns.

A PRACTICAL TEST.

True Religion Shows Itself in the Life—Faith and Works Always Go Together.

The epistle of James presents a practical test for true religion. It is the well known passage: "Show me thy faith apart from thy works, and I, by my works, will show thee my faith." In the Sermon on the Mount Jesus lays down the same test for false prophets and, indirectly, for all doctrine, but is emphatic in the allegory of the tree, where He declares: "The tree is known by its fruit." And in John, the same test is much fruit." This is a reasonable test, it is the same in principle that we use in the investigation of every day facts. The scientist, the mechanic, the merchant, the farmer demand more than a theory; they wish to see the theory work. The fruit tree agent—his promise, his faith; and we form our judgment of practical test when the farmer eats the fruit, or finds none to eat. The theory or fact is put to a practical test in the laboratory, the machine is tested in the factory, the business in the balance sheet—tested by the results, the work, the outcome or income. Thus we may test our faith. Does the law of faith result in fullness of fruit and life? Does the "sound of the cross" work out the fruits of righteousness? Does the "goodly pearl" of salvation by faith pay dividends in "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, self-control?" "For if these things are yours and abound they make you to be not idle nor unfruitful unto the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Faith is the life principle, and wherever it exists there will be fruit, no matter what the surroundings or the circumstances may be. The garden may be wild and uncultivated, but the vine will bear its grape and impart the joy of its fruit to whomever passing may partake. The "word of faith" drawn in life from "the life." "The words I have spoken unto you are spirit and are life." The Christ-life within will speak or not without. No brother or sister will be sent away naked and in lack of daily food, with a mere compliment to feast on, from his door; neither will the destitute get a mere compliment from him who has the true faith. The widow's mite of hopefulness, a sincere desire to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, will as truly express the mind of Christ in the costly ointment expressed the desire of Christ. The lower the cost, provided it is possible to produce eggs at a cost of only half a cent each.—P. H. Jacobs in Farm and Fireside.

Its Mind Action.

Miss Oldgal's Papa—Do you think you can make my daughter happy, young man?

Young Checkly—Can I? Why I have already, haven't I? I've asked her to be my wife.—New York Journal.

Breaking the News.

"Papa, when a horse laughs he kicks up his heels, doesn't he?"

"I guess so."

"Well, old Bill has just laughed at Bennie. Won't you come out and carry him in?"—New York Truth.

Only one person in 15 has perfect eyes, the large percentage of defectiveness prevailing among fair haired people.

Right in It.

Wiswell—Charley isn't a bad fellow socially, but he's a dead failure in money matters. Why, I actually believe he owes everybody in town.

Wrightly—And you call that a dead failure? I should say that Charley is a Napoleon of finance.—Boston Transcript.

THE LAYING BREEDS.

GOOD POINTS OF THE SPANISH AND POLISH CLASSES.

Habits and Temperament Must Be Considered—Large and Leghorns May Be Imported, but Racial Traits Cannot Be Eradicated—Evils of Overcrowding.

Theodore Sternberg, in The Country Gentleman speaks of the Black Spanish, Minorcas and Andalusians as among the best laying breeds. Where one lives in a location free from hawks and does not care to keep large fowls, but desires a strictly egg fowl, also at liberty, the Dutch clogs upon widest of beautiful, symmetrical and most excellent layers. The list of these attractive fowls is a long one, and no fowls excel them as layers—the White Polish, the Black with white crest, the Golden and Silver Spangled; these last in the same colors, with small and chin chickens. The variities must be nearly a dozen. In regard to the size and temperament of fowls, Mr. Sternberg says:

"As a general rule size and quietness go along in parallel lines, the little breeds being the most active, the most impatient of restraint, and this habit being modified in the proportion that size increases. All breeds do best when at liberty, but some breeds thrive better in confinement than do others. All breeds thrive best in small flocks, but some breeds thrive better in large flocks than do others. Of course it is understood that the fancier can and does breed all breeds in confinement.

"But I must confess that for the purpose of the farmer, either in eggs or in meat, for sale in the ordinary market, it will not pay to sell to keep any fowl in confinement, and he must select his breed with reference to its habit and temperament and capacity to thrive in large flocks. We know that fanciers have by selection made changes in the shape of old breeds, have made the colors brighter, markings more distinct, but the peculiarity of the constituting kind is old, older than we have record. Habit and temperament the fancier does not produce. These, like racial differences in man, have their origin in ages long past. How, when or where they were implanted we do not know. Man selects and improves form and feather, but the inward racial traits are beyond him.

"As the breeds I have referred to are mongrelized, in order to keep up the stock some sitters will be required. On strictly egg farms I am very sure that it will not pay to raise chickens, except to the extent necessary to keep up the stock to the required number. One of the most serious mistakes in poultry keeping is stocking the farm with fowls for laying to its full capacity, and then hatching out a great lot of chickens, thus crowding the grounds beyond the limit. The fault is also a grievous one with fanciers and with breeders for sale. Overcrowding is the most common and the most dangerous to health, and the most profitless fault to all poultry culture.

"Overcrowding fowls on the farm is similar to egg results to overstocking a pasture with dairy cows. You get your milk from the grass, the cow is only a machine for converting grass into milk. You can only get so much milk from so much pasture, but before you get any milk at all the cow must have sufficient grass for her own support. A pasture which will support 10 cows and enable them to make a profitable return of milk will fail to pay if stocked with 20 cows. So it is in a general way with poultry as to the farm. The hen does not make eggs. She is a machine, and as some machines are better for some purposes than are others

In the PATHWAY of the Expectant Mother, Darkness Dark, and should be avoided.

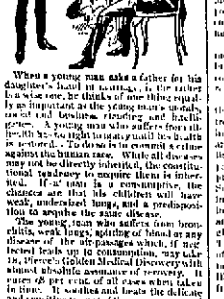
"Mother's Friend"

so prepares the system for the change taking place that "the final hour is robbed of all its Danger. Its use insures safety to the liveli both mother and child, and makes child-birth easy and recovery more rapid. "Mother's Friend" is the greatest remedy ever put on the market, and all our testimonials prove it highly."

W. H. KING & CO., Whitewright, Tex.

Sent by Mail on receipt of price, $2 PER BOTTLE. Book "To Expectant Mothers" mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. Sold by all Druggists.



When a young man asks a father for his daughter's hand in marriage, the father has a wise saw, he thinks of one thing equally as important as the young man's ability as a real business, steady and healthy person. A young man who suffers from ill-health or so-called "weak lungs" is a bad risk as a husband. To do so is to commit a crime against the human race. While all diseases may not be directly inherited, the constitutional tendency to acquire them is inherited. If a man is a consumptive, the chances are that his children will have weak, undeveloped lungs, and a predisposition to acquire the same disease.

The young man who suffers from bronchitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood or any disease of the air-passages which, if neglected leads up to consumption, may take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with almost absolute assurance of recovery. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases when taken in time. It soothes and heals the delicate and sensitive tissues of the air-passages and lungs, checks the cough, facilitates expectoration, dilates all impurities and disease germs from the tainted blood and builds new and healthy tissues.

Mr. John C. Rose of one Edwin Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "Some thirty months ago I told my wife, 'I don't want to keep anything from you. I found out you have in the first stage of consumption.' In December I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I could then only speak in whispers. I have taken thirteen bottles, and can say with truth I am greatly benefited. People are surprised to hear me speak. I can follow, and my wife has not been so good in eight years. My servant was never in better condition. Formerly I could not eat without suffering very much immediately after, but now I can eat anything."

The Successful Remedy for NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surface.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important qualities of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh, as neither alkalies, acid, nor both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the scope of their association with us has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which quickly and thoroughly absorbed by the diseased membrane. It does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a healthy and odorless condition, and finally to a natural healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Catarrh Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thoroughly cleanses the head, heals and protects the membranes and restores the sense of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

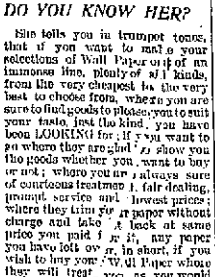
Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $385,000.00 of stock matured in five months.

Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association.

These tiny Cigarettes are superior to Tobacco or Cigarettes, Pills, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



DO YOU KNOW HER?

She tells you in trumpet tones, that if you want to make your selections of Wall Paper out of an immense line, plenty of all kinds, from the very cheapest to the very best to choose from, where you are sure to find goods to please you to suit your taste, just the kind, you have been LOOKING for; if you want to go where they are glad to show you the goods whether you want to buy or not; where you are always sure of courteous treatment, fair dealing, prompt service and lowest prices; where they trim for a paper without charge and take it back at same price you paid for it, any paper you have left over, in short, if you wish to buy your Wall Paper where they will treat you as you would WISH to be treated, bringing thereby to merchant Acme your patronage, you will go right to

L. O. HULL,

90 Columbia St.

The Fortune of Violets

The purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, are the wish of Helena Rubinstein for Portrait of Violets.

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1895

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Some Pretty and Sensible Garments For Children.

DAINTY DRESSES FOR MISSES.

Blue Seems to Be the Favorite Color This Season. How to Make Five Frocks For Stylish Little Maids—Novelties For the Grown Up Too.

[Copyright, 1895, by American Press Association.]

For the children these are pretty and more sensible garments than I have ever before seen. No child need be overdressed nor out of fashion, no matter how rich or how poor are the materials, for one finds velvet and silk among children's garments and also calico and ginghams.

The velvet garments are mostly for handsome clothes, the silks for cheaper and dressy wear, according to the kind and quality. This season a few brocades are made into fine frocks. These cover the whole gown and as a general rule have Mother Hubbard yokes, to which the skirt portion is gathered. The yokes are often covered that with heavy lace and again may be richly adorned, braided or left plain.

For very small girls there are for summer the cotton or little cotton in dainty patterns like, with the prevailing softer color, accompanied in turn with several styles of the woolen frocks, black or white.

But to be double the color for children this season, and the trade discussed which then the "Alice blue" in the spring has on the second year. Very soft indigo is back again, but the lighter, more sensible shade are preferred. Pink is worn, but not so much as last year.

For the smaller tots there are beautiful gingham, open displaying that has sent the season of white silk, with a border of rosy buds and silver leaves, and silver. On the outside of the gingham there were three ruffles of sheer silk, until. The first one went around the center yoke. The next one was ruched so that it formed a shell. The last one had the upper edge shirred and was made very full and standing the edge. Another was made of delicate green dots and dots to use the top plain. Around the edge was a flounce shirred in four tucks. The bottom was fringed out two inches deep. This was extremely elegant.

For young ladies there are some new ideas in mass up operations. One is white gingham, with small sprays of blue on it. The under-skirt is of cream white taffeta

SENSIBLE GARMENTS FOR CHILDREN.

these dainty frocks is to have a full gathered vest with a straight skirt tucked or plainly hemmed and gathered to the belt. The yoke may have a little white lace or embroidery or a few inches of white ribbon. When the frock is for very nice, white ribbon sash worn with it and on manifold occasions blue ones matching the darker shade are worn. These checked sashes are washable. Taffeta is also predicted in the same design and to use many gingham. But these particular gingham are fine and extra fine and the plaid elegantly distinct. Nothing could be prettier or more wholesome.

For a dress for every day and for the hardest kind of wear a short blue three times was made. The skirt was slightly gathered and had three rows of flat white tape around the bottom. The waist was rather full in front, but no gathered strips. Caps and small white bonnets ornamented the upper part, while three rows were put around wrists, hide and neck. This is to a indestructible dress.

Half or more of the dresses in blue and white, brown and white or red and white make good, serviceable dresses for every day. The yoke and gathered skirt is the usual method. Some are gathered to the yoke, some full in folds. Some dainty little dress of this kind had a double row of tucks taking down in red thread around the bottom. The yoke and cuffs were ornamented in the same way. Turbelletting is also often seen on children's dresses. Misses are generally add this relining touch. White muff and doffed series as well as paper are all among the dresses for little girls. And dotted Swiss forms are among the choices of all materials for children. The dots are fine and usually in clusters and are limited to red, blue and brown.

I saw one cunning little suit for a baby of 4 in a green shade where nothing but children's garments are made. This was on a tiny figure, in fashion, but it had little of its grace. First, there were mites of leg ball shoes and pale blue stockings; then a white linen trousers tucked in clusters of five, four and three fine lines. There was a blue and white plaid sash tied in the back. So many little petticoats show now that the frock stands out stiffly. There was a small rather jacket of blue cloth with silver buttons and very narrow silver soutache. The bonnet had a perked crown and was made of white ribbed silk. In front there was a side full of silk lined with lace and it stood up high around the face. Two dwarf blue ostrich plumes and a bunch of white ribbon tops were put upon the top between the full and the upper part.

For a girl of 8 there was a very stylish one made of elegant gray cashmere and linen. The upper part was in a blouse type and of the silk sash, fastened with four bows and another in front. This was with picot edges. The skirt portion was

in set in deep kilt plaits, and there was a leather belt with a buckle at the side.

Hats for children are of every kind and condition. Straw in the rough braids are very much liked for every day, and they require little trimming. Chiffon ribbon and fine braids. The most of them have some or less ruffling of straw around the upper part of the crown. The rough straws for children have some braids and these anything else, though some have plaid ribbon bows and perhaps still quilted or ruched. But puffing seems, mostly in dark colors, as green and a dark red, relieving relieved with ribbon bows and in some cases with straw braids applied like ribbons. All the colors of the rainbow and more are brought into the straw hats, some of which are of a night's milk, a color peculiar to Easter, accepted in straw. There are other silk, very fancy ribbon trimmed with the beautiful flowers of this season.

The season opened with rich and shaded gauzy colorings and to try large bloomers, but now nearly everything is fine and delicate. There are seen white silks, fine, etc. Gay blue, heliotrope, white and red, and red and white, and red and white, and red and white, and white and white, and white and white, and white